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HISTORY
OF
HICKORY, POLK, CEDAR, DADE
AND BARTON COUNTIES,
MISSOURI.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, INCLUDING A
DEPARTMENT DEVOTED TO THE PRESERVATION OF
SUNDRY PERSONAL, BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, AND
PRIVATE RECORDS; BESIDES A VALUABLE
FUND OF NOTES, ORIGINAL OBSER-
VATIONS, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

H. M. Lander - 50,000

This volume has been prepared in response to the prevailing and popular demand for the preservation of local history and biography. The method of preparation followed is the most successful and the most satisfactory yet devised—the most successful in the enormous number of volumes circulated, and the most satisfactory in the general preservation of personal biography and family record conjointly with local history. The number of volumes now being distributed seems fabulous. Careful estimates place the number circulated in Ohio at 50,000 volumes; Pennsylvania, 60,000; New York, 75,000; Indiana, 40,000; Illinois, 40,000; Iowa, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; Kansas, 20,000; Tennessee, 20,000, and all the other States at the same proportionate rate. The entire State of Arkansas has as yet scarcely been touched by the historian, but is now being rapidly written.

The design of the present extensive historical and biographical research is more to gather and preserve in attractive form, while fresh with the evidence of truth, the enormous fund of perishing occurrence, than to abstract from insufficient contemporaneous data remote, doubtful or incorrect conclusions. The true perspective of the landscape of life can only be seen from the distance that lends enchantment to the view. It is asserted that no person is competent to write a philosophical history of his own time; that, owing to imperfect and conflicting circumstantial evidence, that yet conceals, instead of reveals, the truth, he cannot take that correct, unprejudiced, logical, luminous and comprehensive view of passing events that will enable him to draw accurate and enduring conclusions. The duty, then, of an historian of his own time is to collect, classify and preserve the material for the final historian of the future. The present historian deals in fact; the future historian, in conclusion. The work of the former is statistical; of the latter, philosophical.

To him who has not attempted the collection of historical data, the obstacles to be surmounted are unknown. Doubtful

traditions, conflicting statements, imperfect records, inaccurate public and private correspondence, the bias or untruthfulness of informers, and the general obscurity which, more or less, envelops all passing events, combine to bewilder and mislead. The publishers of this volume, fully aware of their inability to furnish a perfect history, an accomplishment vouchsafed to the imagination only of the dreamer or the theorist, make no pretension of having prepared a work devoid of blemish. They feel assured that all thoughtful people, at present and in future, will recognize and appreciate the importance of their undertaking, and the great public benefit that has been accomplished.

In the preparation of this volume the publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. The subscription list was much smaller than hoped for and that was expected; and, although the margin of profit was thus cut down to the lowest limit, no curtailment or omission of matter was made from the original extensive design of the work. No subject promised is omitted, and many not promised are given. The publishers call special attention to the great quantity of fact crowded into the volume, and to the excess of matter over their agreement as promised in the prospectus. Special care was employed and great expense incurred to make the volume accurate. In all cases the personal sketches have been submitted by mail, and in most instances have been corrected and approved by the subjects themselves. The publishers disclaim responsibility for the substance of the matter contained in the Biographical Appendix, as the material was wholly furnished by the subjects of the sketches. The publishers, as usual, stand ready to correct by errata sheet, which will be sent to all subscribers, the few errors or omissions which may appear in the volume, upon prompt notification of the same to the main office. With many thanks to our friends for the success of our difficult enterprise, we respectfully tender this fine volume to our patrons.

August, 1889.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Attitude of Missouri before the War.....	94	Introductory.....	11
Article XV.....	147	Israelite Church.....	160
Amendments to the State Constitution.....	149	Jackson Resolutions, The.....	80
Attorney Generals.....	165	Judges of Supreme Court.....	165
Auditors of Public Accounts.....	165	La Salle.....	46
Boundary.....	11	Louisiana, District and Territory of.....	56
Boone's Lick Country.....	61	Louisiana Purchased by the United States...	55
Black Hawk War.....	67	Lewis and Clark's Expedition.....	57
Beginning of Civil War.....	92	Lutheran Church.....	161
Boonville.....	113	Lieutenant-Governors.....	164
Belmont.....	126	Minerals and Mineral Springs.....	23-38
Battle of Pea Ridge.....	127	Manufacturing.....	39
Battle of Kirksville.....	130	Marquette.....	45
Battle at Independence.....	131	Missouri a Territory.....	59
Battles of Lone Jack and Newtonia.....	132	Mormons and Mormon War, The.....	71
Battle of Cane Hill.....	133	Mexican War, The.....	75
Battles of Springfield, Hartsville and Cape Girardeau.....	133	Martial Law Declared.....	123
Battles in Missouri, List of.....	142	Murders at Gun City.....	149
Baptist Church.....	159	Methodist Episcopal Church.....	161
Clay Compromise, The.....	65	Methodist Episcopal Church, South.....	162
Constitutional Convention of 1845.....	74	Missouri's Delegation in the Confederate Congress.....	168
Campaign of 1861.....	113	Mound Builders.....	43
Carthage.....	115	Organization of Kansas and Nebraska.....	82
Capture of Lexington.....	123	Operations against Guerrillas.....	129
Campaign of 1862.....	127	Order No. 11.....	134
Compton's Ferry.....	131	Officers Previous to State Organization.....	162
Campaign of 1863.....	133	Officers of State Government.....	163
Campaign of 1864.....	137	Pontiac, Death of.....	51
Centralia Massacre.....	140	Public and Private Schools.....	157
Churches.....	159	Presidential Elections.....	169
Christian Church.....	159	Presidential Election of 1888.....	200
Congregational Church.....	160	Proclamation by Gov. Jackson.....	105
Conclusion.....	197	Population of Missouri by Counties.....	195
Dred Scott Decision, The.....	87	Population of Towns over 4,000.....	197
Death of Bill Anderson.....	141	Present State Officials.....	199
Drake Constitution, The.....	143	Resources.....	11
Divisions in the Republican Party.....	147	Rock Formation.....	12 and 15
Dates of Organization of Counties, with Origin of Names, etc.....	181	Railroads.....	40
Early Discovery and Explorers.....	44	Revision of the State Constitution.....	150
Early Settlements.....	47	Representatives to Congress.....	166
Early Wars.....	67	Rebel Governors.....	169
Earthquakes at New Madrid.....	58	Soils, Clays, etc.....	13
Enterprise and Advancement.....	62	State Organization.....	63
Events Preceding the Civil War.....	89	State Convention.....	64
Efforts toward Conciliation.....	104	Seminole War, The.....	68
Emancipation Proclamation and XIIIth Amendment.....	111	Secession.....	90
Execution of Rebel Prisoners.....	132	Surrender of Camp Jackson.....	98
Election of 1884, The.....	156	State Convention, The.....	109
Election of 1888, The.....	200	Springfield.....	125
Early Courts, The.....	157	Shelby's Raid.....	137
Episcopal Church.....	160	Steam Craft.....	41
French and Indian War.....	48	Spanish Rule.....	52
Founding of St. Louis, The.....	49	State Constitutional Convention.....	143
From 1785 to 1800.....	55	Secretaries of State.....	164
First General Assembly.....	66	State Treasurers.....	164
Fremont in the Field.....	125	Salaries of State Officers.....	181
Friends' Society.....	160	United States Senators.....	166
Fire at St. Louis, The Great.....	79	Votes by Counties at Presidential Elections from 1836 to 1884.....	171-181
Geology.....	12	Wealth.....	41
Gov. Jackson and the Missouri Legislature..	97	War of the Revolution, The.....	52
Gov. Crittenden's Administration.....	151	War with Great Britain in 1812.....	60
Governors.....	163	Western Department, The.....	117
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Controversy	152	Wilson's Creek.....	118
Indian and Other Races.....	42	Year of the Great Waters.....	54
		Yellow Creek.....	131

HISTORY OF HICKORY COUNTY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Physical Features, Resources, etc.....	203	Present Interest	246
Geology	203	Societies.....	246
Topography	203	Newspapers	247
Streams	204	Bank.....	247
Soils	207	Wheatland.....	247
Caves	207	Historical.....	247
Minerals.....	208	Incorporation	248
Resources	209	Present Business.....	248
Statistics	213	Newspapers	249
Pioneer History.....	214	Fraternities.....	249
Indian Occupancy.....	214	Cross Timbers.....	250
White Settlement.....	215	Preston.....	250
Turk-Jones Affray	218	Quincy.....	251
Land Entries by Townships	221	Weaubleau	251
Customs.....	227	Pittsburg.....	252
County Organization.....	228	Elkton.....	252
Boundary	228	Postoffices, List of	252
Township Formation.....	229	Education	253
County Seat.....	230	Condition.....	253
County Buildings.....	233	School Population by Districts.....	253
The Courts.....	234	Weaubleau Institute, The	254
Circuit Court Proceedings.....	234	Ecclesiastical	255
Notable Cases	234	Early Religious Movements.....	255
County Court.....	237	The Baptists.....	255
Early Meetings.....	237	Methodist Churches.....	256
Probate Court	239	Antioch Christian Church	256
Hickory County Bar.....	239	Union Church	256
County Officials.....	239	Present Condition.....	256
The Civil War	241	General County Topics.....	257
General View.....	241	The Wheel.....	257
Organizations.....	242	Hickory County Medical Society.....	257
Review.....	244	County Bridge.....	257
Towns and Villages.....	245	Finance.....	257
Hermitage.....	245	Railroads.....	257
Beginning.....	245	Elections of 1884 and 1888.....	258

HISTORY OF POLK COUNTY.

Geology, Topography, etc.....	259	Criminal Cases.....	299
Boundary	259	General County Interests.....	300
Natural Features, Streams, etc....	260	Seat of Justice	300
Caves	262	Public Buildings.....	300
Geology	263	County Finances.....	301
Soils	264	Receipts, Expenditures, etc.....	301
Minerals.....	266	Railroad Bonds.....	303
Springs.....	266	Other Railroad History.....	305
Timber	267	County Poor Farm, The.....	306
Climate.....	267	Polk County Medical Society, The.....	306
Productions	267	Agricultural Societies and Fairs.....	308
Adaptability to Grazing.....	268	Polk County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.....	308
Pottery Clay.....	268	County Officials.....	309
Resources and Statistics	268	Elections	309
Property Valuation and Taxation.....	269	County's Civil List.....	310
Agriculture, Manufactures, etc	270	Officials, etc	310
Population.....	271	War History.....	313
Early Settlement.....	272	Mexican War, The	313
Original Occupancy.....	272	Kansas Difficulties, The.....	313
Reminiscences	272	War of 1861-65.....	314
Some "First Things".....	274	Fifteenth Regiment U. S. Reserve Corps	315
Bolivar thirty years ago.....	276	Eighth Cavalry, The.....	316
Early Settlers.....	276	Twenty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia..	316
Public Lands and Land Entries.....	279	Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry.....	317
Entries by Townships.....	279	Confederate Organizations	318
County and Township Organization	286	Guerrilla Warfare.....	319
Creation and Original Boundaries.....	286	Towns and Villages.....	320
Present Boundaries.....	286	Bolivar	320
Municipal Townships.....	287	Location, Incorporation, etc.....	320
Orders from Court Relative to Township Lines.....	287	Past and Present	321
Judiciary History.....	294	Financial	322
County Courts, Proceedings of.....	294	The Creamery.....	322
Probate Court	295	The Press	323
Circuit Court	296	Board of Trade.....	324
Roll of Attorneys.....	296	Societies.....	324
Sketches of Leading Lawyers.....	299	Mayors of City.....	326

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Southwest Baptist College, The.....	326	Aldrich.....	336
Humansville.....	329	Sharon.....	337
Historical.....	329	Polktown.....	337
Newspapers.....	329	Rondo.....	337
Municipal.....	329	Dunnegan Springs.....	337
Farmers' and Merchants' Bank.....	329	Graydon.....	337
Fraternities.....	330	Wishart.....	337
Morrisville.....	330	Brighton.....	337
Historical.....	330	Goodnight.....	337
Morrisville <i>News</i>	331	Slagle.....	338
Morrisville College.....	331	Sentinel Prairie.....	338
Secret Societies.....	332	Orleans.....	338
Fair Play.....	333	Shady Grove.....	338
Description.....	333	Schools.....	339
Ewart & Train Charcoal Company.....	333	The Earliest Schools.....	339
The <i>Flag</i>	333	Public School System.....	339
Fire.....	333	Organization of School Townships.....	340
Lodges.....	334	School-houses.....	341
Old and New Town.....	334	Statistical.....	341
Pleasant Hope.....	334	Church History.....	343
Mercantile and Industrial History.....	335	First Meeting.....	343
Fraternities.....	335	Methodist Churches.....	343
High Schools.....	336	Baptist Churches.....	345
Normal Academy.....	336	Christian Churches.....	347
Sundry Villages.....	336	Presbyterian Churches.....	348
Half Way.....	336		

HISTORY OF CEDAR COUNTY.

Boundary and Geological Character.....	351	Town Site — Additions — Incorporation.....	413
Natural Features, Streams, etc.....	351	Business Men.....	414
Building Stone, Minerals.....	352	Items of History.....	414
Soils and Products.....	353	Hartley Banking Company.....	414
Mineral Springs.....	353	Fraternities.....	415
Resources and Statistics.....	354	El Dorado Springs.....	416
Receipts and Expenditures.....	354	The Springs.....	416
Population.....	355	Town Platted.....	416
Attempted Bonding.....	356	Incorporation.....	416
Other Bonds and Finances.....	357	Historical.....	417
Settlement and Early Affairs.....	357	Population and Business.....	417
Early Experiences.....	357	Cruce Banking Company.....	418
Roads and Improvements.....	359	General Interests.....	418
Wild Animals, Fowl and Fish.....	360	Societies.....	419
Indians.....	360	West El Dorado.....	420
"First Happenings".....	360	Clintonville.....	420
Pioneer Professional Citizens.....	360	Caplinger's Mills (Sacville).....	420
Land Entries by Townships.....	360	Lebeck.....	421
Organization of County and Townships.....	390	Virgil City.....	421
County Boundaries.....	391	Fincastle (Arnica).....	421
Municipal Township Boundaries.....	391	Paynterville (Bear Creek).....	421
Court Affairs.....	397	Balm (Cedar Springs).....	421
The County Court.....	397	Sundry Villages.....	422
Circuit Court.....	398	White Hair.....	422
Cedar County Bar.....	399	Centerville.....	422
Attorneys of Official Prominence.....	401	Meadow.....	422
General County Interests.....	402	Cane Hill.....	422
County Officers and Term of Service.....	402	Filley.....	422
Public Buildings.....	403	Pleasant View.....	422
Court Houses.....	403	Military History.....	422
Jails.....	405	Cedar County's Position in the War.....	422
County Agricultural Society.....	406	Livingston and Shelby Raids.....	423
Poor Farm.....	406	Removal of County Records.....	424
County Press, The.....	407	Federal Soldiers.....	424
Stockton and El Dorado Papers.....	407	Confederate Soldiers.....	424
Jerico Journals.....	408	Educational.....	425
Railroad Surveys and Prospects.....	408	First and Early Schools.....	425
Towns and Villages.....	408	Sale of School Lands.....	425
Stockton.....	408	Township Organization for School Pur-	
Public Square and Sale of Lots.....	408	poses.....	426
Incorporation.....	409	Schools of To-day.....	427
Merchants, Past and Present.....	410	Church Matters.....	428
Banks.....	411	Early Preachers.....	428
Lodges.....	411	Churches at Stockton.....	428
Jerico Springs.....	412	Churches at Jerico Springs.....	429
Location.....	412	Churches at El Dorado Springs.....	429
History of the Springs' Notoriety.....	413	Churches Elsewhere in County.....	429

HISTORY OF DADE COUNTY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
General Description, Topography, etc	431	Present Interest.....	468
Location, Boundary, etc.....	431	Societies.....	469
Physical and Natural Features.....	431	The Press.....	470
Streams	431	South Greenfield.....	470
Prairies.....	432	Historical.....	470
Soil	433	Societies.....	470
Timber	433	Other Interests	471
Climate.....	434	Lockwood	471
Wild Animals and Fowl.....	434	Growth and Development.....	471
General Resources and Statistics.....	435	Newspaper	472
Mineral Resources.....	435	Fraternities.....	472
Manufacturing.....	436	Everton	473
Agriculture, Stock Raising and Horti- culture.....	437	Origin and Advancement.....	473
Statistics	438	Societies.....	473
Population.....	439	Dadeville.....	474
Taxable Wealth and Taxation.....	439	Other Villages.....	475
Settlement.....	440	Emmet	475
Indian Occupancy	440	Arcola.....	475
Old Fortification.....	440	Cedarville	475
Early White Settlers	441	King's Point.....	475
Land Entries by Townships.....	443	Pilgrim.....	475
Organization of the County.....	445	Seybert.....	475
Formative Act.....	445	Sylvania.....	475
Official Appointments.....	446	Turnback.....	475
County Boundary.....	447	Watkins.....	475
Municipal Townships	447	Corry.....	475
Present Townships.....	449	Pemberton.....	475
Judicial and Official History	450	Military Affairs.....	476
County Court.....	450	Public Sentiment.	476
Formation and Proceedings	451	Troops	476
Probate Court.....	452	Effects of the Strife.....	479
Circuit Court.....	453	Educational	480
Dade County Bar.....	454	Early Education.....	480
Criminal Record.....	454	Permanent School Fund.....	480
Public Buildings.....	456	Statistics	481
Court House.....	456	Financial	482
Jail.....	457	Institute.....	482
County Poor.....	457	Ozark College.....	482
County Official List.....	457	Religious Matters.....	483
Elections	460	Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.....	483
Railroad Matters.....	461	Presbyterian Churches.....	485
Railroad Subscriptions and Bonds.....	461	Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	486
Refunding Bonds.....	464	Baptist Churches.....	486
Railroads.....	466	Methodist Episcopal Church	490
Municipalities	466	Methodist Episcopal Church, South	492
Greenfield	466	Christian Churches.....	492
Origin.....	467	German Lutheran Church.....	494
Development.....	467	United Brethren Church	494

HISTORY OF BARTON COUNTY.

Topographical and Geological.....	495	Statutory Affairs.....	511
Location and Boundaries.....	495	County Court.....	511
Ozark Divide and Drainage.....	495	Circuit Court	511
Geology	496	Attorneys of Note	512
Coal Interests and Building Stone.....	497	Roll of Lawyers	512
Farming, Fruit Culture and Stock Raising	498	Probate Court	515
Timber and Climate.....	499	County Interests.....	516
Resources and Statistics.....	500	Court House, Jail and County Offices.....	516
Assessments of 1880 and 1888.....	500	Poor Farm.....	517
Common School Fund.....	501	County Civil List	517
Court House Fund.....	501	Seat of Justice.....	519
Expenditure of a Year.....	502	Agricultural and Mechanical Society.....	519
Population and Valuation	503	Barton Medical Society.....	521
Settlement.....	503	Railroads.....	522
Early Settlers	503	Towns and Villages.....	522
Pioneer History.....	504	Lamar.....	522
Land Entries.....	504	Location.....	522
Swamp and School Lands, etc.....	506	Town Plat and Additions	523
County and Township Organizations	508	Incorporation	523
County Organized and Bounded.....	508	Corporate Limits.....	524
Organization of Townships.....	508	Wards.....	524
County's Promoter and Name.....	511	Ante-Bellum Days.....	524

CONTENTS.

ix

	PAGE.		PAGE.
The Present	525	Verdella	544
Banks	526	Sundry Villages	544
Fraternities	526	Berry Hill	544
The Press	530	Nashville	544
Improvements	531	Irwin	544
Golden City	531	Beloit	544
Surveys and Additions	531	Newport	544
Incorporations	531	Kenoma	545
Original Town Site and Change of Base	532	LeRoy	545
Growth and Development	533	Esrom	545
Newspapers	533	Dublin	545
Sundry Interests	533	Ellsworth	545
Lodges	534	Bushnell	545
Old Residents	536	War History	545
Liberal	536	Troubles Before the War	545
Location and History	536	First Military Organization	546
Its Founding	536	Notes and Incidents	546
Mental and Moral Culture	537	After the War	549
Incorporation	538	Record of Enlistments, Service and Dis-	
Additions	539	charges	549
Business	539	Well-known County Confederates	572
Lodge	540	Schools	572
Local Press	540	First Schools	572
Iantha	540	General Progress	573
Incorporation	540	Statistical	574
Business	540	Churches	575
G. A. R. Post	541	Early Church History	575
Milford	541	Christian Harmony and Extension	575
Denison, History of	541	Different Organizations	575
Minden Mines	542		

BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

Hickory County	579
Polk County	617
Cedar County	718
Dade County	792
Barton County	849

ILLUSTRATIONS.

An Early Habitation	Between pages 216 and 217
Hunting Pheasants	Between pages 360 and 361
A Rural Scene	Between pages 504 and 505
A Pioneer Hunter	Between pages 680 and 681
By the Brookside	Between pages 856 and 857



HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

INTRODUCTORY.

MISSOURI, the eighth State of the Union in size, the seventh in wealth, and the fifth in population and political power, lies in the very heart of the Mississippi Valley. Extending from the thirty-sixth nearly to the forty-first degree of north latitude, it has considerable diversity both of soil and climate.

Its eastern limit is marked from north to south by the great "Father of Waters," and the Missouri washes its western boundary, from the northwest corner southward about 250 miles to the mouth of the Kansas, and thence flows south of east through the heart of the State, and joins its muddy torrent with the waters of the Mississippi.

These two mighty rivers have many tributaries which are, to a greater or less extent, navigable for steamboats, keelboats and barges.

The extreme length of the State is 328 miles; the extreme breadth, in the southern part, is 280 miles; and the average breadth 250 miles. Missouri has an area of 65,350 square miles, or 41,824,000 acres. It has 18,350 more square miles than the State of New York, is nearly nine times the size of Massachusetts, and exceeds in extent all of the New England States combined.

There is no State in the Union which surpasses Missouri in respect to geographical situation and natural resources. Other

NOTE.—In the compilation of the State History the authors consulted, among others, the following authorities: "State Geological Reports;" "Charlevoix's Journal of a Voyage to North America in 1721;" Stoddard's "Historical Sketches of Louisiana;" Schoolcraft's "Narrative Journal," Breckenridge; Pike's "Expedition;" Switzler's "History of Missouri;" Bradbury's "Travels;" "Lilliman's Journal;" "American Cyclopaedia;" Beck's "Gazetteer of Indiana and Missouri," 1823; Wetmore's "Gazetteer of Missouri," 1837; Shebard's "Early History of St. Louis and Missouri;" Parker's "Missouri As It Is in 1867;" Davis & Durrie's "History of Missouri," 1876.

regions may boast of delightful climate, rich and productive soil, abundant timber, or inexhaustible mineral deposits, but Missouri has all of these. She has more and better iron than England and quite as much coal, while her lead deposits are rivaled by that of no other country of equal area upon the globe.

The population of the State, according to the census of 1880, was 2,168,380, showing an increase of 25.9 per cent within the preceding decade.

GEOLOGY.

The stratified rocks of Missouri may be classified as follows, enumerating them from the surface downward:

I. Quaternary or Post Tertiary.—Alluvium, 30 feet thick. Soils—Pebbles and sand, clays, vegetable mold or *humus*, bog iron ore, calcareous tufa, stalactites and stalagmites, marls; bottom prairie, 35 feet thick; bluff, 200 feet thick; drift, 155 feet thick.

II. Tertiary.—Clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, fine and coarse sands.

III. Cretaceous.—No. 1, 13 feet, argillaceous variegated sandstone; No. 2, 20 feet, soft bluish brown sandy slate, containing quantities of iron pyrites; No. 3, 25 feet, whitish brown impure sandstone, banded with purple and pink; No. 4, 45 feet, slate, like No. 2; No. 5, 45 feet, fine white siliceous clay, interstratified with white flint, more or less spotted and banded with pink and purple; No. 6, 10 feet, purple red and blue clays. Entire thickness, 158 feet.

IV. Carboniferous.—Upper carboniferous or coal measures, sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores, coals. Lower carboniferous or mountain limestone, upper Archimedes limestone, 200 feet; ferruginous sandstone, 195 feet; middle Archimedes limestone, 50 feet; St. Louis limestone, 250 feet; oölitic limestone, 25 feet; lower Archimedes limestone, 350 feet; encrinital limestone, 500 feet.

V. Devonian.—Chemung group: Chouteau limestone, 85 feet; vermicular sandstone, 75 feet; lithographic limestone, 12.5 feet. Hamilton group: Blue shales, 40 feet; semi-crystalline limestone, 107 feet; Onondaga limestone, Oriskany sandstone.

VI. Silurian.—Upper silurian: Lower Helderberg, 350 feet; Niagara group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau limestone, 60 feet. Lower silurian: Hudson River group, 220 feet; Trenton limestone, 350 feet; Black River and Birdseye limestone, 75 feet; first magnesian limestone, 200 feet; saccharoidal sandstone, 125 feet; second magnesian limestone, 230 feet; second sandstone, 115 feet; third magnesian limestone, 350 feet; third sandstone, 60 feet; fourth magnesian limestone, 300 feet.

VII. Azoic Rocks.

The Quaternary rocks, the most recent of all the formations, contain the entire geological record of all the cycles from the end of the Tertiary period to the present time; and their economical value is also greater than that of all the other formations combined. This system comprises the drift and all the deposits above it. There are, within the system, four distinct and strongly defined formations in the State, namely: Alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift.

SOILS.

Soils are a compound of pulverized and decomposed mineral substances, mingled with decayed vegetable and animal remains, and containing all the ingredients necessary to the sustenance of the vegetable kingdom. The soils of Missouri have been produced by the mixing of organic matter with the pulverized marls, clays and sands of the Quaternary deposits which are found in great abundance in nearly all parts of the State, and are of material best designed for their rapid formation. For this cause the soils of the State are marvelously deep and productive, except in a few localities where the materials of the Quaternary strata are very coarse, or entirely wanting.

CLAYS.

Clays are dark, bluish-gray strata, more or less mixed with particles of flint, limestone and decomposed organic matter. When the floods of the Mississippi and the Missouri subside, lagoons, sloughs and lakes are left full of turbid water. The coarser substances soon subside into a stratum of sand, but the finer particles settle more slowly and form the silico-calcareous

clays of the alluvial bottom. Thus, after each flood, strata of sand and clay are deposited, until the lakes and lagoons are filled up.

Then a stratum of *humus*, or decayed vegetable matter, is formed by the decomposition of the annual growth and of the foreign matter which falls into the water, and every succeeding crop of vegetation adds another such stratum. Thus are rapidly formed thick beds of vegetable mold, yielding support to the magnificent forest trees which grow upon the sites of those ancient lakes and morasses. In this manner have been formed the vast, alluvial plains bordering upon the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, which comprise about 4,000,000 acres of land, based upon these strata of sand, clays, marls and *humus*. The soil formed upon these alluvial beds is deep, rich and light almost beyond comparison, and is constantly increasing by the filling up of lakes and sloughs as above described.

THE BLUFF OR LOESS.

This occurs in the Missouri bluffs forming a belt of several miles in width, extending from the mouth of the Missouri to the northwest corner of the State, where it is found just beneath the soil, and also in the bluffs of the Mississippi from Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio. Thus while the bottom prairie occupies a higher geological horizon, the bluff is usually several hundred feet above it topographically. The latter is generally a finely comminuted, siliceous marl, of a light, brown color, and often weathers into perpendicular escarpments. Concretions of limestone are often found, and to the marly character of these clays may be ascribed the richness of the overlying soil. It is to this formation that the Central Mississippi and Southern Missouri valleys owe their superiority in agriculture. Where it is best developed in Western Missouri the soil is equal to any in the country.

DRIFT.

This formation exists throughout Northern Missouri. The upper members consist of stiff, tenacious, brown, drab and blue clays, often mottled and sometimes containing rounded pebbles,

chiefly of granite rocks. The lower division includes beds of dark blue clay, often hardening on exposure, frequently overlaid and sometimes interstratified with beds and pockets of sand, sometimes inclosing leaves and remains of trees. Good springs originate in these sand beds, and when they are ferruginous the springs are chalybeate.

TERTIARY SYSTEM.

There is a formation made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstone, and a variety of fine and coarse sand, extending along the bluffs, and skirting the bottoms, from Commerce, in Scott County, westward to Stoddard, and thence south to the Chalk Bluffs in Arkansas.

The iron ore of these beds is very abundant, and exceedingly valuable. The spathic ore has been found in no other locality in Southeastern Missouri, so that the large quantity and excellent quality of these beds will render them very valuable for the various purposes to which this ore is peculiarly adapted.

The white sand of these beds is available for glass making, and for the composition of mortars and cements. The clays are well adapted to the manufacture of pottery and stoneware.

CRETACEOUS ROCKS.

These strata are very much disturbed, fractured, upheaved and tilted, so as to form various faults and axes, anticlinal and synclinal; while the strata, above described as tertiary, are in their natural position, and rest nonconformably upon these beds. In these so called cretaceous rocks no fossils have been observed.

CARBONIFEROUS ROCKS.

This system presents two important divisions: The upper carboniferous, or coal measures; and the lower carboniferous or mountain limestone.

The coal measures, as seen by the table, are composed of numerous strata of sandstone, limestone, shales, clays, marls, spathic iron ores and coals. About 2,000 feet of these coal measures have been found to contain numerous beds of iron ore, and at least eight or ten beds of good, workable coal. Investigation shows

a greater downward thickness of the coal formation in Southwest Missouri, including beds whose position is probably below those of the northern part of the State. These rocks, with the accompanying beds of coal and iron, cover an area of more than 27,000 square miles in Missouri alone.

The geological map of the State shows that if a line were roughly drawn from Clark County on the northeast to Jasper County in the southwest, most of the counties northwest of this line, together with Audrain, Howard and Boone, would be included in the coal measure. There are also extensive coal beds in Cole, Moniteau, St. Charles, St. Louis and Callaway Counties.

The Missouri coal basin is one of the largest in the world, including besides the 27,000 square miles in Missouri, 10,000 in Nebraska; 12,000 in Kansas; 20,000 in Iowa, and 30,000 in Illinois; making a total of about 100,000 square miles.

The fossils of the coal measure are numerous, and distinct from those of any other formation. This latter fact has led to the discovery of the existence of coal measures and the coal beds contained in them, over an area of many thousand miles, where it had been supposed that no coal measures and no coal existed.

Of the lower carboniferous rocks, the upper Archimedes limestone is developed in Ste. Genevieve County.

The ferruginous sandstone is generally found along the eastern and southern limit of the coal fields, passing beneath the coal formation on the west. It varies from a few feet to 100 feet in thickness. In Callaway it occurs both as a pure white sandstone, a ferruginous sandstone, and a conglomerate. In Pettis and Howard Counties we find it a coarse, whitish sandstone. In Cedar, Dade and Lawrence a very ferruginous sandstone, often containing valuable deposits of iron ore. In Newton County it occurs in useful flaglike layers.

The St. Louis limestone, next in descending order, forms the entire group of limestone at St. Louis, where it is well marked and of greater thickness than seen elsewhere in this State. It is more often fine grained, compact or sub-crystalline, sometimes inclosing numerous chert concretions, and the beds are often separated by thin, green shale beds.

Its stratigraphical position is between the ferruginous sand-

stone and the Archimedes limestone, as seen near the Des Moines, and near the first tunnel on the Pacific Railroad. It is found in Clark and Lewis Counties, but, as has been said, attains its greatest development at St. Louis—hence its name.

The most characteristic fossils yet described are *palæochinus multipora*, *lithostrotion canadense*, *Echinocrinus nereis*, *Poteriocrinus longidactylus* and *Atrypa lingulata*.

The lower Archimedes limestone includes the "arenaceous bed," the "Warsaw or second Archimedes limestone," the magnesian limestone, the "Geode bed," the "Keokuk or lower Archimedes limestone" of Prof. Hall's section, and the lead-bearing rocks of Southwestern Missouri; which last, though different from any of the above beds, are more nearly allied to them than to the encrinital limestone below. All of the above beds are easily recognized in Missouri, except, perhaps, the Warsaw limestone, which is but imperfectly represented in our northeastern counties, where the "Keokuk limestone," the "Geode beds," and the magnesian limestone are well developed.

This formation extends from the northeastern part of the State to the southwest, in an irregular belt, skirting the eastern border of the ferruginous sandstone. The extensive and rich lead deposits of Southwestern Missouri are partly in this formation, these mines occupying an area of more than one hundred square miles, in Jasper, Newton, and the adjoining counties.

The upper beds of encrinital limestone are gray and cherty. The top beds in St. Charles County include seventeen feet of thin chert beds with alternate layers of red clay. The middle beds are generally gray and coarse, the lower ones gray and brown with some buff beds.

Crinoid stems are common in nearly all the beds, hence it has been appropriately termed encrinital limestone.

The lower beds often abound in well preserved *crinoidæ*. This rock occurs at Burlington, Iowa, Quincy, Ill., Hannibal and Louisiana, Mo., and is well exposed in most of the counties on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, and from the western part of St. Charles to Howard County. South of the Missouri River and along its southwest outcrop it is not generally well developed.

In Green County it is quite cavernous. It has not been recognized east of Illinois, and is not separated from other carboniferous stones of Tennessee.

DEVONIAN ROCKS.

The devonian rocks occupy a small area in Marion, Ralls, Pike, Callaway, Saline and Ste. Genevieve Counties; also narrow belts along the carboniferous strata to the south and west.

In the Chemung group, the Chouteau limestone, when fully developed, is in two divisions.

Immediately under the encrinital limestone, at the top of the formation, there are forty or fifty feet of brownish gray, earthy, silico-magnesian limestone in thick beds, which contain scattered masses of white or transparent calcareous spar.

The upper division of the Chouteau limestone passes down into a fine, compact, blue or drab, thin-bedded limestone, whose strata are considerably irregular and broken. In the northeastern part of the State, the Chouteau limestone is represented only by a few feet of coarse, earthy, crystalline, calcareous rock, like the lower division of the encrinital limestone.

THE VERMICULAR SANDSTONE AND SHALES.

The sandstones of this division are generally soft and calcareous. They are easily recognized, being ramified by irregular windings throughout, resembling the borings of worms. This formation attains a thickness of seventy five feet near Louisiana in Pike County. It is seen in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Cedar and Greene.

The lithographic limestone is a fine grained, compact limestone, breaking with a free conchoidal fracture into sharp, angular fragments. Its color varies from a light drab to the lighter shades of buff and blue. It gives out, when struck with the hammer, a sharp, ringing sound, and is therefore called "pot metal" in some parts of the State. It is regularly stratified in beds varying from two to sixteen inches in thickness, and often presents, as in the mural bluffs at Louisiana on the Mississippi, all the regularity of masonry.

Where elsewhere seen, it somewhat resembles the upper beds

of the group. At Taborville, St. Clair County, it is of a salmon drab color, occurring in thick beds having an open texture, and contains a characteristic fossil—*Pentremites Ræmeri*. This limestone is found in Pike, Ralls, St. Clair, Cedar and Greene Counties.

THE HAMILTON GROUP.

This is made up of some forty feet of blue shales, and 107 feet of semi-crystalline limestone, containing *Dalmania*, *Callitelles*, *Phacops bufo*, *Spirifer mucronatus*, *S. sculptilis*, *S. Congesta*, *Chonetes carinata* and *Favosites basaltica*. The Hamilton group is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Boone, Cole and probably Moniteau; also in Perry and Ste. Genevieve.

ONONDAGA LIMESTONE.

This formation is usually a coarse gray or buff, crystalline, thick bedded and cherty limestone, abounding in *Terebratula reticularis*, *Orthis resupinata*, *Chonetes nana*, *Productus subaculeatus*, *Spirifer euruteines*, *Phacops bufo*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Emmonsia hemispherica*, and a *Pentamerus* like *galeatus*. Generally it is coarse, gray and crystalline; often somewhat compact, bluish and concretionary, having cavities filled with green matter or calspar; occasionally it is a white saccharoidal sandstone; in a few localities a soft, brown sandstone, and at Louisiana a pure white oölite.

ORISKANY SANDSTONE.

In spite of its name, this is a light gray limestone, containing the *Spirifer arenosa*, *Leptoma depressa*, and several new species of *Spirifer*, *Chonetes*, *Illoenus* and *Lichas*.

SILURIAN ROCKS.

This system is divided into the upper and lower silurian. Of the former are the following: The lower Helderberg group, which is made up of buff, gray, and reddish cherty, and argillaceous limestones, blue shales, and dark graptolite slates. The Cape Girardeau limestone, found on the Mississippi River, about a mile above Cape Girardeau, a compact, bluish gray, frangible limestone, with a smooth fracture, in layers from two to six inches in thickness, with thin argillaceous partings.

There are at least ten formations belonging to the lower silurian series. There are three distinct formations of the Hudson River group, as follows: First—Immediately below the oölite of the Onondaga limestone, in the bluffs both above and below St. Louis, there are forty feet of blue, gray and brown argillaceous, magnesian limestone. Above, these shales are in thick beds, showing a dull, conchoidal fracture. Below, the division becomes more argillaceous, and has thin beds of bluish-gray crystalline limestone. Second—Three and one-half miles northwest of Louisiana, on the Grassy River, some sixty feet of blue and purple shales are exposed below the beds above described. Third—Under the last named division are, perhaps, twenty feet of argillo-magnesian limestone resembling that in the first division, and interstratified with blue shales. These rocks crop out in Ralls, Pike, Cape Girardeau and Ste. Genevieve Counties. On the Grassy, a thickness of 120 feet is exposed, and they extend to an unknown depth.

Trenton Limestone.—The upper portion of this formation comprises thick beds of compact, bluish gray and drab limestone, abounding in irregular cavities, filled with a greenish substance. The lower beds abound in irregular cylindrical pieces, which quickly decompose upon exposure to the air, and leave the rocks perforated with irregular holes, resembling those made in timber by the *Toredo navalis*. These beds are exposed between Hannibal and New London, north of Salt River, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County. They are about seventy-five feet thick. Below them are thick strata of impure, coarse, gray and buff crystalline magnesian limestone, containing brown, earthy portions, which quickly crumble on exposure to the elements. The bluffs on Salt River are an example of these strata. The lowest part of the Trenton limestone is composed of hard, blue and bluish-gray, semi-compact, silico-magnesian limestone, interstratified with soft, earthy, magnesian beds of a light buff and drab color. Fifty feet of these strata crop out at the quarries south of the plank road bridge over Salt River, and on Spencer's Creek in Ralls County. The middle beds sometimes develop a beautiful white crystalline marble, as at Cape Girardeau and near Glencoe.

The Black River and Birdseye limestones are often in even

layers; the lower beds have sometimes mottled drab and reddish shades, often affording a pretty marble. Near the base this rock is often traversed by vermicular cavities and cells. These may be seen from Cape Girardeau to Lincoln, and in St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery Counties, thinning out in the latter.

The First Magnesian Limestone is generally a buff, open-textured, thick and even bedded limestone, breaking readily under the hammer, and affording a useful building rock. Shumard estimated its thickness in Ste. Genevieve County to be about 150 feet. In Warren County, in North Missouri, it is seventy feet thick. It is found in Ralls, Pike, Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Callaway and Boone. Southwesterly, it is not well marked—indeed it seems to be absent in some counties where, in regular sequence, it should be found. It occurs in Franklin, St. Louis, and southwardly to Cape Girardeau County.

Saccharoidal Sandstone is usually a bed of white friable sandstone, sometimes slightly tinged with red and brown, which is made up of globular concretions and angular fragments of limpid quartz. The formation is well developed in Lincoln, St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Gasconade, Franklin, St. Louis, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, Perry and Cape Girardeau Counties. Besides the above, it is also developed in a more attenuated form, in Callaway, Osage, Cole, Moniteau and Boone. This sandstone is probably destined to be one of the most useful rocks found in Missouri. It is generally of a very white color, and the purest sandstone found in the State, and is suitable for making the finest glassware. Its great thickness makes it inexhaustible. In St. Charles and Warren Counties it is 133 feet thick, and in Southeast Missouri over 100 feet thick.

The Second Magnesian Limestone occurs in all the river counties south of Pike as far as the swamps of Southeast Missouri, and is more often the surface rock in all the counties south of the Missouri and Osage Rivers, to within fifty miles of the western line of the State. It is generally composed of beds of earthy magnesian limestone, interstratified with shale beds and layers of white chert, with occasionally thin strata of white sandstone, and, near the lower part, thick cellular silico-magnesian limestone beds. The layers are more often of irregular thickness and not

very useful for building purposes. It is often a lead-bearing rock, and most of the lead of Cole County occurs in it. It is from 175 to 200 feet thick.

The second sandstone is usually a brown or yellowish brown, fine-grained sandstone, distinctly stratified in regular beds, varying from two to eighteen inches in thickness. The surfaces are often ripple-marked and micaceous. It is sometimes quite friable, though generally sufficiently indurated for building purposes. The upper part is often composed of thin strata of light, soft and porous, semi-pulverulent, sandy chert or hornstone, whose cavities are usually lined with limpid crystals of quartz.

The Third Magnesian Limestone.—This also is an important member, occurring in nearly all the counties of Southern Missouri. It is generally a thick-bedded, coarsely crystalline bluish gray, or flesh-colored magnesian limestone, with occasional thick chert beds. It is the chief lead-bearing rock of Southeast and Southern Missouri. In some counties it is as much as 300 feet thick.

The Third Sandstone is a white, saccharoidal sandstone, made up of slightly-cohering, transparent globular and angular particles of silex. It shows but little appearance of stratification.

The Fourth Magnesian Limestone.—This formation presents more permanent and uniform lithological characters than any other of the magnesian limestones. It is ordinarily a coarse-grained, crystalline magnesian limestone, grayish-buff in color, containing a few crevices filled with less indurated, siliceous matter. Its thick, uniform beds contain but little chert. The best exposures of this formation are on the Niagara and Osage Rivers.

This magnesian limestone series is very interesting, both from a scientific and an economical standpoint. It covers a large part of Southern and Southeastern Missouri, is remarkable for its numerous and important caves and springs, and comprises nearly all the vast deposits of lead, zinc, copper, cobalt, the limonite ores of iron, and nearly all the marble beds of the State. The lower part of the first magnesian limestone, the saccharoidal sandstone, the second magnesian limestone, the second sandstone, and the upper part of the third magnesian limestone be-

long, without doubt, to the age of the calciferous sand rock; but the remainder of the series to the Potsdam sandstone.

AZOIC ROCKS.

Below the rocks of the silurian system there is a series of siliceous and other slates, which present no remains of organic life; we therefore refer them to the Azoic age of the geologist. They contain some of the beds of specular iron. In Pilot Knob we have a good exposition of these Azoic strata. The lower fossiliferous rocks rest non-conformably on these strata.

IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

Aside from the stratified rocks of Missouri, there is a series of rounded knobs and hills in St. Francois, Iron, Dent and the neighboring counties, which are composed of granite, porphyry, diorite and greenstone. These igneous and metamorphic rocks contain some of those remarkable beds of specular iron, of which Iron and Shepherd Mountains are samples. This iron ore often occurs in regular veins in the porphyry.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.

When the continent of North America began to emerge from the primeval ocean, Pilot Knob, Shepherd Mountain and the neighboring heights were among the first bodies of land that reared themselves above the surrounding waters. When Pilot Knob thus grew into an island, it stood alone in the ocean waste, except that to the northwest the Black Hills, to the northeast a part of the Alleghany system, and to the southwest a small cluster of rocks lifted their heads out of the flood. These islands were formed in the Azoic seas by mighty internal convulsions that forced up the porphyry and granite, the slates and iron beds of the great ore mountains of Missouri.

COAL.

The Missouri coal fields underlie an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, including about 160 square miles in St. Louis County, eight square miles in St. Charles, and some important outliers and pockets, which are mainly cannel coal, in Lincoln,

Warren and Callaway Counties. This area includes about 8,400 square miles of upper coal measures, 2,000 square miles of exposed middle, and about 14,600 square miles of exposed lower measures.

The upper coal measures contain about four feet of coal, including two seams of one foot each in thickness, the others being thin seams or streaks.

The middle coal measures contain about seven feet of coal, including two workable seams of twenty-one and twenty-four inches, one other of one foot, that is worked under favorable circumstances, and six thin seams.

The lower measures contain about five workable seams of coal, varying in thickness from eighteen inches to four and one half feet, thin seams varying from six to eleven inches, and several minor seams and streaks, in all, thirteen feet, six inches of coal. We therefore have in Missouri, a total aggregate of twenty-four feet, six inches of coal. The thinner seams are not often mined, except in localities distant from railroad transportation.

All beds over eighteen inches thick are workable coals. The area where such may be reached within 200 feet from the surface is about 7,000 square miles. Most of the State underlain by the coal measure is rich farming land. That underlain by the upper measure includes the richest, which is equal to any upon the globe. The southeastern boundary of the coal measure has been traced from the mouth of the Des Moines through Clark, Lewis, Scotland, Adair, Macon, Shelby, Monroe, Audrain, Callaway, Boone, Cooper, Pettis, Benton, Henry, St. Clair, Bates, Vernon, Cedar, Dade, Barton and Jasper Counties into the Indian Territory, and every county on the northwest of this line is known to contain more or less coal. Great quantities exist in Johnson, Pettis, Lafayette, Cass, Chariton, Howard, Putnam and Audrain. Outside the coal fields, as given above, the regular coal rocks also exist in Ralls, Montgomery, Warren, St. Charles, Callaway and St. Louis, and local deposits of cannel and bituminous coal in Moniteau, Cole, Morgan, Crawford, Lincoln and Callaway. In 1865 Prof. Swallow estimated the amount of good available coal in the State, at 134,000,000,000 tons. Since then numerous other developments have been made, and that estimate is found to be far too small.

LEAD.

This mineral occurs in lodes, veins and disseminations, which are, as yet, only partially determined. Enough, however, is known of the number, extent, dip and thickness of these deposits to show that their range and richness exceed those of any other lead-bearing region in the world.

Galena occurs in this State in ferruginous clay, that becomes jointed, or separates into distinct masses, quite regular in form, when taken out and partially dried; also in regular cubes, in gravel beds, or with cherty masses in the clays associated with the same. These cubes in some localities show the action of attrition, while in others they are entirely unworn. Lead is found in the carboniferous rocks, but perhaps the greater portion is obtained from the magnesian rocks of the lower silurian, and in one or two localities galena has been discovered in the rocks of the Azoic period. At Dugals, Reynolds County, lead is found in a disseminated condition in the porphyry.

THE SOUTHEAST LEAD DISTRICT.

The Mine La Motte region was discovered about 1720 by La Motte and Renault. It was not, however, until this territory was ceded to Spain that any considerable mining for lead was done in this part of Missouri. Moses Austin, of Virginia, secured from the Spanish Government a large grant of land near Potosi, and sunk the first regular shaft; and, after taking out large quantities of lead, erected, in 1789, the first reverberatory furnace for the reduction of lead ever built in America.

In all this region are found crystallized cubes of galena in the tallow clay, occurring as float. In Franklin, Washington and Jefferson Counties galena is found in ferruginous clay and coarse gravel, often associated with small masses of brown hematite iron and the sulphuret of iron; sometimes lying in small cavities or pockets.

The Virginia mine in Franklin County has produced by far the greater portion of lead from this section.

At the Webster mines, the silicate and carbonate of zinc are found always accompanying the lead. At the Valle mines silicate of zinc and baryta occur, as well as hematite iron ore. The

Mammoth mine was a succession of caves, in which millions of pounds of lead were found adhering to the sides and roof, and on the bottom was mixed with clay and baryta.

The Frumet or Einstein mines are the most productive ever opened in Jefferson County, and yield also large quantities of zinc ore. There are other valuable mines, in some of which silver has been found.

In Washington County lead mining has been carried on uninterruptedly for a greater length of time, and more acres of land have been dug over that have produced lead than in any other county in the State.

In St. Francois County, lead deposits are found in the ferruginous clay and gravel. These mines formerly produced many millions of pounds, but have not been extensively worked for many years.

Over portions of Madison County considerable lead is found in the clay. There is lead in several locations in Iron County. In Wayne, Carter, Reynolds and Crawford Counties lead has been found.

Ste. Genevieve has a deposit of lead known as the Avon mines on Mineral Fork, where mining and smelting have been prosecuted for many years. In this vicinity lead has also been found as "float" in several places.

Lead exists in the small streams in several places in the western part of Cape Girardeau County.

In the region above described at least 2,000 square miles are underlaid with lead, upon which territory galena can be found almost anywhere, either in the clay, gravel openings, or in a disseminated condition.

The Central Lead district comprises the counties of Cole, Cooper, Moniteau, Morgan, Miller, Benton, Maries, Camden and Osage. During later years the lead development of Cole County has been more to the northwestern corner, passing into Moniteau and Cooper Counties. In the former several valuable mines have been opened.

The West diggings have been extensively developed and proved rich. The mineral is found in connected cubes in limestone rock, and lies in lodes and pockets. Lead has been found

in several places in Cooper and Osage Counties. The later discoveries in that vicinity, although not yet fully developed, give promise of great richness.

Camden County possesses considerable deposits of lead; a number of mines have been successfully worked, and, as the entire northern portion of the county is underlaid with the magnesian limestone formation, it may be discovered in many places where its existence has never been suspected. Miller County is particularly rich in galeniferous ore.

Paying lead has been found north of the Osage River. On the Gravois, Big Saline, Little Saline and Bush Creeks, and the Fox, Walker, Mount Pleasant and Saline Diggings have yielded millions of pounds of lead.

Benton County contains a number of lead deposits, the most important being the Cole Cany mines. Lead has been found as a "float" in many localities.

Morgan County, like Washington, can boast of having lead in every township, either as clay, mineral, "float," or in veins, lodes, pockets and caves. The magnesian limestone series of Morgan, in which the lead ores now are, or have all existed, are the most complete and well defined of any in Missouri.

The most extensive deposits of lead in Morgan County have been found south of the center of the county, yet in the northwestern part are several well known lodes. We can not even name the hundreds of places in the county where lead is found in paying quantities. There seems to be a region, covering 200 square miles, entirely underlaid by lead. These wonderful deposits are as yet but partially worked.

The Southern Lead Region of the State comprises the counties of Pulaski, Laclede, Texas, Wright, Webster, Douglas, Ozark and Christian. The mineral deposits of this region are only partially developed. In Pulaski County lead has been discovered in several localities. Laclede County has a number of lead deposits; one about eleven miles from Lebanon, where the ore is found in a disseminated condition in the soft magnesian limestone. In the southwestern part of Texas County, along the headwaters of the Gasconade River, there are considerable deposits of lead ore. Wright County has a number of lead

mines almost unworked, which are situated in the southeastern part of the county, and are a continuation of the deposits in Texas County. In Douglas County, near the eastern line, and near Swan Creek, are considerable deposits of galena. Ozark and Christian Counties have a number of lead deposits, zinc being invariably found in connection.

The Western Lead District comprises Hickory, Dallas, Polk, St. Clair, Cedar and Dade Counties. In Hickory County quite extensive mining has been carried on, the larger deposits having been found near Hermitage. In the northern part of the county and along the Pomme de Terre River, lead occurs as "float," and in the rock formation. The more prominent lodes are found in the second magnesian limestone, with a deposit occurring in the third. The lead deposits of Hickory County are richer and more fully developed than any other in this district. Dallas County has a few deposits of lead, and float lead has been found in various localities in Polk. In St. Clair County the galeniferous deposits are in the second sandstone, and in the ferruginous clay, with chert, conglomerate and gravel. Cedar County presents a deposit of lead, copper and antimony. Galena is found in the clay and gravel. In Dade County a considerable quantity of galena has been found in the southeastern corner of the county.

The Southwest Lead District of Missouri comprises the counties of Jasper, Newton, Lawrence, Stone, Barry and McDonald. The two counties first named produce more than one-half of the pig lead of Missouri, and may well boast their immense deposits of galeniferous wealth. The lead mining resources of Jasper and Newton Counties are simply inexhaustible, and new and rich deposits are continually being found. Lead ore seems to have been obtained here from the earliest recollection, and furnished supplies to the Indians during their occupation. Formerly, smelted lead, merchandise and liquor were the principal return to the miner for his labor, as the distance from market and the general condition of the country precluded enlarged capital and enterprise. Since the war capital has developed the hidden wealth, and systematized labor, and rendered it remunerative. This, with the additional railroad facilities, has brought the county prominently and rapidly before the public as one of the

most wonderful mining districts of the world. The total production of lead in Jasper County for the centennial year was, according to the estimates of the best authorities, over half the entire lead production of the State, and more than the entire lead production of any other State in the Union. Later statistics show a steady and rapid increase in the yield of these mines.

One fact, worthy of notice, is, that Jasper County, the greatest lead producing county of the greatest lead producing State, raises every year, upon her farms, products of more value than the lead dug in any one year from her mines.

IRON.

In the mining, shipping, smelting and manufacturing of the ores of iron, there is, perhaps, more capital invested and more labor employed than in all the other metal industries of our State combined.

There are three principal and important iron regions in Missouri, namely:

The Eastern Region, composed of the southeastern limonite district, and the Iron Mountain specular ore district.

The Central Region, containing principally specular ores.

The Western or Osage Region, with its limonites and red hematites.

These three principal regions combined form a broad ore belt running across the State from the Mississippi to the Osage, in a direction about parallel to the course of the Mississippi River from southeast to northwest, between the thirtieth and fortieth township lines. The specular ores occupy the middle portion of this belt, the limonites both ends of it. The latter are besides spread over the whole southern half of the State, while these sub-carboniferous hematites occur only along the southern border of the North Missouri coal field, having thus an independent distribution, and being principally represented in Callaway, St. Clair and Henry Counties.

Iron Mountain is the greatest exposure of specular iron yet discovered. It is the result of igneous action, and is the purest mass or body of ore known. The work of years has only just uncovered the massive columns of specular ore that seems to pass

down through the porphyry and granite to the source of their existence. The region about is covered with the ore debris. The broken masses have the same general color and quality as the vein ore of Iron Mountain. The fresh fracture presents a light gray, tinged distinctly with blue. The crystallization is often coarse, presenting an irregular fracture. All the ore is more or less magnetic. The streak is a bright cherry red, and possesses the hardness of 6. Analysis shows it to contain from 65 to 69 per cent of metallic iron.

The ore of Shepherd Mountain is called a magnetite. In some portions of the veins it shows itself to be granular, brown in color, and to have a clear black streak. Other portions present all the qualities of a specular ore. In portions of the specular, as well as magnetite, beautiful crystals of micaceous ore are found. The streak of this specular and micaceous is a dark red; the hardness is about 5, with from 64 to 67 per cent of metallic iron. The magnetic qualities of this ore are quite variable, usually the strongest at or near the surface, but this is not the case in all the veins. The ore of Shepherd Mountain is superior to any yet developed in Missouri, not quite as rich as that of Iron Mountain, but so uniform in character, and devoid of sulphur and phosphoric acid that it may be classed as superior to that, or any other ore that we have.

The ore of Pilot Knob is fine grained, very light bluish gray in color, and with a hardness representing 6, with a luster sub-metallic. There is a most undoubted stratification to the deposition, occurring as before indicated. The ore of Pilot Knob gives from 53 to 60 per cent metallic iron, and is almost free from deleterious substances. The ore below the slate seam is much the best, containing only about from 5 to 12 per cent of silica, while the poorer ores show sometimes as high as 40 per cent. There have been more than 200,000 surface feet of ore determined to exist here.

The Scotia Iron Banks, located on the Meramec River, in Crawford County, are most remarkable formations. Here the specular ore is a deep, steel gray color, with a metallic luster. The crystals are fine, and quite regular in uniformity. This ore is found in the shape of boulders, sometimes small and sometimes

of immense size, resting in soft red hematites, that have been produced by the disintegration of the specular ores. These boulders contain a great number of small cavities in which the ore has assumed botryoidal forms; and upon these, peroxide iron crystallizations are so formed that a most gorgeous show of prismatic colors is presented. The hardness of this ore is about 6; the soft red ore, in which it occurs, not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$.

In these banks there are some carbonates and ochraceous ores, but not in any quantity to deteriorate or materially change the character of the other ores. Many of the boulders present a soft red mass with a blue specular kernel in the center. This ore is found to be slightly magnetic, and gives from 58 to 69 per cent metallic iron.

Simmons Mountain, one-half mile south of Salem, Dent County, is about 100 feet high, and covers nearly forty acres. The second sandstone is the country rock and at the summit is uncovered, and mixed with specular and brown ores. Down the elevation larger masses of ore are met with that have the appearance of being drifts from the main deposit higher up. Shafts have been sunk in this elevation determining more than thirty feet of solid ore. The ore is a splendid, close, compact, brilliant specular, very hard and free from deleterious substances. The ores of this mountain do not show nearly as much metamorphism as many of the other banks in the second sandstone of this region. The ore is quite strongly magnetic, and gives a bright red streak. This is the largest specular iron deposit, with the exception of Iron Mountain, that is known in the State.

Some of the most extensive red hematite banks in Missouri are located in Franklin County. Along the Bourbense there are thirteen exposures of fine red hematite iron ore. Near Dry Branch Station is an elevation, capped at the summit with saccharoidal sandstone, beneath which there is a large body of red and specular ore. The red hematite, however, predominates, and is remarkably pure and free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The sinking of a number of shafts upon this hill reaches the deposits in several places, in all of which the red hematite shows itself to be the prevailing ore. This ore will be found to work well with the hard specular and ores of the siliceous character, like Pilot Knob.

In Miller, Maries, Cole and Camden Counties, also in Bollinger, Stoddard and Butler Counties, along the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, there are a number of red hematite banks of considerable promise. There are similar banks in the northern part of Texas and Wright Counties, and in Morgan, Benton, Cedar and Laclede.

In Wayne County there are over seventy different limonite ore banks. In Miller, Maries, Camden, Cole, Moniteau and Callaway Counties there are very extensive banks of the same kind. In Morgan, Benton, St. Clair, Cedar, Hickory and Vernon Counties, considerable brown hematite has been found.

In Franklin, Gasconade, Phelps, Crawford, Laclede, Christian, Webster and Green Counties, large limonite beds have been found. In the Moselle region very large deposits have been opened and worked for many years. In Osage County there are a number of promising brown ore banks, as well as fine specular and red hematite.

It is impossible, in the brief space at our command, to describe the number of banks, rich in iron ore, which are situated in the above and other counties of our State; but a glance at the tables found in the works of prominent geologists of the State, will give some idea of the resources of Missouri as an iron producing region.

ZINC.

The ores of zinc in Missouri are almost as numerous as those of lead. They are distributed throughout almost all the geological strata, and scattered through nearly every mineral district; but the principal supply of the metal for commercial purposes is obtained from a very few ores, the more important of which are zinc blende (sulphuret of zinc), the silicate of zinc and the carbonate of zinc, and these are furnished by a comparatively few localities.

In reference to their geological position, the ores are in two classes: The first class includes all zinc ores which occur in the regular veins of the older rocks, and hence are associated with other metalliferous ores. The second mode of occurrence, and the ore by far of paramount importance in Missouri, is that of the third magnesian limestone of the lower silurian series, where

it usually occurs in association with galena in the cave formation.

Zinc blende abounds at Granby and Joplin, and is found at many other mines of the southwest. It also occurs at the lead mines of Franklin and Washington Counties, and at some other points in Southeast Missouri.

The pockets of coal in Central Missouri nearly all contain zinc blende. The lead mines of the same section also sometimes carry it.

There are quantities of silicate of zinc at Granby and Joplin, and the ore is found at most of the lead mines of the southwest, and occasionally in Central and Southeast Missouri. Carbonate of zinc occurs at Granby, Joplin, Minersville and Valle's mines. It is in the Granby, Joplin and Valle mining districts that zinc ore is principally worked.

COPPER.

Several varieties of copper ore exist in the Missouri mines. The copper mines of Shannon, Madison and Franklin Counties have been known for a long time. Some of those in Shannon and Franklin were once worked with bright prospects of success, and some in Madison have yielded good results for many years.

Deposits of copper have been discovered in Dent, Crawford, Benton, Maries, Green, Lawrence, Dade, Taney, Dallas, Phelps, Reynolds and Wright Counties, but the mines in Franklin, Shannon, Madison, Crawford, Dent and Washington give greater promise of yielding profitable results than any other yet discovered.

NICKEL AND COBALT.

These ores abound at Mine La Motte and the old copper mines in Madison County, and are also found at the St. Joseph mines.

Sulphuret of nickel, in beautiful hair-like crystals, is found in the limestone at St. Louis, occupying drusy cavities, resting on calcite or fluor spar.

MANGANESE.

The peroxide of manganese has been found in several localities in Ste. Genevieve and other counties.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Silver occurs to a limited extent in nearly all the lead mines in the State. Gold, though found in small quantities, has never been profitably worked in any part of Missouri.

MARBLE.

Missouri has numerous and extensive beds of marble of various shades and qualities. Some of them are very valuable, and are an important item in the resources of the State.

Fort Scott marble is a hard, black, fine-grained marble, with veins of yellow, buff and brown. It receives a fine polish, and is very beautiful. It belongs to the coal measures, and is common in the western part of Vernon County.

There are several beds of fine marbles in the St. Louis limestone, of St. Louis County.

The fourth division of encrinital limestone is a white, coarse-grained crystalline marble of great durability. It crops out in several places in Marion County.

The lithographic limestone furnishes a fine, hard-grained, bluish-drab marble, that contrasts finely with white varieties in tessellated pavements.

The Cooper marble of the devonian limestone has numerous pellucid crystals of calcareous spar disseminated through a drab or bluish-drab, fine compact base. It exists in great quantities in some localities of Cooper and Marion Counties, and is admirably adapted to many ornamental uses. There are extensive beds of fine, variegated marbles in the upper silurian limestones of Cape Girardeau County. Cape Girardeau marble is also a part of the Trenton limestone, located near Cape Girardeau. It is nearly white, strong and durable. This bed is also found near Glencoe, St. Louis County.

In the magnesian limestone series there are several beds of very excellent marble. Near Iron-ton there are beds of semi-crystalline, light-colored marbles, beautifully clouded with buff and flesh colors. In the third magnesian limestone, on the Niangua, is a fine-grained, crystalline, silico-magnesian limestone, light drab, slightly tinged with peach blossom, and beautifully clouded with deep flesh-colored shades. It is twenty feet thick, and crops out in the bluffs of the Niangua for a long distance.

There are numerous other beds in the magnesian limestones, some of which are white and others so clouded as to present the appearance of breccias.

The Ozark marbles are well known, some of them having been used to ornament the Capitol at Washington. Wherever the magnesian limestones come near the igneous rocks, we may expect to find them so changed as to present beds of the beautiful variegated marbles.

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SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In its pure white form, this mineral is very abundant in Missouri. It occurs in large beds in the mining regions, as the gangue of our lead veins, and as large masses, especially in the magnesian limestone of the lower silurian rocks. It is utilized as a pigment in connection with lead, and may be made valuable for the same purpose in connection with some of our ferruginous and argillaceous paints.

CLAYS.

Fire clays, possessing refractory qualities, suitable for making fire brick, occur beneath most of the thicker coal seams.

Potter's clay is abundant, especially among the coal measure clays. It is also sometimes found associated with the lower carboniferous rocks.

Kaolin is only found in Southeast Missouri, where porphyries or granites prevail.

Brick clays have been found and worked in nearly all the counties where there has been a demand for them. The argillaceous portions of the bluff formation make good brick, as shown in the brick yards all along our large rivers. Some of the tertiary clays will make the very best brick.

CAVES, ETC.

There are several very interesting and quite remarkable caves in the State. Hannibal Cave, situated one mile below the city of Hannibal, and about a quarter of a mile from the Mississippi River, is approached through a broad ravine, hemmed in by lofty ridges, which are at right angles with the river. The antechamber is about eight feet high and fifteen feet long. This

descends into the Narrows, thence through Grand Avenue to Washington Avenue, and through the latter to Altar Chamber. This is a ferruginous limestone formation, and crystal quartz, carbonate of lime and sulphate of magnesia abound. Stalactites and stalagmites are continually forming by limestone percolations. In Bat Avenue Chamber the bats may be seen hanging from the ceiling in clusters, like swarms of bees, some of them fifteen inches from tip to tip. Washington Avenue, over sixteen feet high, with long corridors of stalactites and stalagmites, is the largest division of the cave. It contains a spring, and a deep pool, in which are found the wonderful eyeless fish. The Devil's Hall, Alligator Rock, Elephant's Head, two natural wells filled with limpid water, Table Rock, and numbers of other curiosities, will amply repay the tourist for his exploration.

Cliff Cave, thirteen miles below St. Louis, has been utilized by the Cliff Cave Wine Company as a wine cellar.

There are several caves in Miller County, the largest of which is on Big Tavern Creek, in the bluff near its confluence with the Osage River. The entrance is about twenty-five feet square, and is situated thirty or forty feet above the river, in a solid limestone bluff. During the civil war it was used as a retreat by the bandit, Crabtree. The stalactite formations are of strange and fantastic appearance, some of them looking like colossal images of marble, and the whole effect by torchlight is weird and solemn.

Phelps County contains several interesting caves, the most accessible of which is Freide's Cave, about nine miles northwest of Rolla. Its mouth is 60 feet in width and 35 feet in height. It has been penetrated to a distance of three miles without finding any outlet. The Stalactite Chamber is a beautiful apartment 200 yards in length, varying from 15 to 30 feet in width, and from 5 to 30 feet in height. The Bat Chamber contains thousands of wagon loads of guano, which is extensively used by the farmers of the neighborhood. The cave also contains quantities of saltpetre, and during the war large amounts of powder were manufactured there.

There are also caves in Christian County. The principal one is two and a half miles northeast of Ozark. Its entrance is

through a rock arch 50 feet across and 80 feet high. About 400 feet from the entrance, the passage is so contracted that the explorer must crawl through on his hands and knees. A fine stream of water, clear and cold, gurgles down through the cave.

About twelve miles south of Ozark, near the Forsyth road, on the top of a very high hill, is a small opening, which, about 100 feet from the surface, expands into a hall 30 feet wide and about 400 feet long, the sides and top of which are of rock lined with beautiful stalactites.

In Stone County at least twenty-five caves have been explored and many more discovered. One mile from Galena is an extensive cave from which the early settlers procured saltpetre in large quantities. About two and a half miles above this is a smaller one of great beauty. From the ceiling depend glittering stalactites, while the floor sparkles with fragments of gem-like luster. A pearly wall, of about half an inch in thickness and 15 inches high encloses a miniature lake, through whose pellucid waters the wavy stalagmite bottom of this natural basin can be plainly seen. The sacred stillness of the vaulted chamber renders its name, "The Baptismal Font," a peculiarly fitting one.

A cave about twelve miles from Galena is well known among curiosity seekers in the adjacent country. The entrance chamber is a large dome-shaped room, whose ceiling is very high; a glittering mound of stalagmites rises in the center of the room, nearly one-third the height of the ceiling; stretching out at right angles from this are long shining halls leading to other grand arched chambers, gorgeous enough for the revels of the gnome king, and all the genii of the subterranean world. One can not but think of the Inferno, as, wandering down a labyrinthian passage, he reaches the verge of an abyss, striking perpendicularly to unknown and echoless depths. The name, "Bottomless Pit," is well bestowed on this yawning gulf.

Knox Cave, in Green County, about seven miles northwest of Springfield, is of large dimensions, and hung in some parts with the most beautiful stalactites.

Fisher's Cave, six miles southeast of Springfield, is of similar dimensions, and has a beautiful stream of water flowing out of it.

There are a number of saltpetre caves along the banks of the Gasconade, which were once profitably worked. Some of these caves are large and interesting, consisting frequently of a succession of rooms joined to each other by arched halls of a considerable height, with walls of white limestone, upon which, as well as upon the floors, the saltpetre is deposited, and is generally so pure as to need but one washing to prepare it for use or export. When these caves were first discovered, it was not unusual to find in them stone-axes and hammers which led to the belief that they had formerly been worked for some unknown purpose by the savages. It is doubtful whether these tools were left there by the Indians or by another and more civilized race which preceded them.

There are numerous caves in Perry County, two of which penetrate beneath Perryville.

Connor's Cave, seven miles southeast of Columbia, has an entrance twenty feet wide and eight feet high, and has been explored for several miles.

There are extensive and beautiful caves in Texas, Webster, Lawrence, Laclede, Oregon and several other counties.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

Salt springs are exceedingly abundant in the central part of the State. They discharge vast quantities of brine in Cooper, Saline, Howard and the adjoining counties. These brines are near the navigable waters of the Missouri, in the midst of an abundance of wood and coal, and might furnish salt enough to supply all the markets of the continent.

Sulphur Springs are also numerous throughout the State. The Chouteau Springs in Cooper, the Monagaw Springs in St. Clair, the Elk Springs in Pike, and the Cheltenham Springs in St. Louis County, have acquired considerable reputation as medicinal waters, and have become popular places of resort. There are similar sulphur springs in other parts of the State.

Chalybeate Springs.—There are a great many springs in the State which are impregnated with some of the salts of iron. Those containing carbonates and sulphates are most common, and several of these are quite celebrated for their medicinal properties.

Sweet Springs on the Blackwater, and the Chalybeate Spring in the University campus, are perhaps the most noted of the kind in the State. The Sweet Springs flow from cavities in the upper beds of the Burlington limestone. The hill is here forty-seven feet high above water in the Blackwater, spreading out at the back in a flat table-land. The spring itself is about twenty-feet above the river, and has a sweetish alkaline taste. It is useful as a promoter of general good health, and is much resorted to at the proper season. The water is used for ordinary cooking and drinking purposes, except for making tea.

Petroleum Springs.—These are found in Carroll, Ray, Randolph, Cass, Lafayette, Bates, Vernon and other counties. Many of these springs discharge considerable quantities of oil. The variety called lubricating oil is the most common. It is impossible to tell whether petroleum will be found in paying quantities in these localities, but there is scarcely a doubt that there are reservoirs of considerable quantities.

MANUFACTURING.

The State of Missouri presents every facility for extensive and successful manufacturing; abundant timber of the best quality, exhaustless deposits of coal, iron, lead, zinc, marble and granite, unmeasured water power, distributed over the State, a home market among an industrious and wealth-accumulating people, and a system of navigable rivers and railway trunk line and branches, that permeate, not only the State, but reach out in direct lines from gulf to lake, and from ocean to ocean.

Of the manufacturing in Missouri over three-quarters of the whole is done in St. Louis, which produced in 1880, \$114,333,375 worth of manufactured articles, thus placing her as the sixth manufacturing city in the Union, being surpassed only by New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston.

The leading manufacturing counties of the State are St. Louis, Jackson, Buchanan, St. Charles, Marion, Franklin, Greene, Cape Girardeau, Platte, Boone, Lafayette, followed by Macon, Clay, Phelps, St. Francois, Washington and Lewis.

The subjoined table, arranged from the tenth United States census, will give the reader a comprehensive view of the pres-

ent state of manufacturing in Missouri, and its variation during recent years.

Year.	No. Es- tablish- ments.	Capital.	Average Number of Hands Employed.			Total Amount Paid in Wages During the Year.	Value of Materials.	Value of Products.
			Males Above 16 Years.	Females Above 15 Years.	Children and Youths.			
1850	2,923	\$ 8,576,607	14,880	928		\$ 4,692,648	\$ 12,798,351	\$ 24,324,418
1860	3,157	20,034,220	18,628	1,053		6,669,916	23,849,941	41,782,731
1870	11,871	80,257,244	55,904	3,884	5,566	31,055,445	115,533,269	206,213,429
1880	8,592	72,507,844	54,200	5,474	4,321	24,309,716	110,798,392	165,386,205

The products of the principal lines of manufacturing interests, for the year 1880, are as follows: flouring and grist mills, \$32,438,831; slaughtering and meat packing, \$14,628,630; tobacco, \$6,810,719; iron, steel, etc., \$5,154,090; liquors, distilled and malt, \$5,575,607; clothing, \$4,409,376; lumber, \$6,533,253; bagging and bags, \$2,597,395; saddlery and harness, \$3,976,175; oil, \$851,000; foundry and machine shop products, \$6,798,832; printing and publishing, \$4,452,962; sugar and molasses, \$4,475,740; boots and shoes, \$1,982,993; furniture, \$2,380,562; paints, \$2,825,860; carriages and wagons, \$2,483,738; marble and stone works, \$1,003,544; bakery products, \$3,250,192; brick and tile, \$1,602,522; tinware, copper ware and sheet-iron ware, \$1,687,320; sash, doors and blinds, \$1,232,670; cooperage, \$1,904,822; agricultural implements, \$1,141,822; patent medicines, \$1,197,090; soap and candles, \$1,704,194; confectionery, \$1,247,235; drugs and chemicals, \$1,220,211; gold and silver reduced and refined, \$4,158,606.

These, together with all other mechanical industries, aggregate \$165,386,205.

RAILROADS.

Since 1852, when railroad building began in Missouri, between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of track have been laid. Additional roads are now in process of construction, and many others in contemplation. The State is well supplied with railroads which tread her surface in all directions, bringing her remotest districts into close connection with St. Louis, that great center of western commerce. These roads have a capital stock aggregating more than \$100,000,000, and a funded debt of about the same amount.

The lines of roads which are in operation in the State are as follows:

The Missouri Pacific, chartered May 10, 1850; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas branch; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad; the Wabash Western Railway; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad; the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad; the Keokuk & Kansas City Railway Company; the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad Company; the Missouri & Western; the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad; the St. Louis, Hannibal & Keokuk Railroad; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway; the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad.

STEAM CRAFT.

In 1880 there were 167 steam crafts owned in Missouri, including sixty passenger steamers, thirty-seven ferry-boats, thirteen freight steamers, forty-six tow boats and eleven yachts. Their combined tonnage was 60,873.50; their total value, \$2,098,800; their crews numbered 2,733 persons, whose wages amounted to \$1,423,375, or an average of \$281.13 to each person during the season; the number of passengers carried was 642,303; the freight in tons 2,556,815; coal used for fuel, 399,659 tons; wood used for fuel, 25,085 cords; gross earnings of all the steam crafts, \$5,560,949.

WEALTH.

The total valuation of Missouri real estate and personal property, according to the census of 1880, was \$532,795,801; of which her real estate was valued at \$381,985,112, and her personal property at \$150,810,689. At that time the bonded debt of the State was \$55,446,001; the floating debt, \$2,722,941; the gross debt, \$58,168,942; the sinking fund, \$681,558, and the net debt, \$57,487,384.

THE INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus set sail from the port of Palos, it was with no expectation of finding a new continent, but with the hope of discovering a direct western route to those far-famed Indies whose fabulous riches were the unfailing theme of travelers and geographers. Even to the day of his death the illustrious explorer had no suspicion of having discovered other than the remote islands and shores of the old world, and, accordingly, he called all the inhabitants of the mysterious country "Indians" — a name which has not only outlasted the error of early navigators, but is destined to cling to this unhappy race as long as a vestige of it remains. Whence they came, and to what other family of the earth they are allied, or whether they were originally created a distinct people in the forest wilds of America, have been questions much mooted among the learned and unlearned of modern times, but thus far have elicited only hypotheses in reply. The most common supposition is, however, that the Indians are a derivative race, sprung from one of the more ancient people of Asia, and that they came to this continent by way of Behring's Strait, and this, doubtless, is the true theory.

The tribes with whom the first settlers of Missouri came principally in contact were the Pottawattomies, the Iowas, the Kickapoos, the Sacs and the Foxes.

OTHER RACES.

The ancient cities of Central America, judging from their magnificent ruins, consisting of broken columns, fallen arches and the crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which, in some places, bestrew the ground for miles, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state are considered, something can be conceived of their antiquity. These edifices must have been old before many of the ancient cities of the Orient were built, and they point, without doubt, to a civilization at once considerably advanced and very far removed from the present.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Of a much less degree of culture, but reaching back into an antiquity so remote as to have left behind no vestige of tradition, the Mound-Builders present themselves to the archæologist as a half-civilized people who once occupied Missouri and various other parts of the country now included in the United States. This pre-historic race has acquired its name from the numerous large mounds of earth left by them. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, burial places, monuments, camps, fortifications and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing that any material save earth was used in the construction of their habitations. At first these works were supposed to be of Indian origin, but careful examination has revealed the fact that—despite several adverse theories—they must have been reared by a people as distinct from the North American Indian as were those later people of Central America. Upon making excavations in these mounds, human skeletons were found with skulls differing from those of the Indians, together with pottery and various ornaments and utensils, showing considerable mechanical skill. From the comparatively nude state of the arts among them, however, it has been inferred that the time of their migration to this country, if indeed they did migrate, was very remote. Their axes were of stone, their raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees interwoven with feathers, and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west, and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

The mounds and other ancient earth-works constructed by this people are far more abundant than is generally supposed,

from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all the water courses, that are large enough to be navigated by a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, so that when one places himself in such positions as to command the grandest river scenery he is almost sure to discover that he is standing upon one of these ancient *tumuli*, or in close proximity thereto.

St. Louis was originally known as the "Mound City," from the extent and variety of the curious monuments found there, and although these, as well as numbers of others scattered over various parts of the State, have been defaced or entirely obliterated, Missouri still presents an unusually fruitful field of investigation to the archæologist. This is particularly true of the southeastern counties, especially in the region of New Madrid.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the West in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the Mississippi Valley, says: "I have sometimes been induced to think, that, at the period when they were constructed, there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

EARLY DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORERS.

Ferdinand De Soto, a Spanish cavalier, who had been associated with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, but whose ambition and cupidity were only increased by his success in that country, determined to possess himself also of the boundless wealth reputed to lie hidden in the mines of Florida. Undismayed by the fate of other adventurers, he equipped at his own expense a band of 700 men, or more, and landed in Tampa Bay, in the spring of 1539. Thence, in spite of hostile Indians, he forced his way to the northwest, and, although not finding gold or precious stones, he made himself immortal as the discoverer, in 1541, of the Mississippi River. The point at which De Soto first saw the Mississippi was at the lower Chickasaw Bluffs, a few miles below Memphis. There he constructed boats, and, after crossing the stream, proceeded up its west bank, and made his way into the re-

gion now known as New Madrid, in Missouri. At this point therefore, and at this time, the first European set foot on the soil of Missouri. In 1542, overcome by disease, privation and discouragement, De Soto died, and those of his followers who remained, having secretly sunk his body in the Mississippi, lest the Indians should discover his death, floated down the river to the Gulf of Mexico, and returned to their homes. The design of the expedition had been conquest as a means of acquiring gold, and it left behind no traces of civilization.

MARQUETTE.

While Spain had turned her attention to the conquest of Mexico, South America, the West Indies and Florida, and English colonists had made feeble beginnings in Virginia and New England, the French, advancing still farther north, had possessed themselves of the St. Lawrence River, and were fast pushing their way into the interior by way of the great lakes. Jacques Marquette, a Jesuit missionary, belonging to an ancient family of France, arrived in Canada at a time when the public mind was much exercised upon the subject of exploring the Mississippi River. A plan of operations was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet, a native of Canada, joined Father Marquette at the Jesuit mission on the Straits of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to re-discover the great river. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Muscatines ("Mascoutens") and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. Procuring guides they proceeded up the river. Arriving at a portage between the Fox and Wisconsin, they soon carried their light canoes and scanty baggage to the latter stream, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored, by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also rep-

resented that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks ready to complete the work of destruction. The explorers proceeded on their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, with joy inexpressible, pushed their frail barks out on the bosom of the stately Mississippi, 132 years after its first discovery by De Soto. Journeying down the mysterious stream, which Marquette named the "Conception," they passed the mouth of the Illinois, Missouri and Ohio, landing at various places, and, after proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward. After several weeks of hard toil they reached the Illinois, up which stream they proceeded to Lake Michigan, and entered Green Bay in September of the same year, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles in a little more than four months.

LA SALLE.

About the time of Marquette's return, Robert de La Salle, a native of Normandy, set about discovering a northwest passage to China and Japan, the scientific men of that time generally coinciding in the belief that such a passage existed in the direction of the Great Lakes. He was accompanied from France by an Italian named Tonti, and was joined in his enterprise by Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar of a bold and ambitious disposition. After various hindrances and perils, they arrived at the present site of Peoria on the Illinois River, where they built a fort, which, on account of their many vicissitudes, they named Creve Coeur, or Broken Heart. There they separated, Hennepin turning northward to discover, if possible, the source of the Mississippi; La Salle, after visiting Canada, to perfect his arrangements, descending that river in search of its mouth, and Tonti remaining at Creve Coeur in command of men and supplies left at that point. La Salle reached the junction of the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, in February, 1682, and, on the 5th of April following, passed safely through one of the three channels by which the latter stream discharges its waters into the Gulf of Mexico. Three days afterward, with the most imposing ceremonies, La Salle took formal possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV, the reigning king of France, in whose honor he named it

Louisiana. The region thus acquired by the French embraced territory on both sides of the Mississippi, and, comprising rather indefinite limits, included the present States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

La Salle subsequently returned to Canada, thence to France, and led an expedition to the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose of entering the Mississippi at its mouth, and establishing settlements in Louisiana. Being unable to find the mouth of the river, he landed upon the coast of Texas, and, after some fruitless wanderings, was shot by one of his own disaffected followers. However, he had effectually opened the way for the French occupancy of the Mississippi Valley.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Within a few years after the death of La Salle forts and colonies were located at Biloxi Bay, Mobile, Natchez, New Orleans and other points farther north. It is a fact worthy of notice that the first French settlements, all of which were projected in the interest of gold and silver mining, were confined entirely to the eastern bank of the river. It was not until 1705 that the Missouri River was explored as far as the mouth of the Kansas.

In 1720 Renault, the son of a French iron founder, came to Louisiana for the purpose of engaging in gold and silver mining. He brought with him from France 200 miners and artificers, and purchased 500 slaves at the island of St. Domingo. Proceeding up the Mississippi River, he established himself at Fort Chartres, about ten or fifteen miles above the present site of Ste. Genevieve, on the opposite bank of the stream. From this point he dispatched miners to "prospect" for the precious metals, and they crossed the river to the west bank, and explored what is now Ste. Genevieve County. Although Renault failed to discover either gold or silver, he found lead ore in great abundance, and having built rude furnaces for smelting it, conveyed it on pack-horses to Fort Chartres, and thence by boat to New Orleans and France.

The date of the actual settlement of Ste. Genevieve is disputed by historians, though all agree that it was the first in the State of Missouri. There is some evidence to support the theory

that there might have been inhabitants at this place as early as 1735. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk had already been introduced into the southern part of the province of Louisiana, the lead mines of Missouri were opened, and the culture of wheat was commenced in Illinois. In the meantime the French were firmly establishing their power in the Northwest. By the middle of the eighteenth century (1750) they had control of all the water routes leading from the great lakes to the valley of the Mississippi. They had more than sixty military stations from Lake Ontario by way of Green Bay and the Illinois River, the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

The French had formed the grand design of establishing a magnificent empire in the interior of the continent, which should have abundant and uninterrupted intercourse with the outside world by means of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi Rivers. The English, whose colonies were scattered up and down on the Atlantic coast, claimed the right to extend their possessions as far westward as they chose. As long as the latter nation confined itself to the eastern part of the country there was little reason for controversy. As soon, however, as the English became acquainted with the beautiful and fertile Mississippi Valley, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counter-claim to the soil. The French, besides establishing numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, in order to confirm their claims to jurisdiction over the country, had carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sunk plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the least attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that actual collision between the contending parties would not much

longer be deferred. The English Government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped with arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, to demand an explanation. This resolution brought into the history of our country, for the first time, the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not yet twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he set out on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey returned January 6, 1754. The struggle could not, however, be averted by diplomacy. It commenced, continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on October 10, 1765, the ensign of France was displaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres, by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French, and was then the best built and most convenient fort in North America. In subsequent years the Mississippi reached and undermined its west wall; the inhabitants of Kaskaskia carried away much of the remaining portions for building material, and at the present day nothing remains of it but a ruin in the midst of a dense forest.

Although, as has been already seen, Fort Chartres was not occupied by the English until 1765, the treaty which terminated what is known as the French and Indian War had been arranged late in 1762. According to its stipulations France ceded to England all of her possessions in Canada and east of the Mississippi, and to Spain all that part of the province of Louisiana lying west of the same, which, although really belonging to Spain, remained under French laws and jurisdiction until 1768.

THE FOUNDING OF ST. LOUIS.

In the year 1762 M. D'Abadie, who was at that time director general and civil and military commandant of Louisiana, granted to a certain company the exclusive right to trade with the Indians of Missouri, and indeed of the whole northwest, for a term of eight years. At the head of this company was M.

Pierre Laclede Liguist, Laclede as he is generally known, a man of ability, foresight and experience. He left New Orleans in August, 1763, and arrived in Missouri the following November. It will be remembered that all the French settlements except that at Ste. Genevieve were on the east side of the river, and consequently included in the territory ceded to England. At the one small village west of the Mississippi there was no building large enough to contain one quarter of M. Laclede's merchandise. M. De Neyon, the commandant at Fort Chartres, hearing of Laclede's dilemma, offered him room for his goods until the occupation of the fort by the English. Laclede readily availed himself of this generous offer and repaired to Fort Chartres, where he deposited his effects, and then turned his attention to finding a site, near the Missouri River, suitable for his enterprise. Ste. Genevieve he rejected both on account of its distance from that stream and its unhealthful situation. Accompanied by his stepson, a lad of fourteen named August Chouteau, he explored the region thoroughly and fixed upon the place of his settlement. Upon returning to the fort, he assured De Neyon and his officers that he had found a situation where he would form a settlement, which might become, hereafter, "one of the finest cities of America." Thus readily did his sagacious mind appreciate the advantages of this location. Navigation being open, early in the February of 1764 Laclede sent thirty men in charge of Chouteau to the place designated, with orders to clear the land, build a large shed to shelter the tools and provisions, and also erect some small cabins for the men. On the 14th of February the work was commenced. Early in April, Laclede himself arrived, chose the place for his own house, laid out a plan for his village and named it Saint Louis, in honor of Louis XV, not knowing that the territory had already been transferred to Spain, and then hastened back to Fort Chartres to remove his goods, as the English garrison was daily expected.

When, in 1765, Capt. Sterling in command of the English troops, a company of highlanders, actually took possession of the fort, St. Ange, French commandant at the time, removed with his officers and men to St. Louis, which was recognized as the capital of Upper Louisiana. M. D'Abadie had died, and

M. Aubry was acting governor at New Orleans. Receiving, probably, the sanction of this latter gentleman, St. Ange at once assumed the reins of government at St. Louis, and so liberal was the spirit in which he conducted affairs that a stream of immigration soon set in from Canada and Lower Louisiana.

DEATH OF PONTIAC.

At the time of the founding of St. Louis, the Ottawa chieftain, Pontiac, was in the enjoyment of his greatest fame. At the breaking out of the war between France and England, he had allied himself with the former country, which had at all times followed a conciliatory policy with the Indians, and he had achieved some brilliant exploits at the ambuscade near Pittsburgh (1755) which resulted in Braddock's defeat, and on other occasions. He had subsequently formed a confederacy of all the western tribes, and had endeavored, by one general and combined movement to sweep the English settlers from the country west of the Alleghanies. In this effort he was so far successful that, at one time, every English fort in the west, except Niagara, Fort Pitt and Detroit had fallen into the hands of the savages. St. Ange, hating the English and dreading their encroachments, was proportionately friendly to Pontiac, whom he invited to St. Louis in 1769. Here the chief was received in the most flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed by the principal citizens. Soon, however, it became apparent that Pontiac's plans were doomed to failure.

Tribe after tribe had forsaken him; his powerful allies, the French, were conquered, and his most trusted friends among the latter counseled him to give up the unequal contest. He endeavored to drown his disappointment in drink, and in spite of the remonstrances of St. Ange, sank lower and lower in debauchery. Finally, while in a state of intoxication, he was assassinated at Cahokia by a Kaskaskia Indian. His body was interred with great pomp near the tower at the intersection of Walnut and Fourth Streets. St. Ange, himself, lies buried near, but nothing is left to mark either grave. Houses have been built above them, and but few persons even know that these remains repose in the midst of the great city.

SPANISH RULE.

The transfer of Louisiana to Spain was a source of great sorrow to the inhabitants of the province, and at St. Louis this feeling was deepened to one of horror when it became known that Don Alexander O'Reilly had arrived at New Orleans with 3,000 men, and, upon the inhabitants of that city making armed resistance to his authority, had executed several of the ringleaders of the revolt and imprisoned others. The new commandant-general soon established his authority at New Orleans, and in 1770 sent Don Pedro Piernas to St. Louis as lieutenant-governor. This official showed himself master of the situation by treating the terrified inhabitants with the utmost consideration, securing the friendship of St. Ange, whom he made a captain of infantry, and establishing all the grants of land which the latter had bestowed. St. Ange died soon after. Piernas was succeeded by Francisco Cruzat, and he by Don Ferdinando Leyba. During the early part of Leyba's administration, Laclede died while on an expedition to New Orleans, and was buried at the mouth of the Arkansas River. His grave, also, is unknown, and probably has long ere this been washed into the stream.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

War had already been commenced between Great Britain and her American colonies, and Washington, who had been active in the service of England against the French, was now in command of the forces opposed to English tyranny. On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every important post in the West. The Indians, jealous of the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and aroused to action by the English, became the allies of the latter, and while the colonies at the East were struggling against the armies of the mother country, the western frontiers were ravaged by the savages, often led by British commanders. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter in the West, some of the most daring exploits connected with American history were planned and executed. The hero of the achievements by which this region was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was Gen. George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the English throughout

the Northwest, and understood their plans; he also knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with them, and that, although the forts were in control of the English, the inhabitants were mostly French, and retained much of their old hostility against their conquerors, while sympathizing with the colonies. He was convinced that American soldiers would be welcomed and aided, as far as possible, by the French settlers, and that the English garrisons once driven out, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The latter proceeded to Pittsburgh, raised his small army west of the Alleghanies, as he well knew the colonies needed all the available men farther east, for the conflict there. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture to proceed to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts was in turn captured, and the plans of the English in the West entirely overthrown.

In the meantime, although the settlement at St. Louis was under the jurisdiction of Spain, it was well known that the sympathies of that country were identified with the colonies, and therefore the inhabitants of the little city were in constant dread of attacks from the Indians. Hearing rumors, also, of a threatened assault by the British, they at once began to fortify the place. A wall of brush and clay, five feet in height, with three gates, was built, encircling the town, the extremes terminating at the river. A small fort, which was afterward used as a prison, was also built. At each of the gates a piece of ordnance was mounted, and kept in constant readiness for use. These preparations were made in the summer and fall of 1779. No attack was made during the winter, and the people of St. Louis were almost beginning to hope their precautions unnecessary, when in May, bands of Ojibways, Winnebagos, Sioux and other tribes began to gather on the east side of the river, preparing to fall upon the settlement on the 26th of the month. These savages were instigated by Canadian fur traders, and commanded by officers from the British fort at Michilimackinac.

On May 25, which was the festival of Corpus Christi, a por-

tion of the Indians crossed the river, but made no assault, an extremely fortunate circumstance, as many of the citizens, together with their wives and children, were outside of the wall, and scattered about over the prairie, gathering strawberries. The following day the entire force of savages stole silently across the river, and crept to the rear of the town, expecting to find some of the inhabitants working in the fields. Near what is now the fair grounds, at the "Cardinal Springs," they surprised the man from whom the spring was named and another person called Riviere. The former they killed, and took the latter prisoner. A few other settlers were surprised and massacred.

On account of his misconduct at this time, Leyba was removed from office and Francisco Cruzat once more placed in authority at St. Louis. During the administration of Cruzat, the town was thoroughly fortified, but was not subjected to another attack, although other settlements on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers were often harassed by the Indians even after the close of the war.

THE YEAR OF THE GREAT WATERS.

In 1785 occurred a sudden and remarkable rise in the Mississippi River, which caused great alarm and considerable loss of property to the inhabitants of St. Louis and the adjacent settlements. Cahokia and Kaskaskia were menaced with entire destruction. Ste. Genevieve, which was located at first in the river bottom, three miles south or southeast of its present site, was completely inundated, and the inhabitants, unwilling to risk a repetition of the disaster, removed to higher ground and founded the present town, which therefore dates from 1785. Most of the buildings in St. Louis were then situated on Main Street, and the rise of the river above the steep bank occasioned extreme anxiety and terror. The flood subsiding, however, nearly as rapidly as it had risen, the inhabitants returned to their houses, and business was speedily resumed. This year received the name of "L'annee des Grandes Eaux," or "The year of the Great Waters." Other remarkable floods occasioning loss of life and property, and involving St. Louis and other river towns of Missouri, have occasionally occurred, most destructive among which may be mentioned those of 1844, 1851, 1875 and 1881.

1785-1800.

Cruzat was succeeded in office by Manuel Perez, who bestowed a large tract of land in the neighborhood of Cape Girardeau upon friendly Indians of the Pawnee and Delaware tribes, in return they agreeing to aid the young settlements in repelling the incursions of the hostile Osage Indians. Trudeau, who succeeded Perez, devised and carried out many improvements at St. Louis, and stimulated in a great measure the fur traffic, and by this means encouraged traders to penetrate the wilderness, and make further expeditions on the Missouri River. The administration of Trudeau was followed by that of Delassus, who, in 1799, ordered that a census be taken of the settlements in Upper Louisiana or Western Illinois, as Missouri was sometimes called. According to this census, the total number of inhabitants in the settlements was 6,028. Of these 4,948 were white; 197 free colored, and 883 slaves. St. Louis had a population of 925; Ste. Genevieve, 949; St. Charles, 875; New Madrid, 782; New Bourbon, 560; Cape Girardeau, 521; St. Ferdinand, 276; St. Andrew, 393; Carondelet, 184; Meremac, 115; Little Meadows, 72.

LOUISIANA PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES.

In 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte made a treaty with Spain, known in the annals as the treaty of San Ildefonso, the conditions of which were that Spain should surrender to France all the region known as Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, in return for certain assistance which she expected to receive from the great warrior in her European affairs. It was not, however, until 1803, that M. Laussat, a French officer, was placed in authority at New Orleans. Although Napoleon fully realized the immense value of his acquisition, it was on many accounts an occasion of perplexity. In the first place, the American Government regarded with a jealous eye this attempt of the French to re-establish themselves in Louisiana; and the English, who had control of the seas, made it extremely difficult for men and equipments to be conveyed into the country; and rather than have it wrested from him by this powerful foe, he determined to tantalize the mother country by adding it to the possessions of the young nation, which had succeeded in maintaining its independence in the

face of her authority. Accordingly, he accepted an offer made by the United States, and the transfer was accomplished during the administration of Thomas Jefferson. In December, 1803, M. Laussat, the French commandant, who had but just acquired jurisdiction of Louisiana from Spain, conveyed it to Gov. Claiborne and Gen. Wilkinson, commissioners appointed by the United States. The price paid for this purchase was \$15,000,000, including various claims, the payment of which was assumed by the American Government.

At St. Louis the French flag was in the ascendant only one day, Capt. Stoddard, the representative of France, receiving possession of the territory at the hands of Delassus, the Spanish governor, on March 9, 1804, and transferring his authority to the United States on the following day.

THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

On the 26th of March, 1804, Congress passed an act separating the province of Louisiana into two parts—the southern of which was designated as “The Territory of Orleans,” and the northern “The District of Louisiana.” This latter included all of the province north of “Hope Encampment,” a place near Chickasaw Bluffs, and embraced within its boundaries the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, a large part of Minnesota, and all the vast region extending westward to the Pacific Ocean, excepting the territory claimed by Spain.

The executive power of the Government in the Territory of Indiana was extended over the district of Louisiana or “Upper Louisiana” as it was popularly called. Gen. William Henry Harrison, then governor of Indiana, assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg and Davis, represented the authority of the United States, under the provisions of the act of 1804, and, during the following winter, courts of justice were held in the old fort, near Fifth and Walnut Streets in St. Louis.

THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

On the 3d of March, 1805, by another act of Congress, the Territory of Louisiana was regularly organized, and President Jefferson appointed Gen. James Wilkinson, governor, and Fred-

erick Bates, secretary. Gov. Wilkinson together with Judges R. J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, constituted the Legislature of this almost boundless territory. Gov. Wilkinson was visited in 1805, by Aaron Burr, when the latter was planning his daring conspiracy against the United States.

In 1807 Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the famous Lewis and Clark expedition, was appointed Governor, but in 1809 in Lewis County, Tenn., he committed suicide at the age of thirty-five, by shooting himself with a pistol, and President Madison designated Gen. Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Ky., as governor in his stead. Gov. Howard served as brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. Howard County was named in his honor.

· LEWIS AND CLARK'S EXPEDITION.

After the purchase of Louisiana, President Jefferson, anxious to prove the value of that immense tract which had come into peaceful possession of the United States, planned an expedition for the purpose of exploring the country from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. The expedition was organized with Merriwether Lewis, Mr. Jefferson's private secretary, at its head, assisted by Capt. William Clark, of the American army. With a small party, these indomitable explorers ascended the Missouri River as far as Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, which they named in honor of the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, respectively, followed the Jefferson to its source, crossed the Rocky Mountains, navigated the Columbia River, and returned to St. Louis, in September, 1806, after an absence of two years and four months, having overcome innumerable hardships and difficulties, and traveled nearly 6,000 miles. Lewis, as has been already noted, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, which office he filled until his untimely and tragical death.

Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike also organized two successful exploring parties, one of which in 1805 discovered the sources of the Mississippi, and the other, in the two succeeding years, the sources of the Arkansas, Kansas, Platte and Pierre Jaune (Yellowstone) Rivers, and penetrated the Spanish Provinces. Pike's Peak was named from this explorer. The county of Pike,

in this State, was named in honor of Lieut. Pike, who rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the War of 1812, and was killed at York, Canada, in 1813.

EARTHQUAKES AT NEW MADRID.

New Madrid has been rendered famous by the great earthquake of 1811-12. This place was, originally, one of the old Spanish forts, and lies about seventy miles below the mouth of the Ohio River. It was settled immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War by families from Virginia and the Carolinas, and was growing rapidly in wealth and population when its progress was arrested by that frightful calamity which affected not only the county of New Madrid, but also the adjacent country on both sides of the Mississippi. Streams were turned from their channels or dried up; hills, forests and plains disappeared, and lakes (one of which was sixty or seventy miles in length, and from three to twenty in breadth) were formed in their places; vast heaps of sand were scattered in various places, and whole tracts of land sank below the level of the surrounding country. Short extracts from the description of Mr. Godfrey Lesieur, who was an eye-witness of the scene, are quoted:

“The first shock was about 2 o'clock A. M., on the night of December 16, 1811, and was very hard, shaking down log houses, chimneys, etc. It was followed at intervals, from half an hour to an hour apart, by comparatively slight shocks, until about 7 o'clock in the morning, when a rumbling noise was heard in the west, not unlike distant thunder, and in an instant the earth began to totter and shake so that no persons were able to stand or walk. This lasted a minute; then the earth was observed to be rolling in waves of a few feet in height, with a visible depression between. These swells burst, throwing up large volumes of water, sand and a species of charcoal, some of which was partly covered with a substance, which, by its peculiar odor, was thought to be sulphur. Where these swells burst, large, wide and long fissures were left, running north and south parallel with each other for miles. I have seen some four or five miles in length, four and one-half feet deep on an average, and about ten feet wide.

"After this, slight shocks were felt at intervals, until January 7, 1812, when the region was again visited by an earthquake equal to the first in violence, and characterized by the same frightful results." Mr. Lesieur says further that upon this second visitation, the inhabitants, excepting two families, fled from the country in dismay, leaving behind their stock, and even many of their household goods, all of which were appropriated by adventurers and carried away in flat-boats. The last violent shock occurred on the 17th of February, 1812.

During these terrible earthquakes, but two among the settlers were killed, both of whom were women, but many of the boatmen on the river must have perished. An act of Congress for the relief of the New Madrid sufferers was passed in 1817. By its provisions, persons whose lands had been seriously damaged by the earthquakes were allowed to locate a like quantity upon any of the public lands of the State, provided that no claims should exceed 640 acres. This was the origin of the "New Madrid Claims," of which speculators and sharpers gained the chief benefit, the people many of them being uninformed as to their exact privileges.

MISSOURI A TERRITORY.

The Territory of Missouri was organized by Congress, June 4, 1812, the first Council consisting of nine members, and the House of thirteen.* Its real boundaries were the same as those of the "Territory of Louisiana," but practically it consisted of only the settled parts of Missouri, comprising four districts, as follows: Cape Girardeau, embracing the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek; Ste. Genevieve, extending from Apple Creek to the Meramec River; St. Louis, including that part of the State between the Meramec and Missouri Rivers, and St. Charles, comprising the settled country between the Missouri and Mississippi.

The legislative power of the Territory was vested in a Gov-

* These members were as follows: House: St. Charles County—John Pitman and Robert Spencer; St. Louis County—David Music, Bernard G. Farrar, William C. Carr and Richard Caulk; Ste. Genevieve County—George Bullett, Richard S. Thomas and Isaac McGready; Cape Girardeau—George F. Bollinger and Stephen Byrd; New Madrid—John Shrader and Samuel Phillips. W. C. Carr became speaker and Andrew Scott clerk. Council: St. Charles County—James Flaugherty and Benjamin Emmons; St. Louis County—Auguste Chouteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond; Ste. Genevieve—John Scott and James Maxwell; Cape Girardeau—William Neeley and George Cavener; New Madrid—Joseph Hunter.

ernor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives. By the same act the Territory was authorized to send one delegate to Congress. In October of the same year the four districts, by proclamation of Gov. Howard, were reorganized into five counties, the fifth being called New Madrid, and included Arkansas. An election of a delegate to Congress, and members of the Territorial House of Representatives was held in the following November. Capt. William Clark, the associate explorer of Capt. Lewis, was appointed by the President as Governor, and entered upon his duties in 1813. He continued to occupy the gubernatorial chair until the admission of the State into the Union, and died in St. Louis in 1838.

Edward Hempstead was chosen the first delegate to Congress. It was mainly owing to his efforts that an act was passed by that body confirming to the people of Missouri the titles of their lands derived from Spanish grants, and also providing that "all village lots, out lots, or common field lots" held by them at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, should be retained for school purposes. The real estate thus secured to the city of St. Louis alone, for educational purposes, was valued at \$1,252,-895.79. Col. Thomas F. Riddick, who first originated the proposition, rode to Washington on horseback to aid Mr. Hempstead in obtaining the ratification of Congress.

WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN 1812.

Although the inhabitants of Missouri were far distant from the principal scenes of conflict during the War of 1812, they participated in many engagements with the Indians, and were obliged to exercise ceaseless vigilance against their insidious foe. For several years British traders had incited the savages against the settlers, and had supplied the former with arms and ammunition. In July, 1810, W. I. Cole and two other men at Loutre Island, were killed while attempting to rescue property stolen by the Pottawattomies. In 1815 the Sac and Fox Indians, who had stolen horses from the same settlement, were followed by a party of "rangers," with Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, in command. Four of the pursuers, including Capt. Callaway, were killed.

In 1813 Fort Madison, Iowa, was abandoned by its garrison, and burned, to save it from Indian occupation. During the same year the scattered settlements in the present counties of Montgomery, Lincoln and Pike were often plundered by the Indians, under the renowned Black Hawk and other noted chiefs. In St. Charles County there were many massacres, but at length a number of forts were erected, which proved a sufficient protection against further outrages. The Boone's Lick country was constantly harassed by tribes, who stole horses and murdered the inhabitants. Living beyond the jurisdiction of any organized county, these pioneers built forts, and defended themselves. Sentinels kept guard while the fields were plowed, sown and harvested, and upon the appearance of danger the people were notified by means of signals, and hastened to the shelter of the forts.

At Cote Sans Dessein (now Barkersville), on the Missouri River in Callaway County, three men and two women successfully withstood a protracted and determined siege of the Indians.

Of all the murders committed by the savages, none aroused more indignation than that of Capt. Sarshell Cooper, who was shot while sitting at his own fireside in Cooper's Fort, in the Boone's Lick country, in 1814. An Indian crept to the wall of Cooper's cabin, which also formed one side of the fort, and made a small opening between the logs, through which the fatal shot was fired.

THE "BOONE'S LICK COUNTRY."

Daniel Boone, famous in the annals of Kentucky and the West, came to Louisiana about the year 1797. He renounced his allegiance to the United States, became a Spanish subject, and was appointed by Delassus commandant of the Femme Osage District. When the province was transferred to the United States, he again became an American citizen. At some time between the years 1804 and 1808 he may very probably have hunted through Howard County, and discovered the salt springs there. During the summer of 1807, Boone's sons, Nathan and Daniel M., visited these springs and manufactured salt there, but there is no evidence that the elder Boone ever resided, even temporarily, at the place. The settlement afterward made was called Boone's Lick and a

large region in that part of the State, the "Boone's Lick Country." Boone County, organized in 1820, was named after the great frontiersman, who died in September of that year at the residence of his son, on Femme Osage Creek, in St. Charles County, aged eighty-eight years.

ENTERPRISE AND ADVANCEMENT.

In 1814 the population of the Territory was about 25,000. The country was rapidly settled and new counties were organized. The Legislature of 1816-17 incorporated a board of trustees for superintending schools in the "Town of St. Louis," the beginning of the school system of that city. At the same session the old "Bank of Missouri" was chartered, and in the fall of 1817 the two banks, "St. Louis" and "Missouri," were issuing bills, the former having gone into operation in 1814.

The first newspaper west of the Mississippi was published at St. Louis, July 12, 1808. It was called the *Missouri Gazette*, and was a diminutive sheet, measuring 12x16 inches. Although this paper has undergone several changes of title it still lives and flourishes as the *Missouri Republican*. The first newspaper west of St. Louis was the *Missouri Intelligencer*, established at Old Franklin, by Nathaniel Patton, in 1819, and subsequently removed to Fayette. In 1818 a cathedral was commenced at St. Louis, on the site of the old log church which had been erected by the early French inhabitants, and in the same year the first Protestant Church (Baptist) was built.

The first steamboat which ascended the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Ohio, was the "Gen. Pike," Capt. Jacob Read, which landed in St. Louis at the foot of Market Street August 2, 1817, and was received with every demonstration of delight. The next was the "Constitution," Capt. R.T. Guyard, which arrived in the October following. In 1819 the "Independence," Capt. Nelson, from Louisville, Ky., navigated the Missouri as far as Old Chariton, an abandoned town a short distance above Glasgow, and returning to Franklin took freight for Louisville. The first steamboat on the Upper Mississippi was the "Gen. Putnam," Moses D. Bates, captain, which made several trips between St. Louis, and Galena, Ill., during the summer of 1825.

In 1818 the Government of the United States projected the celebrated Yellowstone expedition, the objects of which were to ascertain whether the Missouri was navigable by steamboats, and to establish a line of forts from its mouth to the Yellowstone. This expedition left St. Louis in June, 1819. In the same year Arkansas was formed into a separate Territory.

For convenience of reference a short table is appended of the early settlements of Missouri, with the date of the establishment of each in cases where it has been determined.

Names of Settlements.	Dates.
Ste. Genevieve	1735 (?)
St. Louis.....	1764
Near St. Charles	1765
Portage des Sioux.....	1769
New Madrid	1780
New Bourbon.....	1789
Potosi.....	
Big River Mills, St. Francois County.....	1796
Near Farmington, St. Francois County.....	1797
Perry County	1796
Bird's Point.....	1800
Norfolk.....	1800
Charleston	1801
Warren County.....	1801
Parkersville (Cote Sans Dessein).....	1801
Loutre Island	1807
Boone's Lick.....	1807
Cooper's Bottom, Franklin County.....	1810

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In 1818, John Scott being delegate to Congress, the inhabitants of Missouri petitioned for admission into the Union of States. The House of Representatives passed a bill to admit the State without slavery, but, as the Senate refused to concur in this anti-slavery clause, the bill failed. Subsequently the measure was amended so as to provide for the gradual restriction of involuntary servitude, but the Senate refusing to endorse any anti-slavery proviso whatever, and the House insisting on that provision, the bill again failed. In 1820, while the matter was still under discussion, Jesse B. Thomas, of Illinois, presented an amendment, which settled for the time all differences between the two Houses, and allowed Missouri to enter the Union with

slavery. That amendment, famous in history as the "Missouri Compromise," is as follows:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PEOPLE OF THE MISSOURI TERRITORY TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, AND FOR THE ADMISSION OF SUCH STATE INTO THE UNION ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE ORIGINAL STATES, AND TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN CERTAIN TERRITORIES—ADOPTED MARCH 6, 1820.

* * * * *

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, *shall be and is hereby forever prohibited. Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Such was the "Missouri Compromise," one of the most important acts of American legislation. The pro-slavery senators consented to this measure because they saw by the determination of the House that they would be unable otherwise to secure the admission of Missouri.

STATE CONVENTION.

Under the act of Congress, the people of the Territory of Missouri, then organized into fifteen counties, were authorized to hold an election in May, 1820, to choose representatives to a State convention whose object should be the framing of a constitution. Accordingly, forty-one representatives thus chosen convened at St. Louis on June 12. The following are the names of the members of the convention, together with the counties which they represented:

Cape Girardeau—Stephen Byrd, James Evans, Richard S. Thomas, Alexander Buckner, Joseph McFerron.

Cooper—Robert P. Clark, Robert Wallace, William Lillard.
Franklin—John G. Heath.

Howard—Nicholas S. Burkhardt, Duff Green, John Ray, Jonathan S. Findlay, Benjamin H. Reeves.

Jefferson—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln—Malcolm Henry.

Montgomery—Jonathan Ramsey, James Talbott.

Madison—Nathaniel Cook.

New Madrid—Robert D. Dawson, Christopher G. Houts.

Pike—Stephen Cleaver.

St. Charles—Benjamin Emmons, Nathan Boone, Hiram H. Barber.

Ste. Genevieve—John D. Cook, Henry Dodge, John Scott, R. T. Brown.

St. Louis—David Barton, Edward Bates, Alexander McNair, William Rector, John C. Sullivan, Pierre Chouteau, Jr., Bernard Pratte, Thomas F. Riddick.

Washington—John Rice Jones, Samuel Perry, John Hutchings.

Wayne—Elijah Bettis.

David Barton was elected president of the convention and William G. Pettis, secretary.

The constitution which the convention formed took effect from the authority of the body itself, no provision having been made to submit it to the vote of the people. It withstood the mutations of parties and all efforts at material amendment from the time of its adoption till the convention of 1865.

THE CLAY COMPROMISE.

On the 16th of November, Mr. Scott laid before the House of Representatives at Washington a copy of the constitution of the new State, whereupon a fresh debate arose, first, because the constitution sanctioned slavery and, second, because one of its articles especially enjoined that such laws should be passed as might be necessary to prevent free mulattoes and negroes from coming to or settling in the new State, under any pretext whatsoever.

The perils of the political situation becoming imminent, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, moved that twenty-three representatives, one from each State, be appointed to act jointly with the Senate committee, in an attempt to adjust the difficulty. Such a committee was chosen with Mr. Clay as its chairman. The Senate also appointed seven of its members on the joint committee, which, on February 26, 1821, reported to each House the following:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the fourth clause of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution, submitted on the part of said State to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, by which any citizen of either of the States in this Union shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the constitution of the United States. Provided, That the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State into the Union shall be considered as complete.

The resolution was soon adopted by both Houses, and on the 26th of the following June the Legislature of Missouri adopted an act declaring the assent of the State to the conditions of admission, and transmitted to the President a copy of the same. August 10, 1821, after a struggle of two years and a half, the admission of Missouri into the Union was announced by the proclamation of President Monroe, and the State from that day took rank as the twenty-fourth of the American Republic.

THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In anticipation of the admission of the State into the Union a general election had been held on August 28, 1820. Alexander McNair was chosen Governor; William H. Ashley, lieutenant-governor, and John Scott, representative to Congress. Senators and representatives to the General Assembly (fourteen of the former and forty-three of the latter) were also elected. This body convened at St. Louis in September, and elected David Barton and Thomas H. Benton United States senators, although, as the State was not formally admitted into the Union until the following August, they were not allowed to take their places until December, 1821. Mr. Benton held the position of United States senator for thirty consecutive years.

At this session of the Legislature were organized the counties of Boone, Callaway, Chariton, Cole, Gasconade, Lillard (afterward La Fayette), Perry, Ralls, Ray and Saline. The seat of government was fixed at St. Charles, but was moved, in 1826, to

Jefferson City. According to the first census taken in September, 1821, the population of the State was 70,647, of whom 11,254 were slaves.

EARLY WARS.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old warrior of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the War of 1812, had always taken exception to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of braves upon the disputed territory in Illinois, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. Fifteen hundred volunteers from that State, aided by Gen. Gaines, with a company of regulars, surprised the Indians, and forced them into another treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain upon the other side of the river. Soon, however, a band of these same Indians attacked a party of friendly Menomnies encamped at Prairie du Chien, murdering twenty-five and wounding many others. Brig.-Gen. Atkinson, with a large detachment of regular troops from Jefferson Barracks, was sent to chastise the murderers who had thus flagrantly violated their treaty. Upon this Black Hawk, with his adherents, recrossed the Mississippi and established himself at Rock River. Keokuk was the rightful chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and with the majority of his tribes remained true to their agreement with the United States, but Black Hawk's followers were bent upon revenge and plunder. May 14, 1832, a bloody engagement occurred near Dixon's Ferry. On account of the proximity of these hostilities to the Missouri border, and fearing an Indian invasion, Gov. Miller ordered Maj.-Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, this State, to raise 1,000 volunteers, prepared to start for the frontier at a moment's warning.

Accordingly on May 29, 1832, orders were issued by Gen. Gentry to Brig.-Gens. Benjamin Means, commanding the Seventh; Jonathan Riggs, the Eighth, and Jesse T. Wood, the Ninth Brigade, Third Division, to raise, the first named 400 and each of the last 300 men. Each man was "to keep in readiness a horse

with the necessary equipment, and a rifle in good order, with an ample supply of ammunition." Five companies were at once raised in Boone County, and others in Callaway, Montgomery, St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Marion, Ralls, Clay and Monroe. Two of them, Capt. John Jamison's, of Callaway, and Capt. David M. Hickman's, of Boone, in July, 1832, were mustered into service for thirty days, and placed under command of Maj. Thomas Conyers. This detachment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry in person, arrived at Palmyra, July 10, and at Fort Pike, which was situated on the Des Moines, at the present site of St. Francisville, in Clark County, five days afterward. Finding that no hostile Indians had entered Missouri, Gen. Gentry ordered work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, in the northern part of Adair County, sixty-five miles from Fort Pike, and within eight miles of the Chariton, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on July 19. Maj. Conyers' command was left at Fort Pike. On August 5, this detachment was relieved by two other companies, under Capt. Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. Maj. Conyers remained in command of the fort. In September, the Indian troubles having apparently subsided, the troops on the northern frontier of Missouri were mustered out of service.

For nearly a year afterward, the war was continued at various points in Illinois and Iowa, until, at the decisive battle of the Bad Axe, Black Hawk was entirely defeated, and a great number of his followers killed. He himself escaped, but was soon captured and delivered to the United States officers. He was carried in triumph through a great part of the States, after which, shorn of his power, if not his ambition, he was permitted to return to his tribe. Black Hawk died at the village of his people, on the Des Moines River, in Davis County, Iowa, in 1838, aged about seventy years.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

Florida originally belonged to Spain. Among its aboriginal inhabitants was a humane and romantic tribe of Indians, called the Seminoles. Their manners were gentle, and their language soft; but the wrongs they suffered are as deep and wicked as any ever inflicted by a civilized nation upon a weak and defenseless people. Escaping slaves found refuge in the Spanish Territory,

formed settlements along the Appalachicola and Suwannee Rivers, and became members of the Seminole and Creek nations, holding lands and enjoying the fruits of their labors. Spain refused to deliver up the fugitives who had thus intermarried with the Indians, and whose descendants soon became an almost indistinguishable part of the tribe. The slave holders of Georgia were furious, and the Government of that State, on several occasions, sent troops into the Creek country and laid waste villages, burned huts, and killed innocent members of the tribe. Spain resented these piratical raids, and the President of the United States was compelled to disavow any responsibility for such outrages, which nevertheless continued.

On July 27, 1816, an old fort situated on the Appalachicola, which had been built by the British during the War of 1812, and subsequently occupied by the blacks and their descendants, was blown up by forces under command of Gen. Gaines. There were in the fort 334 persons, mostly women and children, and 270 of these unfortunate creatures were instantly torn in pieces.

The Seminoles, goaded from their placid ways, attempted to retaliate; but their efforts, though gallant, were feeble. The raids upon the Seminole country and its citizens continued, and the state of affairs became a matter of serious perplexity to the general Government.

In 1835, during President Jackson's administration, renewed hostilities arose from an attempt to remove the Seminoles and Creeks to lands west of the Mississippi. The chief of the former tribe was Osceola, a half breed of great talents and audacity, who, driven to desperation by personal wrongs, as well as those inflicted upon his people, formed a conspiracy to slaughter the whites and devastate the country. The Creeks were soon conquered and set beyond the Mississippi. In 1837 Osceola was captured and soon after died, but the war continued.

In the fall of 1837 the Secretary of War issued a requisition on Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, for two regiments of mounted volunteers for the Seminole War.

The first regiment was raised chiefly in Boone and neighboring counties by Col. Gentry, and was composed of eight companies. Four companies of the second regiment were also raised

and attached to the first. Of these latter, two companies were composed of Delaware and Osage Indians.

Col. Gentry's regiment left Missouri in October, 1837. The men were taken by boat from St. Louis to New Orleans, and transported thence to Tampa Bay, Florida. On the voyage they encountered a severe storm, and several of the vessels were stranded. Many horses were lost but no men, and on the 15th of November the troops disembarked at their destination. On the 1st of December they received orders from Gen. Zachary Taylor, then commanding in Florida, to march to Okeechobee Lake, in the vicinity of which the whole force of the Seminoles was said to have collected. Having reached the Kissemmee River, seventy miles distant, the cavalry scouts captured several Indians, from whom Col. Gentry learned that their main forces were near at hand, and immediately crossing the river he formed the Missouri volunteers in front, and, supporting them at a proper distance by the regular army on either flank, advanced to meet the attack. The Indians had chosen a fine position, and continued the battle with a pertinacity seldom exhibited in their method of warfare. Col. Gentry fought on foot, as did all his command, and had repulsed the enemy after several hours of severe fighting. He was gradually pushing them across a swamp, and had nearly reached the dry soil, when a bullet pierced his abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound. He knew its serious nature, yet stood erect an hour afterward, and cheered his men to victory, until, at last, being compelled to desist, he was borne from the field, and expired the same night. The Missourians continued to fight several hours after the fall of their leader, until the Indians were entirely vanquished. The loss of the whites in killed and wounded was 138, most of whom were Missourians.

The forces from this State being no longer needed, they returned to their homes early in 1838. The remains of Col. Gentry, as well as those of Capt. Vanswearingen and Lieuts. Brooke and Center, of the Sixth Regular United States Infantry, were afterward brought to Jefferson Barracks and buried, the Government of the United States erecting over them a suitable monument. The county of Gentry was named in memory of the gallant commander.

After a war of eight years, during which nearly \$40,000,000 had been expended, several hundred persons seized and enslaved, and hundreds of lives lost, the Seminoles and their colored kindred were removed as far as the Cherokee country, and subsequently to that of the Creeks. After persistent attempts of the latter to reduce them to a state of servitude, and after many of the exiles had been actually seized and sold into perpetual bondage, the remainder of the blacks, excepting 200 who were supposed to be so intermarried with the Seminoles as to render them safe, abandoned the country and fled to Mexico.

THE MORMONS AND THE MORMON WAR.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of the religious sect, commonly called the Mormons, are among the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money, education or elevated position in society, should persuade people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, insignificant as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible. Yet in less than half a century, the disciples of this personage have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a State in the distant wilderness, and compelled the Government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated, while quite young, with his father's family to western New York. The story of the finding of the golden plates in the "Hill of Cumarah," their transcription, the printing of the Mormon Bible, the organization of the first church of the new faith, are themes not important to be considered here. It may be well to state in passing that the believers in Mormonism claim that their Bible gives a history of the peopling of the Western Continent, as the common Bible narrates the origin of the human race on the Eastern, and the Mormons accept both volumes as of Divine inspiration, calling themselves "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The common name by which they are known is that given to one of the writers of the Mormon Bible.

Having gained a number of converts, Smith, in 1831, moved to Kirtland, Ohio, and, during the same year, made a visit to Missouri in search of a location for "Zion." He found it at Independence, Jackson County, named the place "The New Jerusalem," and returned to Kirtland.

In 1832 Smith established himself with many followers in Jackson County. Here the new church acquired several thousand acres of land, which the members professed to hold in common, and published a paper called *The Morning and Evening Star*, in which were printed promises of boundless prosperity to the "Saints," and frightful denunciations against the "Gentiles." The result was a series of trifling encounters between the two parties, until, October 31, 1833, an engagement occurred near Westport, in which two citizens and one Mormon were killed.

The Gentile citizens of Jackson County now rose in arms in considerable numbers, and committed a series of acts of violence toward the Mormons. The bishop was tarred and feathered, the printing press thrown into the river, the storehouse plundered, and the "Saints" were forced to leave the county without any compensation whatever for the lands they were compelled to abandon.

The Mormons next located in Clay, Carroll and Caldwell Counties, but principally in the latter, which was organized for their benefit. They established headquarters at Far West, which was founded in 1836, and which Smith assured his followers would soon become one of the great cities of the world. As the result of the preaching of missionaries in the Eastern States, converts flocked into the country and their settlements soon spread into Daviess and Clinton Counties, but Far West was their chief town and commercial center. Some of the Mormon settlers were good and industrious people, but many were violent and lawless, and considered that they had a right to take anything they chose from the Gentiles. As the latter were in the minority in Caldwell County, and as most of the county offices were held by "Saints," there was considerable dissatisfaction among the Gentiles, and violent deeds were committed on either side.

In Carroll County a committee of citizens waited upon the leaders of the Mormon settlement at De Witt, and notified them

that they must leave the county. Mormon recruits poured into the town, and an engagement took place on the 21st of September, 1838, but no serious casualty occurred. The attacking party was now increased by reinforcements to 400 or 500 men, but before renewing the battle, they demanded once more that the obnoxious settlers should leave the county.

Although the terms of this proposition were quite stringent, it was acceded to, and the Saints loaded their property on wagons and removed to Far West.

October 25 a skirmish took place at Crooked River in the southwestern part of Caldwell County, where one Gentile was killed, several others wounded, and David Patten, the leader of the Danite Band or United Brothers of Gideon, and two other Mormons, were killed. The Gentiles were commanded by Capt. Sam. Bogart.

The people of Missouri now determined to be rid of the Mormons, and in 1838 Gov. Boggs issued an order to Maj.-Gen. David R. Atchison to call out the militia of his division and proceed against the Mormons and expel them from the State or "extenuate them." A part of the First Brigade of the Missouri State Militia, under command of Gen. Alexander W. Doniphan, at once proceeded to the seat of war. Upon receipt of Gov. Boggs' exterminating order, Gen. Atchison left the field, and the command of the forces was turned over to Maj.-Gen. S. D. Lucas, of Independence, pending the arrival of Gen. John B. Clark, of Howard County. The Mormon forces numbering about 600 men were led by Col. George W. Hinkle.

The principal event was the massacre at Haun's mills, five miles south of the present site of Breckinridge, Caldwell County. Three militiamen were wounded and seventeen of the Mormons, two of them little boys, killed — some of them after their surrender — and their bodies were thrown into a half finished well. This massacre, for it was nothing else, was perpetrated by 250 men from Livingston and Daviess Counties, under Col. Thomas Jennings.

When the militia appeared at Far West where the principal Mormon forces were gathered, the Mormons surrendered, agreeing to Gen. Lucas' conditions, viz.: That they should deliver up

their arms, pay the expenses of the war, surrender their prominent leaders for trial, and the remainder of the Mormons should, with their families, leave the State.

The leaders were taken before a court of inquiry at Richmond, Judge Austin A. King presiding. He remanded them to Daviess County to await the action of the grand jury on a charge of treason against the State. The Daviess County jail being poor, they were confined at Liberty. Indictments for various offenses—treason, murder, robbery, receiving stolen goods, arson, resisting legal process, etc.,—were found against Joseph Smith, Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, G. W. Hinkle, Parley P. Pratt and a number of others. Sidney Rigdon was released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The others requested a change of venue, and Judge King sent their cases to Boone County for trial. On their way to Columbia, under a military guard, Joe Smith effected his escape. It is generally believed that the guard was bribed, subsequently, P. P. Pratt and others also escaped; some of the prisoners were acquitted, and the indictments dismissed against all the others. In connection with the removal of the Mormons, and according to the terms of their surrender, there were many terrible scenes. Numbers of them were poor, and had invested their all in lands from which they were about to be driven. Valuable farms were traded for an old wagon, a horse, a yoke of oxen, or anything that would furnish means of transportation. In many instances, conveyances of lands were demanded and enforced at the muzzle of the pistol or the rifle. Nearly 4,000 Mormons removed from Caldwell County to Nauvoo, Ill.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1845.

At the August election of 1845, sixty-six members were chosen by the people to remodel the constitution. Representation under the old constitution, which allowed each county at least one representative, and limited the whole number to 100 members in the lower branch of the General Assembly, had become very unequal. Chiefly to remedy this irregularity, but at the same time for other purposes, the convention was called.

It convened at Jefferson City, on November 17, 1845, and

organized by the election of Robert W. Wells as president; Claiborne F. Jackson, vice-president, and R. Walker, secretary. Some of the most able and distinguished men of the State were members of this body. The whole organic law was reviewed, and, in many material respects, remodeled. The convention adopted (ayes, forty-nine, nays, thirteen) a new constitution, and submitted it to the people, and adjourned *sine die* January 14, 1846. During the canvass the constitution was very generally discussed by the newspapers and candidates, and finally, at the August election, rejected by about 9,000 majority, the whole number of votes cast being about 60,000.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

From 1821 to 1836 the vast territory lying between Louisiana and Mexico had been a province of the latter country. It had been the policy of Spain and Mexico to keep Texas uninhabited, in order that the vigorous race of Americans might not encroach on the Mexican borders. At last, however, a large land grant was made to Moses Austin, of Connecticut, on condition that he would settle 300 American families within the limits of his domain. Afterward the grant was confirmed to his son Stephen, with the privilege of establishing 500 additional families of immigrants. Thus the foundation of Texas was laid by people of the English race.

Owing to the oppressive policy adopted by Mexico, the Texans, in 1835, raised the standard of rebellion. Many adventurers and some heroes from the United States flocked to their aid. In the first battle fought at Gonzales, 1,000 Mexicans were defeated by a Texan force numbering 500. On March 6, 1836, a Texan fort, called the Alamo, was surrounded by a Mexican army, commanded by Pres. Santa Anna. The feeble garrison was overpowered and massacred under circumstances of great atrocity. David Crocket, an ex-congressman of Tennessee, and a famous hunter, was one of the victims of the butchery. In the next month was fought the decisive battle of San Jacinto, which gave to Texas her freedom. The independence of the new State was acknowledged by the United States, Great Britain and France.

On the 1st of March, 1844, Texas was admitted into the American Union as a sovereign State, and on the 4th of July, 1845, the Texan Legislature ratified the act of annexation. Knowing the warlike attitude of Mexico, the authorities of Texas sent an immediate and urgent request to the President to dispatch an army for their protection. Accordingly, Gen. Zachary Taylor was ordered to occupy Texas. The real issue between that State and Mexico was concerning boundaries. Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her Western limit, while Mexico was determined to have the Nueces as the separating line. The territory between the two rivers was in dispute. Having made an unsuccessful attempt to settle the difficulty by negotiation, the American Government sent Gen. Taylor to Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Nueces, where, by the beginning of November, 1845, he had concentrated a force of 4,000 or 5,000 men. In the following January Gen. Taylor was ordered to advance to the Rio Grande. He took his station opposite Matamoras and hastily erected a fortress, afterward named Fort Brown.

In April, 1846, Mexico declared war against the United States, and this was promptly followed by a counter declaration, on the part of the American Congress, against Mexico. Soon after this exchange of challenges, the Mexicans crossed the Rio Grande in strong force, headed by their famous generals, Arista and Ampudia, and, on the 8th and 9th of May, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were met and repulsed with great slaughter by Gen. Taylor.

When the news of the battles on the Rio Grande was borne through the Union, the national spirit was everywhere aroused, and party dissensions were hushed into silence. A call was made for 50,000 volunteers, and Missouri was not backward among her sister States in responding to the appeal. The St. Louis Legion, a military organization under command of Col. A. R. Easton, quickly prepared for the field of action. Supplies were raised for them by liberal subscriptions on the part of the citizens, and in a few days they departed for the seat of war. The American forces were organized in three divisions: the Army of the West, under Gen. Kearney, to cross the Rocky Mountains and conquer the northern Mexican provinces; the Army

With Mmes. Greathouse and Wells.

Mrs. S. R. Wells, assisted by Mrs. G. W. Greathouse, charmingly entertained their neighborhood friends with an afternoon party at the home of Mrs. Wells, 1121 Washington avenue, Friday afternoon. The color scheme of pink and white was carried out in the decorations and an abundance of carnations and ferns furnished the floral effects. The reception hall and dining room were exceptionally artistic.

An enjoyable programme was given by little Miss Marion Griffiths at the piano, and Mrs. S. R. Wells and Miss Birge gave several vocal solos.

A contest of quotations from the Bible and from Shakespeare was entered into with much enthusiasm, with the result that Mrs. Penber and Mrs. Porter tied for the prize. A shopping contest was next in order, which proved to be quite a memory test. Mrs. C. B. Beard carried off the prize.

The drawing of the family tree was very amusing and brought out the art talent of the participants. Mrs. Penber, Mrs. Harry Wynne, Miss Birge and Mrs. Wright showed the greatest proficiency and in a cut for the prize, Mrs. Wright was successful.

The guests were then invited into the dining room, which was beautiful in every appointment, and a three-course luncheon was served.

Exquisite hand-painted place cards, the work of Mrs. W. H. Greathouse, marked the covers for the guests.

The Better Way

To be a strong hand in the dark to another in the time of need, to be a cup of strength to a human soul in a crisis of weakness, is to know the glory of life.—Black.



with embroidery
\$1.00—Soft Nainsook, yoke
with embroidery
lace edge, beading
bon, lace trimmed
bottom.

\$1.00—Soft Nainsook, 54 inch
embroidery trim
lace edge, beading
bon round neck
lace trimmed ruf
tom.

\$2.00—Fine Nainsook,
medallions and
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gowns and pet

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of the Center, under Gen. Scott as commander-in-chief, to march from the Gulf coast into the heart of the enemy's country; and the Army of Occupation, commanded by Gen. Taylor, to subdue and hold the districts on the Rio Grande. About the middle of May, 1846, Gov. Edwards, of Missouri, called for mounted volunteers to join the first of these divisions, which was about to undertake an expedition to Santa Fe. By the 18th of June the full complement of companies to compose the First Regiment had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, the appointed rendezvous. These volunteers were from the counties of Jackson, Lafayette, Clay, Saline, Franklin, Cole, Howard and Callaway. Alexander W. Doniphan, of Clay, was elected colonel; C. F. Ruff, lieutenant-colonel, and William Gilpin, major. The battalion of light artillery, from St. Louis, was commanded by Capts. R. H. Weightman and A. W. Fischer, with Maj. M. L. Clark as its field officer. Battalions of infantry from Platte and Cole Counties were commanded by Capts. Murphy and W. Z. Augney, respectively. The Laclede Rangers, from St. Louis, were led by Capt. Thomas B. Henderson.

In all, Gen. Kearney had 1,658 men and sixteen pieces of ordnance. After a long and wearisome march he reached Santa Fe, and on the 18th of August captured and garrisoned the city. The whole of New Mexico submitted without resistance. With a body of 400 dragoons Kearney then continued his march toward the Pacific coast, leaving Col. Doniphan in command of New Mexico.

With a body of 700 fearless men, this latter officer made one of the most brilliant movements of the war. He undertook a march through the enemy's country, from Santa Fe to Saltillo, a distance of more than 800 miles. Reaching the Rio Grande on Christmas day, he fought and gained the battle of Bracito; then crossing the river, captured El Paso, and in two months pressed his way to within twenty miles of Chihuahua. On the banks of Sacramento Creek he met the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, and on the 28th of February completely routed them. He then marched unopposed into Chihuahua, a city of more than 40,000 inhabitants, and finally reached the division of Gen. Wool in safety.

Early in the summer of 1846, Hon. Sterling Price, a member

of Congress from Missouri, resigned, and was appointed by President Polk to command another regiment of Missouri volunteers to reinforce the Army of the West. This force consisted of a full mounted regiment, one mounted extra battalion, and one extra battalion of Mormon infantry. These troops were raised in the Counties of Boone, Benton, Carroll, Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Monroe, Randolph, Ste. Genevieve and St. Louis, with Lieut.-Col. David Willock's extra battalion from Marion, Ray and Platte.

Col. Price's command took up the line of march for Santa Fe, over the same route pursued by Doniphan and Kearney, and arrived on September 28, three days after Kearney's departure for California.

In the winter of 1847 an insurrection against the American authority broke out in New Mexico, and on the 24th of January Col. Price met the enemy, numbering about 2,000 men, at Canada, and repulsed them with a slight loss on both sides. He totally routed them at El Embudo, on January 29. On February 3 he found the Mexicans and Indians strongly fortified at Taos, and engaged them on the following day with shot and shell. The battle raged all day, and at night the Mexicans surrendered. Price's loss in these three engagements was but fifteen killed and forty-seven wounded. Afterward, by order of Gen. Price, twenty-one of the Mexican leaders were hung.

In August, 1847, Gov. Edwards made another requisition for 1,000 infantry to follow Col. Price's command. The regiment was organized immediately, and Maj. John Dougherty, of Clay County, was chosen colonel, but before it marched the President countermanded the order under which it was raised.

Another regiment of mounted volunteers (the Third Missouri Regiment) was formed to serve during the Mexican War. It was commanded by Col. John Ralls, of Ralls County, and was mustered into service about May, 1847. A portion of this regiment went as far as El Paso, Chihuahua and Santa Cruz De Rosales, and at the latter place participated in a battle against the Mexicans under Gen. Trias. The enemy were in the town and sheltered by breastworks, but after fighting all day were obliged to surrender with their arms, ammunition, wagons and teams. The Americans were commanded by Gen. Sterling Price.

The war was now drawing to a close. Everywhere the arms of the United States had been victorious, and on February 2, 1848, a treaty was concluded between the two belligerent nations. By the terms of settlement the boundary line between Mexico and the United States was fixed as follows: The Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico; thence westward along the southern, and northward along the western boundary of that Territory to the river Gila; thence down that river to the Colorado; thence westward to the Pacific. The whole of New Mexico and Upper California was relinquished to the United States. Mexico guaranteed the free navigation of the Gulf of California, and the Colorado River from its mouth to the confluence of the Gila. In consideration of these territorial acquisitions and privileges, the United States agreed to surrender all places held by military occupation in Mexico; to pay into the treasury of that country \$15,000,000, and to assume all debts due from the Mexican Government to American citizens, said debts not to exceed \$3,500,000. Thus, at last, was the territory of the United States spread out in one broad belt from ocean to ocean.

THE GREAT FIRE AT ST. LOUIS.

In May, 1849, occurred the great fire at St. Louis; a brief account of it from Switzler's History of Missouri is here copied:

"On the evening of the 19th of that month a fire broke out on the steamer 'White Cloud,' lying at the wharf between Vine and Cherry Streets, and set at defiance every effort to arrest its progress. The flames very soon communicated to four other boats lying contiguous. By the action of the fire, the 'White Cloud' became loosened from her fastenings, and drifted out into the stream and among the other steamers in port. In a short time the spectacle of twenty-three boats on fire presented itself. The immense conflagration was a mile in length. The levee being covered with combustible materials, bales, barrels, boxes, etc., the fire reached the city and whole blocks were swept away. The area of the burnt district will be understood by the statement that Front Street, from Locust to Market, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of two or three houses on Commercial Street. Between Commercial and the levee, there was not one left. In

this immense conflagration there were twenty-three steamboats, three barges and one canal boat destroyed, whose total value with their cargoes was estimated at \$439,000. The whole value of property destroyed amounted to over \$3,000,000."

THE JACKSON RESOLUTIONS.

The sixteenth General Assembly of the State of Missouri, which convened at Jefferson City, December 25, 1848, will ever be remembered on account of its passage of the famous "Jackson Resolutions." The occasion of these was a bill called the "Wilmot-Anti-Slavery Proviso," which had been introduced into the preceding Congress by Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the extension of slavery into the recently acquired Territories. Slave holders throughout the Southern States were exceedingly agitated over this measure, seeing that it must effectually put an end to the formation of new pro-slavery States, thus giving the majority of members in Congress to the anti-slavery party, and insuring the final triumph of the Free Soilers. As a result of the excitement in Missouri, Carty Wells, a Democratic State senator from Lincoln County, introduced into the Upper House of the Legislature a series of resolutions on various subjects suggested by the Wilmot Proviso, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Federal Relations. On January 15, 1849, Claiborne F. Jackson, senator from Howard County, reported from this committee to the Senate the following modification of Mr. Wells' resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, That the Federal constitution was the result of a compromise between the conflicting interests of the State which formed it, and in no part of that instrument is to be found any delegation of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, excepting some special provisions, having in view the prospective abolition of the African slave trade, made for the securing the recovery of fugitive slaves; any attempt, therefore, on the part of Congress to legislate on the subject, so as to affect the institution of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories, is, to say the least, a violation of the principles upon which that instrument was founded.

2. That the Territories acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole nation ought to be governed for the common benefit of the people of all the States, and any organization of the Territorial Governments, excluding the citizens of any part of the Union from removing to such Territories with their property, would be an exercise of power, by Congress, inconsistent with the spirit upon which our Federal compact was based, insulting to the sovereignty

and dignity of the States thus affected, calculated to alienate one portion of the Union from another, and tending ultimately to disunion.

3. That the General Assembly regard the conduct of the Northern States on the subject of Slavery as releasing the slave-holding States from all further adherence to the basis of compromise fixed on by the act of Congress of March 6, 1820, even if such act ever did impose any obligation upon the slave-holding States, and authorizes them to insist upon their rights under the constitution; but for the sake of harmony, and for the preservation of our Federal Union, they will sanction the application of the principles of the Missouri Compromise to the recent territorial acquisitions, if by such concession future aggressions upon the equal rights of the States may be arrested and the spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism be extinguished.

4. The right to prohibit slavery in any Territory belongs exclusively to the people thereof, and can only be exercised by them in forming their constitution for a State government, or in their sovereign capacity as an independent State.

5. That in the event of the passage of any act of Congress conflicting with the principles herein expressed, Missouri will be found in hearty co-operation with the slave-holding States, in such measures as may be deemed necessary for our mutual protection against the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

6. That our senators in Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to act in conformity to the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were written by Hon. William B. Napton, afterward one of the judges of the supreme court.

The scope of this work forbids a detailed account of the discussion which followed the introduction of these resolutions into the General Assembly, as well as the names of the many distinguished men who took opposing sides upon the question of their adoption. The Jackson resolutions were finally adopted after much opposition, particularly in the Lower House, where a strong but unsuccessful attempt was made to modify them.

Perhaps the chief object in the introduction and passage of the resolutions was the retirement of Senator Thomas H. Benton. His course in and out of the Senate had become obnoxious to many of the Democratic politicians of the State, who determined to get rid of him. They knew he would not obey the instructions contained in the resolutions, and this would furnish an excuse for a refusal to return him for another term. There was much excitement throughout the State, and the feeling was still farther intensified by the course of Senator Benton, who appealed from the Legislature to the people, and prosecuted a canvass against the resolutions, denouncing them in powerful and passionate speeches, as tending to the dismemberment of the Union.

He declared them to be in direct contradiction to the Missouri Compromise, upon which depended the safety and harmony of the nation.

That Col. Benton was right in his position, although, perhaps, intemperate in its defense, is perfectly apparent in the light of subsequent events; but his crusade against the "Jackson Resolutions" resulted in his defeat at the next election, when, after thirty years of loyal service toward his State and Nation, he was succeeded in 1851 by the Whig candidate, Henry S. Geyer, an eminent lawyer of St. Louis, who was chosen by Democratic votes.

ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Missouri was admitted as a slave State in 1820, only upon the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which forever prohibited involuntary servitude in territory north of $36^{\circ} 30'$, now constituting Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and a portion of Minnesota. And now this great domain was to be organized into territorial governments. Already into these vast regions the tide of immigration was pouring, and it became necessary to provide for the future. In December, 1852, Hon. Willard P. Hall, of Missouri, introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives, to organize the Territory of Platte, which was designed to embrace the country above mentioned. Having been referred to the Committee on Territories, that committee, in February, 1853, reported a bill to establish a territorial government in the Territory of Nebraska. As this bill did not contemplate a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it was opposed in the House by all the Southern delegations. The only senators from the South who voted for it were David R. Atchison and Henry S. Geyer, of Missouri. On January 16, 1854, when the subject again came before the Senate, Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, gave notice that whenever the Nebraska bill should be called up, he would move an amendment to the effect that the Missouri Compromise, drawing the line of $36^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, and forever prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude north of said line, should not be so construed as to apply to the Territory contemplated by the act, or to any other Territory of the United States; but that the citi-

zens of the several States or Territories should be at liberty to take and hold their slaves within any of the Territories or States to be founded therefrom. That is to say, in plain language, that the Missouri Compromise should be made null and void. The announcement of this amendment in Congress was immediately followed by the most intense excitement throughout the country, Indeed, the introduction, in 1848, of the Wilmot Proviso, did not rouse the people in a greater degree.

On January 23, 1854, Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, reported from the Committee on Territories a bill which provided for the organization of the region of country embraced by Mr. Hall's bill, known as the Platte country, from the Platte River, which flows through it into two Territories, namely, Kansas and Nebraska. As Senator Douglas' bill must always be an important document in history, we transcribe some part of it.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to avoid misconstruction, it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical operation the following propositions and principles, established by the compromise measures of 1850, to wit :

First. That all questions pertaining to slavery in the Territories, and in the new States to be formed therefrom, are to be left to the decision of the people residing therein, through their appropriate representatives.

Second. That all cases involving title to slaves and questions of personal freedom, are referred to the adjudication of the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third. That the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories, the same as in the States.

The section of the bill which prescribed the qualifications and mode of election of a delegate to Congress from each of the Territories was as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, * * * * * That the constitution and laws of the United States, which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eight sections of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative.

The debate which ensued upon the introduction of this bill, known as the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," was conducted with great ability, and lasted several weeks. On February 6 Hon. S.

P. Chase, a senator from Ohio, who was afterward Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln's administration, and finally chief justice of the United States, moved to strike out so much of the bill as declared the Missouri Compromise "superseded" by the compromise of 1850, but the motion was defeated. On February 15 Mr. Douglas moved to strike out the clause objected to by Mr. Chase, and insert the following:

"Which being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850 (commonly called the compromise measures) is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

This amendment embodied what was afterward known as the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." It was at once adopted by the Senate; but Mr. Chase and others, not having full confidence that it was not the true intent and meaning of the act "to legislate slavery into any Territory or State," moved to add, after the words "United States," the following:

"Under which the people of the Territories, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, prohibit the existence of slavery therein."

Mr. Chase's amendment was voted down. From January until May, Mr. Douglas' report was debated in Congress. By the Kansas-Nebraska bill the Missouri Compromise was virtually repealed, and the old settlement of the slavery question overthrown at a single blow. All the bitter sectional animosities of the past were aroused in full force. The bill was violently opposed by a majority of the representatives from the East and North; but the minority, uniting with the congressmen of the South, enabled Douglas to carry his measure through Congress, and in May, 1854, the bill received the sanction of the President.

Kansas itself now became a battlefield for the contending parties; whether the new State should admit slavery or not depended upon the vote of the people. Both factions made a

rush for the Territory in order to secure a majority. The people of Missouri were especially interested in the situation. Apprehensive that Kansas would become a free State, and that Missouri would in the future occupy the position of a slave-holding peninsula, jutting out into a sea of free soil, with Illinois and Iowa at the east and north, and Kansas and Nebraska on the west, many of her citizens, especially on the Kansas border, became seriously alarmed for the safety of their slaves, and in the excitement of the conflict were induced without authority of law to cross over into Kansas, and, carrying ballots in one hand and arms in the other, to coerce the new State into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution.

Meanwhile the Northern States were not idle. Massachusetts had chartered a wealthy corporation, called the Emigrant Aid Company; Connecticut followed soon after with a similar company. The *New York Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, opened a Kansas contribution, and aid societies sprang into activity at hundreds of points in the Northwest. Thus stimulated, the people of the free States flocked to Kansas in such numbers that in a few months they constituted a decided majority of the actual settlers. The Missourians with force and arms attempted to carry out their measures, and prevent Northern and Eastern settlers from passing through their State, but the emigrants then wound around through Iowa, thus circumventing their plans. The struggle between the hostile parties in Kansas and on the Missouri border resulted in a series of desultory but bloody encounters, some of which assumed the proportions of battles. Large and fiercely excited public meetings were held in Missouri, and at times in some localities a reign of intolerance and proscription prevailed. This was intensified in that portion of the State bordering on Kansas.

An election held in the new State in November of 1854 resulted in the choice of a pro-slavery delegate to Congress, and, in the general territorial election of the following year, the same party was triumphant. The State Legislature thus chosen assembled at Lecompton, organized the government, and framed a constitution permitting slavery. The Free Soil party declaring the general election to have been illegal, on account of fraud-

ulent voting, assembled in convention at Topeka, September 25, 1855, framed a constitution excluding slavery, and organized a rival government. Civil war broke out between the factions.

From the autumn of 1855 until the following summer the Territory was the scene of constant turmoil and violence. The people of the North held meetings to enlist additional settlers, cash poured into the *Tribune* fund, and food, clothing, seeds, arms and money were sent in quantities to the Free Soil settlers.

On September 8, 1856, John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed governor. He issued a proclamation of peace, and promised the settlers protection in their persons, pursuits and property. They therefore laid down their arms. This was no sooner done than an army from the Southern States attacked Lawrence, which had before been the scene of much violence; but Gov. Geary, calling out the United States troops, finally induced the invaders to retire. On January 26, 1857, the free legislature met at Topeka, but was dispersed by the United States marshal, who captured several members and threw them into jail at Tecumseh. The pro-slavery people now met in legislature at Lecompton and adopted a resolution calling a convention to frame another State constitution.

Gov. Geary resigned because the pro-slavery United States Senate refused to uphold some of his measures, and Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, was appointed to succeed him. Gov. Walker guaranteed protection to the settlers on election day, rejected fraudulent returns, condemned both the Lecompton constitution and the methods of promulgation, and started for Washington to prevent Congress from accepting it. The President had officially signed the instrument before the arrival of Gov. Walker, and the latter promptly resigned. J. W. Denver of California was appointed to succeed him.

An election was held for the rejection or adoption of the pro-slavery clauses of the Lecompton constitution, December 21, 1856. The Free-State men did not go to the polls, and the fraudulent instrument was therefore adopted by a vote of 6,143 to 569. The pro-slavery legislature ordered a vote for State officers under the Lecompton constitution, January 4, 1858. The settlers' legislature then submitted that constitution to the people, as a

whole, to be accepted or rejected, this election also to take place on January 4, 1858. It was rejected by a majority of 10,226. Congress, after a long discussion, again sent the Lecompton constitution to a vote of the people, and again it was rejected by a majority of 10,000 votes, on August 3, 1858. Gov. Denver then resigned, and Samuel Medary, of Ohio, succeeded him.

The settlers' legislature submitted another constitution, which was adopted. Some portions of it proving unsatisfactory, another convention was called, and at last the new constitution, forever prohibiting slavery, was promulgated at Wyandotte, July 4, 1859, and was adopted in October by a 4,000 majority. On December 6, 1859, a State election was held under the new constitution, and Charles Robinson, who had been chosen governor under the first Topeka constitution, in 1856, was once more elected to that office. January 29, 1861, Kansas came into the Union as a free State, and ultimately Nebraska was admitted upon the same conditions.

The facts thus briefly stated constitute the civil history of the struggle in Kansas. A fratricidal war raged over her rich plains for three years. Bloodshed, robbery, devastation and fire spread like a pestilence through her humble settlements, and but a faint shadow of the fearful events of that period is cast upon these pages.

In the final adjustment of these questions in Congress, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and James S. Green, of Missouri, played a prominent part. Senator Green opposed the views of Mr. Douglas, and, as the acknowledged leader of the pro-slavery party, maintained his ground with rare ability and eloquence. Coming into the Senate, in 1857, during the discussion of the question of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, he supported the policy of the administration in speeches distinguished not only by perspicuity of style, but by powers of argument which called forth commendations, even from those who did not share his convictions.

"THE DRED SCOTT DECISION."

A few days after the inauguration of President Buchanan (1857), the Supreme court of the United States delivered the celebrated opinion known in American history as "The Dred Scott Decision."

Dred Scott was a negro slave belonging to Dr. Emerson, who was a surgeon in the army of the United States. In 1834 Dr. Emerson took Scott from the State of Missouri to the military post at Rock Island, Ill., and held him there as a slave until April or May, 1836. At the time last mentioned, Dr. Emerson removed Scott to Fort Snelling, Minn., and there held him until 1838. At the latter place Scott was married to a colored woman who had been taken to Fort Snelling by her master in 1835, and had been subsequently sold there to Dr. Emerson. Two children were born of this marriage, and then the whole family were taken back to St. Louis and sold. Dred thereupon brought a complaint of assault and battery against John F. A. Sandford, the purchaser of himself, his wife and children, which was tried in the United States Circuit court for the District of Missouri.

Before beginning this suit Scott had brought another in the State courts of Missouri for his freedom, on the ground that having been a resident of a free State and a free Territory, he thereby relieved himself from the chains of bondage and became a citizen of the United States. The inferior court gave judgment in his favor, but on a writ of error to the Supreme court of the State the judgment was reversed and the case remanded for a new trial. By consent this action was continued to await decision on the suit for assault and battery against Sandford, brought in the Federal court.

At the conclusion of the trial Scott's attorney asked the court to charge the jury, on the agreed statement of facts, to find for the plaintiff. This was refused, and the jury being instructed that the law was with the defendant, was ordered so to find. The verdict accordingly was that the plaintiff, his wife and children were slaves, as alleged by Sandford, and that therefore they had no rights in the court, and no redress against their master for personal violence.

Scott's attorney filed a bill of exception to the charge of the court, and thereupon carried the case by writ of error to the United States Supreme court. After a delay of nearly three years a decision was finally reached in March, 1857. Chief Justice Taney, speaking for the court, decided that negroes, whether free or slave, were not citizens of the United States, and that

they could not become such by any process known to the constitution; that under the laws of the United States a negro could neither sue nor be sued, and that therefore the court had no jurisdiction of Dred Scott's cause; that a slave was to be regarded in the light of a personal chattel, and that he might be removed from place to place by his owner as any other piece of property; that the constitution gave to every slave holder the right of removing to or through any State or Territory with his slaves, and of returning with them, at will, to a State where slavery was recognized by law; and that therefore the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as well as the compromise measures of 1850, was unconstitutional and void. In these opinions six of the associate justices of the Supreme bench—Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell and Catron—concurred; while two associates—Judges McLean and Curtis—dissented. The decision of the majority, which was accepted as the opinion of the court, gave great satisfaction to the ultra slave-holding people of the South. Observing that the control of Congress and the Government was slowly passing out of their hands by the tremendous expansion of the North, and the growth of the spirit of freedom, they hoped, before it was too late, to so wall in and hedge about their peculiar institution, that future Congresses would be unable and would not dare attempt to reach it by legislative enactments.

At the North, on the contrary, the decision excited thousands of indignant comments, and much bitter opposition. This indignation could not be expended in mere words, but crystallized into a well-grounded determination to resist in the free States the enforcement of the laws of the slave States which contravened or were repugnant to their own.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE CIVIL WAR.

The presidential campaign of 1860 must ever be regarded as one of the most important in the history of the republic, as the canvass of that year was one of the most exciting. Four candidates were in the field. The Republican party nominated Abraham Lincoln, on a platform in which opposition to the further extension of slavery was declared to be the vital issue. The Democratic convention, assembled at Charleston, divided on the

question of slavery in the Territories, and, after a long and stormy session, the party was disrupted, and the "Southern Rights" delegates withdrew from the convention. They met first at Richmond and afterward at Baltimore, where they nominated for president John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. The squatter sovereignty Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas—the apostle of popular sovereignty. Still another—the "American" party, or Constitutional Unionists—chose John Bell, of Tennessee, as their candidate.

The contest resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The leaders of the South had declared that his election would be considered as a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. The Government was under the control of the Douglas Democrats, but a majority of the cabinet and a large number of members of Congress in both Houses were supporters of Mr. Breckinridge, and the advocates of disunion. It was now evident that under the new administration all the departments of the Government must pass into the power of the Republican party. Disunion was now possible, but the opportunity would shortly be past. The attitude of President Buchanan favored the measure. He was not himself a disunionist, but he did not consider that he had the constitutional right to coerce a sovereign State. The interval, therefore, between the presidential election of November, 1860, and the inauguration of the following March was improved to its full extent by the political leaders of the South.

SECESSION.

On the 17th of December, 1860, a convention assembled at Charleston, S. C., passed a resolution declaring that the union hitherto existing between that State and others, under the name of the United States of America, was dissolved. The cotton-growing States were almost unanimous in support of the measure. By the 1st of February, 1861, six other States—Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas—had withdrawn from the Union. Nearly all the senators and representatives of those States resigned their seats in Congress, and joined the disunion cause.

In the secession conventions there was little opposition to the

movement, although in some instances a large minority vote was cast. A few of the speakers denounced disunion as wrong in principle and tending to certain ruin. Alexander H. Stevens, afterward vice-president of the Confederate States, while advocating the doctrine of State sovereignty and the right of secession, spoke against the latter as a practical measure on the ground that it was impolitic and disastrous. Not a few prominent men at the South held similar views, and yet were governed by the opinion of the majority.

On the 4th day of February, 1861, delegates from six of the seceded States met at Montgomery, Ala., and formed a new government under the name of the Confederate States of America. On the 8th of the same month, the government was organized by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, as provisional president, and Alexander H. Stevens as vice-president.

In 1850 when the representatives of the slaveholders declared in Congress, that, unless California should be admitted as a slave State, they would break up the Union, albeit they would do it "calmly and peaceably," Daniel Webster arose in his majesty and uttered this remarkable and prophetic warning:—

"I hear with pain, anguish and distress the words secession; peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle—the dismemberment of this vast country—without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish as to expect to see such a thing? Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common center, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in realms of space, without producing the crash of the universe. *There can be no such thing as peaceable secession.* Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live here, covering the whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession, as the snows of the mountains melt under the influence of the vernal sun, disappear almost unobserved and die off? No sir! No sir! I see it as plainly as I see the sun in heaven. *I see disruption must produce such a war as I will not describe in its two-fold character.*"

THE BEGINNING OF HOSTILITIES.

The American nation seemed on the verge of ruin. The Government was for the time being paralyzed. The army was stationed in scattered detachments on remote frontiers. The fleet was dispersed in distant seas. President Buchanan was distracted with hesitancy and the contradictory counsels of his friends. With the exception of Forts Sumter and Moultrie in Charleston Harbor, Fort Pickens near Pensacola, and Fortress Monroe in the Chesapeake, all the important posts in the seceded States had been seized and occupied by the Confederates, even before the organization of their government.

In vain had Gen. Scott, lieutenant-general of the United States army, observing the energy of the Secessionists, repeatedly urged upon the President that strong garrisons be sent to the imperiled fortresses, some of which were indifferently occupied and some not at all. Scott was not allowed to do anything to save the United States forts, or even to send a warning to the handfuls of soldiers who garrisoned them, until it was too late to avail. Early in January, 1861, the President made a feeble effort to reinforce and provision the garrison at Fort Sumter. The steamer "Star of the West" was sent with men and supplies, but upon approaching Charleston harbor it was fired upon by a Confederate battery, and was obliged to return without performing its mission.

In March Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States, and entered upon the duties of his office. William H. Seward, of New York, was chosen Secretary of State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, succeeded in the following January by Edwin M. Stanton, and Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy. Lincoln declared, both in his inaugural address and in his early official papers, that the efforts of the new administration would be directed to the recovery of the forts, arsenals and other public property which had been seized by the Confederate authorities, and it was with this intention that the first military preparations were made. With the second attempt of the Government to reinforce Fort Sumter came the actual beginning of hostilities.

The defenses of Charleston Harbor were held by Maj. Robert Anderson with only seventy-nine men. He had deemed it prudent to evacuate Fort Moultrie and retire to Sumter, which was situated on an island in front of the city but at some distance. That occupancy having been decided to be "a menace to the free people of the State," Fort Sumter was attacked by Gen. Beauregard, April 12, 1861, on the order of George W. Randolph, secretary of war for the Confederacy. On the 14th, Maj. Anderson and his gallant little band were forced to surrender, and thus were the fountains of the great deep broken up, deluging the South in blood, and turning her smiling fields to desolation.

On the 15th of April, Lincoln issued a proclamation declaring the South to be in a state of rebellion, and calling for 75,000 militia "to repossess the forts, places and property seized from the Union." He also summoned both Houses of Congress to assemble in extraordinary session on July 4, 1861.

The War of the Rebellion now began in earnest. With the firing on Fort Sumter a radical change took place in the sentiments of a large portion of the Democracy of the North. Every free State, and the slave States of Delaware and Maryland, pledged men and troops to suppress the Rebellion, and such Democratic leaders as Stephen A. Douglas, Matthew H. Carpenter, Daniel S. Dickinson, John J. Crittenden and Benjamin F. Butler announced their hearty support of the President. Jefferson Davis also issued a proclamation, two days later than that of Lincoln, calling upon the "good people of the Confederacy" to rally and drive out "the invaders." On the same day Virginia seceded from the Union; on May 6 Arkansas followed her example, and then North Carolina on the 20th of the same month. In Tennessee, specially East Tennessee, there was a strong opposition to disunion, and it was not until the 8th of June that a secession ordinance could be passed. The people of Maryland were divided in their opinions, but the disunion sentiment prevailed largely. In Missouri, as will presently be seen, the movement resulted in civil war, while in Kentucky the authorities issued a proclamation of neutrality.

On the 19th of April some Massachusetts regiments, pass-

ing through Baltimore on their way to Washington, were attacked by the citizens with stones and fire-arms, and three men were killed. This was the first bloodshed of the war. On the preceding day a body of Confederate soldiers advanced on the armory of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The officer in charge destroyed a portion of the vast stores collected there, and then escaped into Pennsylvania. On the 20th of the month, another company of Virginians attacked the great navy yard at Norfolk. The Federal officers commanding fired the buildings, sank the vessels, spiked the guns, and withdrew their forces. Most of the cannons and many of the vessels were afterward recovered by the Confederates, the property thus captured amounting to fully \$10,000,000.

The Southern forces poured into Virginia in such numbers that for a time the city of Washington seemed in danger. May 3 the President called for 83,000 more soldiers, whose term of enlistment should be for three years, or during the continuation of the war. Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott was made commander-in-chief of the United States forces. As many war ships as could be mustered were sent to blockade the Southern harbors. In the seceded States, also, there were tireless preparation and activity. Richmond was chosen as the capital of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis and the officers of his cabinet had already repaired thither, for the purpose of directing the affairs of the government and the army. So stood the opposing powers in the beginning of the summer of 1861.

It was now evident that a great war, perhaps the greatest in modern times, was about to break over the American nation.

Having thus outlined the causes of the war, and the breaking out of actual hostilities, let us turn to our own State and see what part she bore in the mighty conflict.

THE ATTITUDE OF MISSOURI.

The people of Missouri had been, as we have seen, deeply involved in the agitation caused by the territorial questions connected with the subject of slavery. Moreover, the State was largely populated by emigrants from Kentucky, Virginia and other Southern States, or by their descendants, and naturally

there was a widespread sympathy with the secession movement. Nevertheless there was much intelligent conservatism among the people, and they were not, in the language of Gov. Stewart's last message, to be frightened from their property by the past unfriendly legislation of the North, or dragooned into secession by the restrictive legislation of the extreme South.

The General Assembly met in Jefferson City on December 31, 1860, under peculiarly embarrassing circumstances. Ten days before it convened South Carolina had passed an ordinance of secession, and before the 20th of January four other Southern States had followed her example. Besides this, the preceding national and State canvass had resulted in returning to the State Legislature representatives of each of the four political parties into which the people were divided. There were, in each branch of the General Assembly, Breckinridge Democrats, Douglas Democrats, Union or Bell-Everett men, and Republicans, and in neither Senate nor House was any one of these parties dominant. January 4, 1861, Claiborne F. Jackson, author of the famous "Jackson Resolution," was inaugurated as governor, having been elected by the Douglas Democrats. While Gov. Stewart's farewell message concluded with an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of the Union, as he depicted the inevitable ruin and bloodshed that must attend secession, Gov. Jackson's inaugural insisted that the interests of all the slave-holding States were identical; that in case the Union were really divided, it would be the duty and privilege of Missouri to stand by the South; that the State was in favor of remaining in the Union as long as there was any hope of maintaining the guarantees of the constitution, but that, in any event, he was utterly opposed to coercion.

Believing that Missouri was entitled to a voice in the settlement of the questions then pending in the country, he recommended the immediate call of a State convention, that the will of the people might be ascertained. Such a convention was called by Gov. Jackson, in accordance with an act of the Legislature, and met at Jefferson City, February 28, 1861. Each senatorial district sent to this convention three times as many delegates as the number of members in the State Senate to which said district was entitled. In all ninety-nine members were present, and the

convention was permanently organized by the election of the following officers: Sterling Price, of Chariton County, president (he was then regarded as a decided Union man); Robert Wilson, of Andrew County, vice-president; Samuel A. Lowe, of Pettis, secretary; Robert A. Campbell, of St. Louis, assistant secretary; C. P. Anderson, of Moniteau, door-keeper; B. W. Grover, sergeant-at-arms.

On March 9, during an adjourned meeting at St. Louis, Mr. Gamble, chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, reported from the majority of that committee a list of resolutions, which, after some amendments were adopted by the convention, which thus refused to pass the ordinance of secession.

The amended resolutions are as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That at present there is no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union, but on the contrary, she will labor for such an adjustment of existing troubles as will secure the peace, as well as the rights and equality of all the States.

2. *Resolved*, That the people of this State are devotedly attached to the institutions of our country, and earnestly desire that by a fair and amicable adjustment all the causes of disagreement that at present unfortunately distract us as a people, may be removed, to the end that our Union may be preserved and perpetuated, and peace and harmony be restored between the North and South.

3. *Resolved*, That the people of this State deem the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, with the extension of the same to the territory hereafter to be acquired by treaty, or otherwise, a basis of adjustment which will successfully remove the causes of difference forever from the arena of national politics.

4. *Resolved*, That the people of Missouri believe the peace and quiet of the country will be promoted by a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and this convention therefore urges the Legislature of this State and the other States to take the proper steps for calling such a convention in pursuance of the fifth article of the constitution; and by providing by law for an election by the people of such number of delegates as are to be sent to such convention.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, the employment of military force by the Federal Government to coerce the submission of the seceding States, or the employment of military force by the seceding States to assail the Government of the United States, will inevitably plunge this country into civil war, and thereby entirely extinguish the hope of an amicable settlement of the fearful issues now pending before the country; we therefore earnestly entreat, as well the Federal Government as the seceding States, to withhold and stay the arm of military power, and on no pretense whatever bring upon the nation the horrors of civil war. And in order to the restoration of harmony and fraternal feeling between the different sections we would recommend the policy of withdrawing the Federal troops from the forts within the borders of the seceding States, when there is danger of collision between the State and Federal troops.

The sixth and seventh resolutions we omit because they have no reference to war questions. Two of the resolutions will attract the attention of every intelligent reader: the first, containing the explicit declaration that there was no adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union; and the fifth wherein the convention took uncompromising ground against the employment of military force by either the seceding States or the nation.

It was with the earnest and patriotic purpose of averting civil war that the Union men of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other slave States entreated the Federal Government not to resort to military force, but after the firing upon Fort Sumter and other violent and unmistakably rebellious acts, these patriots assumed more extreme views.

GOV. JACKSON AND THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

Upon President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, issued a telegram to all of the loyal and doubtful States, requesting each of them to detail from the militia of the State a certain number of men, as infantry or riflemen, for a period of three months.

Missouri's quota was fixed at four regiments, which Gov. Jackson was requested to furnish. The following was his reply:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 17, 1861. }

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.,

SIR:—Your dispatch of the 15th inst., making a call on Missouri for four regiments of men for immediate service has been received. There can be, I apprehend, no doubt but these men are intended to form a part of the President's army to make war upon the people of the seceded States. Your requisition, in my judgment, is illegal, unconstitutional and revolutionary in its objects, inhuman and diabolical, and cannot be complied with. Not one man will the State of Missouri furnish to carry on such an unholy crusade.

C. F. JACKSON,
Governor of Missouri.

Pursuant to a proclamation of Gov. Jackson, the State Legislature convened in extra session May 2, 1861. In his message to that body, the Governor reiterated the declaration that the interests and sympathies of Missouri were identical with those of the slave-holding States, and recommended the policy of arming the people and placing the State in an attitude of defence.

The Legislature responded by passing several important measures, among which were the following: To authorize counties to loan money, not exceeding \$30,000 each, to the State; to authorize the Banks of Missouri to issue \$1, \$2, and \$3 notes to the amount of \$1,500,000, instead of the same amount of larger notes; to authorize the Governor to purchase or lease David Ballentine's foundry at Boonville for the manufacture of arms and the munitions of war; to authorize the Governor to appoint one major-general, who, in time of insurrection, invasion, or war, should command the entire military force in the field; to authorize the Governor, whenever in his opinion the security and welfare of the State might require it, to take possession of the railroad and telegraph lines within the State; to provide for the organization, government and support of the "Missouri State Guard;" and to authorize the Governor to borrow \$1,000,000 to arm and equip the militia of the State to repel invasion, and protect the lives and property of the people.

SURRENDER OF CAMP JACKSON.

Into the midst of this body of busy legislators dropped the news of the capture of Camp Jackson, at St. Louis.

By order of Gov. Jackson, the United States arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, had been seized April 20, 1861, and on the same day of the Governor's proclamation calling an extra session of the General Assembly the following general military order was issued by Warwick Hough, then adjutant general of Missouri:

(*General Orders No. 7.*)

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Mo., }
JEFFERSON CITY, April 22, 1861. }

First. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this State, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for the period of six days, as provided by law. Captains of companies not organized into battalions will report the strength of their companies immediately to these headquarters, and await further orders.

Second. The quartermaster-general will procure and issue to the quartermasters of districts, for those commands not now provided for, all necessary tents and camp equipage, to enable the commanding officers thereof to carry the foregoing orders into effect.

Third. The light battery now attached to the Southwest Battalion, and one company of mounted riflemen, including all officers and soldiers belonging to the First District, will proceed forthwith to St. Louis, and report to Gen. D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details in the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieut.-Col. John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

Fourth. The strength, organization and equipment of the several companies in the districts will be reported at once to these headquarters, and division inspectors will furnish all information which may be serviceable in ascertaining the condition of the State forces.

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK HOUGH,
Adjutant-General of Missouri.

Pursuant to this order, the military encampment of Camp Jackson, at Lindell's Grove, St. Louis, was organized May 3, by Brig.-Gen. Daniel M. Frost, of the Missouri Militia. Its object, as stated above, was said to be the attainment of greater efficiency in the organization and drill of the State troops, but there seemed to be reason for the suspicion, entertained by officers of the United States Army, that Gov. Jackson, Gen. Frost and their confrères, had some ulterior purpose in view. This purpose was believed by many to be nothing less than the seizure of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and the military control of the State by those who, notwithstanding the anti-secession voice of the people, were determined to link her destinies with the Confederacy.

The stars and stripes floated over Camp Jackson, yet Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, commandant of the arsenal, had in view the sentiments of Gov. Jackson's inaugural and of his more recent message to the Legislature, his response to the requisition of the Secretary of War, the seizure of the arsenal at Liberty, and the fact that two of the streets in the new camp were called "Davis" and "Beauregard," after two of the most prominent leaders of the Rebellion. Also Capt. Lyon discovered that cannon and mortars in boxes, marked "Marble," and shot and shell in barrels, had been landed at the St. Louis wharf and hauled to Camp Jackson.

On the morning of May 10, Gen. Frost having been informed that the United States troops were preparing for an attack upon his camp addressed the following note to Capt. Lyon:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JACKSON, }
MISSOURI MILITIA, May 10, 1861. }

Capt. N. Lyon, Commanding United States Troops in and about St. Louis Arsenal,

SIR:—I am constantly in receipt of information that you contemplate an attack upon my camp, whilst I understand that you are impressed with the idea that an attack upon the arsenal and United States troops is intended on the part of the militia of Missouri. I am greatly at a loss to know what could justify you in attacking citizens of the United States who are in the lawful performance of duties devolving upon them under the constitution in organizing and instructing the militia of the State in obedience to her laws, and therefore have been disposed to doubt the correctness of the information I have received.

I would be glad to know from you, personally, whether there is any truth in the statements that are constantly pouring into my ears. So far as regards any hostility being intended toward the United States, its property, or representatives by any portion of my command, or as far as I can learn (and I think I am fully informed) of any other part of the State forces, I can positively say that the idea has never been entertained. On the contrary, prior to your taking command of the arsenal, I proffered to Maj. Bell, then in command of the very few troops constituting its guard, the services of myself and all my command, and if necessary, the whole power of the State, to protect the United States in the full possession of all her property. Upon Gen. Harney's taking command of this department, I made the same proffer of services to him, and authorized his adjutant-general, Capt. Williams, to communicate the fact that such had been done to the war department. I have had no occasion since to change any of the views I entertained at that time, neither of my own volition nor through orders of my constitutional commander.

I trust that after this explicit statement we may be able, by fully understanding each other, to keep far from our borders the misfortunes which so unhappily affect our common country.

This communication will be handed to you by Col. Bowen, my chief of staff, who will be able to explain anything not fully set forth in the foregoing.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRIG.-GEN. D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson M. V. M.

On the day of this communication, and perhaps at the very hour of its writing, Capt. Lyon was making active preparations to march upon Camp Jackson. It was said that he refused to receive the communication from Gen. Frost.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the same day, Gen. Frost received a note from Capt. Lyon as follows:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES TROOPS, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 10, 1861. }

Gen. D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson,

SIR:—Your command is regarded as evidently hostile toward the Government of the United States.

It is, for the most part, made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the general Government, and have been plotting at the seizure of its property and the overthrow of its authority. You are openly

in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is now at war with the United States, and you are receiving at your camp, from the said Confederacy, and under its flag, large supplies of the material of war, most of which is known to be the property of the United States. These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose purpose, recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having in direct view hostilities to the general Government, and co-operation with its enemies.

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of State policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering, under this demand, shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one-half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. LYON,

Capt. Second Infantry, Commanding Troops.

Capt. Lyon's command numbered between 6,000 and 7,000 men, and about twenty pieces of artillery. With this force he rapidly invested Camp Jackson, planting batteries on the overlooking heights, and allowing none to pass the lines thus formed. Many of the citizens seized whatever weapons they could lay their hands upon, and rushed to the assistance of the State troops, but were, of course, foiled in their design. Men, and numbers of women and children, flocked to the neighboring hills, wishing to obtain a view of the scene, and thinking themselves out of harm's way. Upon the receipt of Capt. Lyon's communication, Gen. Frost called a hasty consultation of the officers of his staff, and as resistance seemed mere recklessness, a surrender upon the proposed terms was quickly agreed to. The State troops were therefore made prisoners of war, but an offer was made to release them on condition that they would take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and would swear not to take up arms against the Government.

All but eight or ten men refused to accede to these terms, on the ground that having already sworn allegiance to the United States and its Government, repeating their oath would be to admit that they had been in rebellion, which they would not concede.

About half past five o'clock the prisoners of war left their

camp, and entered the road, the United States soldiers enclosing them by a single file on each side of their line. Suddenly the report of fire-arms was heard from the front of the column, which was then opposite a small hill, on the left as one approaches the city. It seems that some members of the United States companies, upon being pressed by the crowd and receiving some blows from them, turned, and without orders, discharged their pieces. No one was injured, and the offending soldiers were immediately placed under arrest. Hardly, however, had quiet been restored, when repeated volleys of musketry were heard from the extreme rear ranks, which were still at the entrance to the grove, and the crowd of spectators were seen running wildly from the spot. Many, even while escaping, were shot down, and the wounded and dying made the late beautiful field look like a battle-ground. The total number of citizens killed was twenty-eight, including two ladies; the wounded numbered about twenty-five. On the part of the Federals, one officer, Capt. C. Blandowski, and one private were killed and a dozen men were wounded. As in the disturbance at the other end of the line, the arsenal troops were attacked with stones, and shots were discharged at them before they fired. Not until he himself had been seriously wounded did Capt. Blandowski give the order to fire on the mob.*

Gen. Frost's command was marched to the arsenal, and there remained, as prisoners of war, until the following day. They were then released, every man, Capt. Emmet McDonald excepted, subscribing to the following parole:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, May, 11, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do pledge our words as gentlemen that we will not take up arms nor serve in any military capacity against the United States, during the present civil war. This parole shall be returned upon our surrendering ourselves, at any time, as prisoners of war. While we make this pledge with the full intention of observing it, we hereby protest against the injustice of its exaction.

The following letter, written by Gen. Frost to Gov. Jackson, and dated January 24, 1861, was afterward captured with other Confederate records. It pours a flood of light upon the events which

*In his report of the affair Gen. Lyon says: "The sad results are much to be lamented. The killing of innocent men, women and children is deplorable. There was no intention to fire upon peaceable citizens. The regular troops were over in the camp, beyond the mob, and in range of the firing. The troops manifested every forbearance, and at last discharged their guns in simply obeying the impulse, natural to all, of self-defence. If innocent men, women and children, whose curiosity placed them in a dangerous position, suffered with the guilty, it is no fault of the troops."

transpired previous to the beginning of the war in Missouri. Maj. Bell, it will be remembered, was superseded by Capt. Lyon, as commandant at the arsenal:

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, January 24, 1861.

His Excellency, C. F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri,

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from the arsenal, where I have had an interview with Maj. Bell, the commanding officer of that place. I found the Major everything that you or I could desire. He assured me that he considered that Missouri had, whenever the time came, a right to claim it as being upon her soil. He asserted his determination to defend it against any and all irresponsible mobs, come from whence they might, but at the same time gave me to understand that he would not attempt any defense against the proper State authorities.

He promised me, upon the honor of an officer and a gentleman, that he would not suffer any arms to be removed from the place without first giving me timely information; and I, in return, promised him that I would use all the force at my command to prevent him being annoyed by irresponsible persons. I at the same time gave him notice that if affairs assumed so threatening a character as to render it unsafe to leave the place in its comparatively unprotected condition, that I might come down and quarter a proper force there to protect it from the assaults of any persons whatsoever, to which he assented. In a word, the Major is with us, where he ought to be, for all his worldly wealth lies here in St. Louis (and it is very large), and then, again, his sympathies are with us.

I shall, therefore, rest perfectly easy, and use all my influence to stop the sensationalists from attracting the particular attention of the Government to this particular spot. The telegraphs you received were the sheerest "canards" of persons who, without discretion, are extremely anxious to show their zeal. I shall be thoroughly prepared with the proper force to act as emergency may require. The use of force will only be resorted to when nothing else will avail to prevent the shipment or removal of arms.

The Major informed me that he had arms for 40,000 men, with all the appliances to manufacture munitions of almost every kind.

This arsenal, if properly looked after, will be everything to our State, and I intend to look after it—very quietly, however. I have every confidence in the word of honor pledged to me by the Major, and would as soon think of doubting the oath of the best man in the community.

His idea is that it would be disgraceful to him as a military man to surrender to a mob, whilst he could do so, without compromising his dignity to the State authorities. Of course I did not show him your order, but I informed him that you had authorized me to act as I might think proper to protect the public property.

He desired that I would not divulge his peculiar views, which I promised not to do except to yourself. I beg, therefore, that you will say nothing that might compromise him eventually with the general Government, for thereby I would be placed in an awkward position, whilst he would probably be removed, which would be unpleasant to our interests.

Grimsley, as you doubtless know, is an unconscionable jackass, and only desires to make himself notorious. It was through him that McLaren and George made the mistake of telegraphing a falsehood to you.

I should be pleased to hear whether you approve of the course I have adopted, and if not, I am ready to take any other that you, as my commander, may suggest.

I am, sir, most truly,

Your obedient servant,

D. M. FROST.

Upon the capture of Camp Jackson, and the consequent disastrous collision between some of the United States troops and the people, the wildest excitement prevailed throughout the State. The most sensational reports flew abroad of the brutal murder of men, women and children by an infuriated soldiery, of their charge with fixed bayonets upon an unoffending crowd of citizens, and of their committing the most horrid outrages upon these innocent victims. People in various localities rose to avenge the reported terrible slaughter, and the whole State was in a frenzy of indignation.

FINAL EFFORTS TOWARD CONCILIATION.

Two days after the capture of Camp Jackson, Brig.-Gen. William S. Harney, commandant of the department, returned to St. Louis from Washington, and issued a proclamation, in which he called upon the people to resume their accustomed peaceful vocations, and assured them that he would only use "the military force stationed in this district in the last resort to preserve the peace."

After two more days, Gen. Harney issued a second proclamation in which he characterized the "Military Bill," passed by the recent Legislature, as "an indirect secession ordinance, ignoring even the forms resorted to by other States," and as unconstitutional and void. He spoke approvingly of the overthrow of Camp Jackson, upon the ground that it had been "organized in the interests of the secessionists," the men openly wearing the dress and badge of the Southern Confederacy; and that arms had been received into the camp which had been unlawfully taken from the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, and shipped up the river in boxes marked "marble." He declared that "no government in the world would be entitled to respect, that would tolerate for a moment, such openly treasonable preparations;" but added that it was but simple justice to suppose

that there were many loyal men in the camp who were in no way responsible for its treasonable character. He disclaimed all intention of interfering with the prerogatives of the State, but expressed in plain terms that the "supreme law of the land must be obeyed, and that no subterfuges, whether in the form of legislative acts or otherwise," could be permitted to harass the law abiding people of Missouri. He promised that his authority should be used to protect their persons and property, and that he would suppress all unlawful combinations of men, formed under any pretext whatsoever.

Gen. Harney's policy was to preserve peace as long as it could be done, and the authority of the national Government preserved. Accordingly he held a conference at St. Louis, May 21, 1861, with Gen. Sterling Price, whom Gov. Jackson had placed at the head of the Missouri State Guard, which resulted in an amicable agreement, signed by both generals, which undertook to calm the popular excitement and prevent further bloodshed.

The authorities at Washington disapproved of the Harney-Price compact, and they had already given orders that Capt. Lyon should succeed the former general in command of the department. Before, however, the order for his displacement reached him, Gen. Harney, in consequence of his agreement with Gen. Price, removed the Federal troops from the suburbs of St. Louis, Col. Sigel's regiment remaining at the arsenal. Gov. Jackson and Gen. Price, on their part, disbanded the State troops at Jefferson City and St. Joseph, and ordered them home, there to drill and receive military instruction.

Another conference was held in St. Louis between Gen. Lyon, Col. Frank P. Blair, Jr., and Maj. F. A. Conant, on the one side, and Gov. C. F. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price and Col. Thomas L. Snead, on the other. The interview lasted six hours, but resulted in nothing except to make the terrible truth evident that their differences could not be peaceably adjusted.

This final effort at conciliation having failed, Gov. Jackson and his associates left for Jefferson City the same night, burning railroad bridges and cutting the telegraph wires behind them.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. JACKSON.

On the next day (June 12) Gov. Jackson issued a procla-

mation, calling into active service 50,000 State Militia "for the purpose of repelling invasion, and for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of this State." He instructed the people that their first allegiance was due to their own State; that they were "under no obligation, whatever, to obey the unconstitutional edicts of the military despotism which had enthroned itself at Washington, nor submit to the infamous and degrading sway of its wicked minions in this State." He declared that no brave and true-hearted Missourian would obey the one or submit to the other; and he called upon them to rise and "drive out ignominiously the invaders who have dared to desecrate the soil which your labors have made fruitful, and which is consecrated by your homes." This proclamation was the signal for civil war in Missouri, and immediately upon its publication active military movements within the State began.

THE LEGISLATURE AGAIN.

The "Missouri State Guard" bill was before the Legislature, and was meeting with much opposition, when the news of the attack on Camp Jackson so affected the minds of the legislators that they passed the act in less than fifteen minutes.

About 11 o'clock the same night the whole city of Jefferson was aroused by the pealing of bells and the shouts of men summoning the Legislature to the Capitol. There they went into secret session until past 3 o'clock in the morning. The cause of this sudden panic was the reception of a telegram, afterward asserted to be bogus, to the effect that 2,000 Federal troops would leave St. Louis that night for the express purpose of capturing the Governor, State officers and members of the Legislature, then convened at Jefferson City. To prevent this anticipated raid the railroad bridge across the Osage River was burned, and the next day 12,000 kegs of powder were sent off in wagons to secret places of safety, while the money in the State Treasury was moved out of town to keep it out of the hands of the expected marauders. When the truth became known, comparative quiet was restored.

In accordance with the power conferred upon Gov. Jackson by an act of the Legislature before mentioned, he appointed Sterling Price major-general of the Missouri State Guard.

On the day before the final adjournment, Mr. George G. Vest, now a resident of Kansas City and a United States senator, made the following report to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Federal Relations.

WHEREAS, We have learned with astonishment and indignation that troops in the service of the Federal Government have surrounded and taken prisoners of war the encampment of State militia lately assembled near the city of St. Louis, in pursuance of law and by command of the Governor, for the purpose alone of military instruction; AND WHEREAS, The United States troops aforesaid, assisted by a mob armed under Federal authority, have also murdered with unparalleled atrocity, defenseless men, women and children, citizens of Missouri, lawfully and peacefully assembled. Now, therefore,

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That we, the representatives of the people of Missouri, in general assembly convened, do hereby protest to the civilized world, and especially our sister States, against this illegal, unchristian and inhuman violation of our rights by the capture of our militia, assembled under the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State, and the murder of our defenseless people;

Resolved, Second, That whilst Missouri has been loyal to the Government, struggling for its reconstruction, and is now sincerely desirous of an honorable adjustment of existing difficulties, she has received as reward for her fidelity from persons assuming to act under Federal authority, unparalleled insult and wrong. An armed despotism, under infuriated partisan leaders, has been inaugurated in our midst, controlled by no law but passion, and actuated by the deepest hate against the people of Missouri and their institutions. Our railroads are now under military occupation. The steamboat "C. E. Hilman" engaged in transporting goods from the city of St. Louis to the city of Nashville, has been seized by Government troops within the jurisdiction of this State, and the cargo taken out. The capitol of the State is openly threatened with capture, and our session is now being held in the midst of armed citizens hastily assembled for defense.

Resolved, Third, That it is the unquestioned, constitutional right of the State to arm, equip and organize her militia for defense against aggression from any quarter; and the attempt by Capt. Lyon, acting, as he says, under authority from Washington, to use the exercise of this right as an excuse for his conduct, evinces but too clearly a disposition upon the part of the authorities at Washington to disregard and trample upon the sacred rights of the people of Missouri.

Resolved, Fourth, That the charge of Capt. Lyon in his letter to Gen. Frost, that the proceedings of the State authorities or of this general assembly, at any time, furnished a pretext for the course pursued by him, is entirely gratuitous and false.

Resolved, Fifth, That the Governor of the State be hereby directed to make demand of the President of the United States, whether these outrages have been authorized by the Government, and for the immediate return of the arms, camp equipage and other property belonging to this State, lately taken from our military near St. Louis, and for the unconditional release of our State troops.

Resolved, Sixth, That the Governor be requested to take instant action by calling forth the militia of the State for the purpose of defense; and that the

people of Missouri should rally as one man to perish, if necessary, in defending their constitutional rights.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to furnish a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Governor of each of the States.

That these resolutions were passed in the House without a single dissenting vote is an evidence of the extraordinary excitement which prevailed, not only among the people, but also in the Legislature.

Immediately upon the adjournment of that body, Gov. Jackson and the larger part of the State officers abandoned the capitol, believing that delay would probably result in their falling into the hands of the United States militia and becoming prisoners of war. In September Gov. Jackson issued a proclamation, calling the General Assembly to meet in extra session at Neosho, Newton County, on the 21st day of October. At the time this official act was performed the Governor was a fugitive from the State capitol, and the State Convention, on the 31st of July, had declared his seat vacant, together with those of the members of the Legislature; and on the same day had invested Hamilton R. Gamble with the authority and obligations of Governor of Missouri.

Gov. Jackson's proclamation declared that the United States authorities had "— in violation of the constitution of the United States, waged a ruthless war upon the people of the State of Missouri, murdering our citizens, destroying our property, and, as far as in their power lay, desolating our land. I have in vain endeavored to secure your constitutional rights by peaceable means, and have only resorted to war when it became necessary to repel the most cruel and long-continued aggressions. War now exists between the State of Missouri and the Federal Government, and a state of war is incompatible with the continuance of our union with that Government. Therefore, for the purpose of giving to the representatives of the people of Missouri an opportunity of determining whether it be proper now to dissolve the constitutional bonds which binds us to the Government of the United States, when all other bonds between us are broken, I, Claiborne F. Jackson," etc.

In response to this proclamation, thirty-nine members of the

House and ten members of the Senate assembled at Neosho in October. The proceedings of the Senate, afterward captured, show that during the first few days nothing was done but bring in absent members. In order to constitute a quorum there must have been present sixty-seven members of the House and seventeen members of the Senate. As it was impossible to muster that number, Gov. Jackson's message was read to those who were present. He recommended the passage of an ordinance of secession, and also the passage of a law authorizing the election of senators and representatives to the Confederate Congress.

An act, declaring the union between Missouri and the United States dissolved, passed both houses of this fragmentary Legislature, and as far as that body was concerned the connection between the State and the general Government was broken. This Senate met again at Cassville, Barry County, October 31, 1861, and November 7, adjourning to meet at New Madrid on the first Monday in March, 1862; but that meeting was never held. Gov. Jackson's death occurred December 6, 1862, at a farmhouse on the Arkansas River opposite Little Rock.

THE STATE CONVENTION—FURTHER TRANSACTIONS.

On the 31st of July, 1861, this body elected Hamilton R. Gamble, Willard P. Hall and Mordecai Oliver, respectively Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, to succeed Claiborne F. Jackson, Thomas C. Reynolds and Benjamin F. Massey, whose seats had been declared vacant.

At another session held in St. Louis, and beginning October 10, 1861, the board of public works and the offices of State superintendent of public schools and county school commissioners were abolished, the salaries of all civil officers were reduced 20 per cent, and test oaths of loyalty for civil officers and citizens were authoritatively promulgated.

On June 2, 1862, the convention assembled at Jefferson City, declared vacant the seats of Sterling Price, late president of the convention, and of others who had joined the secessionists; laid upon the table an ordinance offered by Mr. Breckinridge providing for the gradual emancipation of the slaves in the State; passed an ordinance continuing the provisional government until August,

1864, at which time, according to arrangements already made, their successors would be elected and qualified, and provided that no person should vote at any election thereafter held in the State, under its constitution and laws, who should not previously take the following oath:

I, ——— do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Missouri, against all enemies or opposers, whether domestic or foreign; that I will bear true faith, loyalty and allegiance to the United States, and will not, directly or indirectly, give aid or comfort, or countenance to the enemies or opposers thereof, or of the provisional government of the State of Missouri, any ordinance, law or resolution of any State convention or Legislature, or of any order or organization, secret or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I do this with a full and honest determination, pledge and purpose, faithfully to keep and perform the same, without any mental reservation or evasion whatever. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not since the 17th day of December, A.D. 1861, wilfully taken up arms, or levied war against the United States, or against the provisional government of the State of Missouri, so help me God.

A similar oath was prescribed for all civil officers, and for jurymen and attorneys.

On June 15, 1863, pursuant to a proclamation from Gov. Gamble, the convention met to devise measures for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. Without especially noting the action of the convention on the various propositions submitted, or the several amendments to these propositions, it is enough to say that on July 1, the fifteenth day of the session, the ordinance as amended was passed. It is as follows:

Be it ordained by the people of the State of Missouri in convention assembled:

SECTION 1. The first and second clauses of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution are hereby abrogated.

SEC. 2. That slavery and involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, shall cease to exist in Missouri on the 4th day of July, 1870, and all slaves within the State at that day are hereby declared to be free; *Provided, however,* That all persons emancipated by this ordinance shall remain under the control, and be subject to the authority of their late owners or their legal representatives, as servants, during the following period, to-wit: Those over forty years for and during their lives; those under twelve years of age until they arrive at the age of twenty-three years, and those of all other ages until the 4th of July, 1870. The persons or their legal representatives, who, up to the moment of the emancipation were the owners of the slaves thus freed, shall, during the period for which the services of such freed men are reserved to them, have the same authority and control over the said freed men for the purpose of receiving the pos-

session and service of the same, that are now held absolutely by the master in respect to his slave. *Provided, however,* That after the said 4th day of July, 1870, no person so held to service shall be sold to a non-resident of, or removed from the State of Missouri, by authority of his late owner or his legal representatives.

SEC. 3. That all slaves hereafter brought into this State, and not now belonging to citizens of this State, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 4. All slaves removed by consent of their owners to any seceded State, after the passage by such State of an act or ordinance of secession, and hereafter brought into this State by their owners, shall thereupon be free.

SEC. 5. The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws to emancipate slaves without the consent of their owners.

SEC. 6. After the passage of this ordinance no slaves in this State shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, the convention, after having held various sessions, since its first meeting, February 28, 1861, adjourned *sine die*.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE XIIIITH AMENDMENT.

In connection with the emancipation measures of the State of Missouri, it may not be amiss to give a brief recital of the various means by which slavery in the United States was finally obliterated.

President Lincoln's policy was for some time criticised as timid and slow. His more hardy and aggressive advisers demanded that the negroes be either emancipated or declared contraband of war at once, as the Southern armies could never be beaten while 4,000,000 of blacks, without cost or remuneration, were at home tilling the soil for the support of the whites in the field. After waiting long enough to see that the South did not want peace upon any terms save a permanent withdrawal from the Union, and recognition by the North as an independent, sovereign power, he issued a provisional proclamation of emancipation on September 22, 1862. On the 1st of January, 1863, the President issued one of the most important documents of modern times—the emancipation proclamation. This could have been defended throughout the world as an act of progressive and civilized humanity, but it was in reality a war measure, it having become necessary to strike an effective blow against the labor system at the South, and as such was fully sanctioned by the laws and usages of nations. This proclamation is here given in full:

WHEREAS, On the 22d day of September, 1862, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing among other things the following, to wit:

“That on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they make for their actual freedom.

“That the Executive will, on the 1st day of January, aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.”

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, in time of actual armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this 1st day of January, 1863, and, in accordance with my purpose so to do, publicly proclaim for the full period of 100 days from the day first above mentioned, order and designate, as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemine, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans), Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth), and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power and for the purpose aforesaid I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free, to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense, and I recommend to them that in all cases, when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the constitution, upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January,
[L. s.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

As the State of Missouri was loyal to the Union, and was at the time of the proclamation represented in Congress by her chosen representatives, the provisions of that document had no effect upon slavery within her borders. As has been seen, the people of the State, through their legislators and their State convention ordinances had adopted emancipation, but that action was superseded by the Thirteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, which was ratified by thirty-three States, including Missouri, ratified conditionally by Alabama and Mississippi, and rejected only by Delaware and Kentucky. As the permission of three-fourths of the States was all that was necessary for the adoption of the amendment, it was declared in force by President Johnson in 1865, although Lincoln himself lived to see it proposed. It is as follows:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Thus, after an existence of more than two hundred and forty years, the institution of African slavery in the United States was swept away. Although it was the purpose of the general Government to discriminate carefully between Union and non-Union slave holders, and to sufficiently indemnify the former class against all losses occasioned by the freeing of their slaves, yet in many cases loyal men were ruined financially in this great overthrow of Southern institutions, and all classes suffered together.

CAMPAIGN OF 1861.—BOONVILLE.

Jackson and Price had collected, at Boonville, a military force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men. This force was poorly

armed, possessed of but a single piece of artillery, undisciplined, and deficient in organization and competent officers, yet they were eager to meet the troops, which under command of Lyon and Blair were coming up the river to attack them. On the eve of battle, Price was taken seriously ill, and was obliged to go home; therefore the Confederates marched under command of Col. John S. Marmaduke, to meet the advancing column of Lyon's forces. The latter had disembarked at Rocheport, and were advancing with six pieces of artillery in the direction of Boonville, when they encountered the State troops about midway between the two places. Capt. Totten, of the Unionists, opened the engagement by throwing a few nine-pounder explosives into the State ranks, while the infantry of the former filed obliquely, right and left, and commenced a terrific volley of musketry, which was at first vigorously returned. Col. Marmaduke was stationed in a lane, leading toward the river from the road by which the United States troops were advancing, and in a brick house on the northeast corner of the two roads. A couple of shells were thrown into the house, dispersing the State troops in great confusion. This, together with the well-directed fire of the infantry from the right and left, soon forced Col. Marmaduke's men to fall back, but they again formed in line of battle, and advanced a few feet to meet the Union forces. The cannon were now brought into requisition, and the State troops opened a galling musketry fire from a grove on the left of Lyon's center, and from a shed still further to the left.

The skirmish now became a battle. Lyon's force was 2,000 in all, but not more than 500 were at any one time engaged. There were 1,500 of the State troops, but neither were they all continually in the conflict. Lyon brought his artillery to bear with deadly effect, and a forward movement on the right decided the engagement, the State forces retreating in great disorder. Such was the confusion of this retreat that this battle is often jocularly styled "the Boonville Races."

The Federal forces took possession of "Camp Vest" and the city of Boonville. At the former there were found twenty or thirty tents, fifty guns, a large number of shoes and other clothing, a quantity of blankets and ammunition and two secession flags.

CARTHAGE.

The lead mines in the southwest part of the State became an object of great importance to the Confederate Government, which, hoping to secure them, dispatched large bodies of troops from Arkansas and Texas. On July 5, a scouting party, sent out by Col. Franz Sigel, encountered, about two miles from Carthage, a picket guard of the State troops, who were taken prisoners. As soon as possible Col. Sigel prepared to advance, expecting to find the State troops some distance west of the town. About half-past 9 o'clock the armies met in an open prairie, seven miles beyond Carthage. The State forces numbered perhaps 5,000 men, mostly cavalry, but had a battery of five cannon. Col. Sigel's command comprised his own regiment of two battalions, and Col. Salomon's detached regiment, with several pieces of artillery, under command of Maj. Backoff. Col. Sigel's and Col. Salomon's men numbered together 1,100. Gens. Parsons and Rains were in command of the State troops. Maj. Backoff, by direction of Col. Sigel, opened fire, and in less than two hours the battery of the opposing forces was silenced. The superior arms of the Federals enabled them to maintain a situation of comparatively little danger. The State ranks were twice broken, but rallied, and held their position until their guns gave out, when their column was again broken.

At this time a large body of the Confederate cavalry was sent back to cut off Sigel's transportation train. Seeing this movement, he ordered a retreat, and sent word for the wagons to advance as quickly as possible. By keeping up an incessant fire with the infantry, and using the artillery whenever practicable, Sigel managed to retard the advance of the cavalry, and to fall back in good order, some three and a half miles, to the baggage train. The wagons were then placed in the center of the column in such a manner that there were artillery and infantry forces both in front and rear. At this the State forces retreated, and attempted to surround the entire column, taking a position upon some bluffs overlooking a creek. There was but one road across this stream, and, to change his position without further retreat, it was necessary for Sigel to cross the hill where the State cavalry were mainly stationed.

Maj. Backoff ordered two of the artillery pieces in front to oblique to the left, and two to the right, and at the same time a corresponding movement was made from Sigel's battalion. This maneuver led the State troops into the belief that the Federals were seeking to outflank their cavalry. Accordingly the forces on the bluffs closed up to the right and left, when, on reaching a point 300 yards from them, Backoff's artillery was ordered to transverse oblique, and immediately opened a terrible cross-fire with cannister. At the same time the Federal infantry charged at double quick, and in ten minutes the State troops were dispersed in every direction.

This engagement, with the maneuvering, occupied about two hours. The State cavalry were poorly armed and mounted, and having no cannon on the bluffs could make but little resistance to the attacks of Col. Sigel. Forty-five men and eighty horses were taken by the Federals, also a quantity of double-barreled shot-guns and some revolvers and bowie-knives. The loss of the State troops was estimated at 250 or 300 men. However these forces still prevented Sigel's advance over the creek, and that officer was compelled to retreat in the direction of Carthage, the State troops following and surrounding the column on three sides, although kept at a distance by the infantry fire.

Sigel's command reached Carthage at half past six o'clock, and at once attempted to enter the woods about a mile distant. This movement the State cavalry resisted, knowing that they could do nothing in the timber. An effort to rally the cavalry to a charge was made, which brought the whole of Sigel's infantry into action. After some hard fighting that officer got his men into the woods and forced the State troops to relinquish the pursuit. The latter returned to Carthage intending to renew the battle in the morning. In this last engagement the State troops lost ten killed and sixty-four wounded. The dispatchers of Col. Sigel placed his loss during the whole day at thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded.

Notwithstanding the terrible fatigue of the day—his men having been in action nearly twelve hours—Sigel continued his retreat. A forced march was made to Sarcoxie, in the southeast corner of the county (Jasper), a distance of twelve or four-

teen miles. There the Federal troops went into camp at 3 o'clock in the morning. On the following afternoon the retreat was continued to Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, where, for a time, Sigel established his headquarters.

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

On July 3, 1861, the Western Department was created, comprising Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky Mountains, including New Mexico. The headquarters of this department were at St. Louis, where, previous to its establishment, Gen. Harney, and, afterward, Gen. Lyon, were in command. Gen. John C. Fremont, who was a son-in-law of Senator Benton, and had been a candidate for the presidency in 1856, was appointed to the command of the new department, and assumed the duties of his office on the 26th of July.

The authorities at Washington, perplexed by the disastrous defeat at Bull Run, were so absorbed with the defenses of the National Capital, and with military operations at the East, as to be unable to give necessary aid to the Western Department. Fremont finally obtained \$100,000 from the National sub-treasurer at St. Louis, with which he proceeded to secure the re-enlistment of many of the three months' men, whose terms had expired, and to fortify the city against any probable attack. Harassed by a lack of resources, Fremont was soon placed in a dilemma, occasioned by the exigencies of the campaign in Missouri. The Confederate general, Pillow, was reported to be advancing with a large number of troops against Cairo and Bird's Point, while Gen. Hardee was pushing into the interior of Missouri to annoy Gen. Lyon's flank and rear. In addition to all this, Lieut.-Gov. Reynolds, Gov. Jackson being temporarily absent, elated with the Confederate victory at Bull Run, issued a proclamation to the people of Missouri, in which he alluded to the State convention as merely a tool in the hands of their enemies, assured them that peace and security could only be obtained through union with the South, and called upon them to rally as one man to the standard of the State, and aid Gen. Pillow in expelling the invader from their borders.

In view of this variety of changes, Gen. Fremont decided to

secure Bird's Point against the attack of Gen. Pillow, but upon sending an expedition to that place, found that the menace against it was merely intended as a diversion.

Meanwhile, after the battle of Boonville, Gen. Lyon, with a force of nearly 3,000 men, four pieces of artillery and a long baggage train, left that place, and followed in pursuit of the State troops, who were reported to have fled to Syracuse and beyond. At Grand River, a branch of the Osage, in Henry County, he was reinforced by 3,000 Kansas troops under command of Maj. S. D. Sturgis. When within eighty miles of Springfield, Lyon heard of Sigel's battle at Carthage and determined to change his course and march to his relief. Notwithstanding the intensely hot weather, and the fatigue of his infantry, early on the morning of July 10 Lyon's army moved from their encampment and forced their way among the hills, gorges and forests that lay in their path. After they had proceeded fifty miles, a messenger from Sigel brought definite information of the desperate encounter at Carthage, and that Sigel's little army was now at Springfield. Therefore Lyon, marching more leisurely, accomplished the remaining thirty miles of the journey in two days.

Encamped near Springfield, he now prepared to meet the enemy who were his superior in numbers and constantly increasing. It was now that he repeatedly called upon Gen. Fremont for those reinforcements which the latter failed to supply.

Near the close of July, Gen. Lyon was informed of the concentration of the Confederate forces at Cassville, and of their design of attacking his camp. Therefore, although their numbers were much greater than those of his army, he determined to anticipate their attack by an advance of his own troops. Late on the afternoon of August 1, his entire army, consisting of 5,500 foot, 400 horse and 18 guns, moved toward Cassville and bivouacked that night on Cave Creek, ten miles south of Springfield. The next morning they marched to Dug Springs, in Stone County, nineteen miles southwest of Springfield. Here they encountered and defeated a body of Confederates under Gen. Rains.

WILSON'S CREEK.

On August 6, Gen. Lyon returned with his army to Springfield. The entire Confederate force was now concentrated near

Crane Creek, in the northern part of Stone County. Believing that Lyon's army was much larger than their own, a disagreement arose between Price and McCulloch as to the expediency of an advance toward Springfield, the former counseling a forward, and the latter a retrograde movement. Finally an order was received from Maj.-Gen. Polk, ordering an advance upon Lyon. A council was at once held, in which McCulloch expressed his willingness to march upon Springfield, provided he were granted the chief command. Price, to whom that distinction, perhaps, rightfully belonged, consented to the terms of McCulloch, hoping that Lyon might be defeated, and driven from the State. A little after midnight on Sunday, August 4, they took up the line of march, and reached Wilson's Creek, ten miles southwest of Springfield, on the 9th. Here they encamped, determining at 9 o'clock that night to march in four separate columns against Springfield, surround the place, and begin a simultaneous attack at daybreak. A threatened storm caused Gen. McCulloch to countermand his order, and morning found his entire army, consisting of 5,300 infantry, fifteen guns, and 6,000 cavalry, besides a large number of unarmed horsemen, encamped upon the field. But the night was neither too dark nor stormy for Gen. Lyon. At 5 o'clock P. M. of August 9, he marched in two columns from Springfield, making a detour to the right, and notwithstanding the darkness and storm at 1 o'clock found himself within sight of the Confederate guard fires. Here he called a halt, and his soldiers lay on their arms until dawn, when they formed in battle line and advanced. Lyon's effective force was 5,200 men, including infantry and cavalry, and three batteries of sixteen guns. The two columns of the Federal army were commanded by Lyon and Sigel, and their early attack was a complete surprise to the Confederates, McCulloch, trusting for security to the darkness and storm, having withdrawn his advanced pickets.

The Federal forces in command of Lyon formed a line of battle at daybreak, closely followed by Totten's battery, supported by a strong reserve, and with skirmishers thrown out in front. After driving in the enemy's outposts, a ravine was crossed and a high ridge gained, when a large force of the Confederate skir-

mishers came in view. Very severe fighting ensued, and it became evident that Lyon's column would soon reach the stronghold, where the main battle would take place. A few shells cleared the front, and the First Missouri and First Kansas moved forward, supported by the First Iowa and Totten's battery. The Second Kansas, Capt. Steele's battalion and Lieut. Dubois' battery, were held in reserve, so as to bear upon a powerful battery of the enemy, which was stationed in front, on the opposite side of Wilson's Creek. The Confederates now rallied in large force near the foot of the slope, opposite Lyon's left wing, and along the slope in his front and to his right. During this time, Capt. Plummer, with four companies of infantry, had moved down a ridge a few hundred yards to Lyon's left, and found at its terminus a large body of the enemy's infantry, which arrested further progress in that direction. Directly artillery firing was begun at the point, about two miles distant, where it was expected that Sigel's column would encounter the enemy.

Lyon's whole line now moved with great impetuosity toward the Confederate position; and the roar of musketry increased and became continuous. Totten's battery came into action, as the nature of the ground would permit, and made great havoc in the opposing ranks. After half an hour's fierce fighting the Confederates retired in great confusion, leaving Gen. Lyon in possession of the field. Meanwhile, Capt. Plummer had been compelled to fall back, but Lieut. Dubois' battery, supported by Capt. Steele's battalion, opened upon the enemy in that direction, and soon drove them from the cornfield, where they had intrenched themselves. There was now a momentary cessation of firing along the whole line, except on the right, where the First Missouri was still engaged against superior numbers. The Second Kansas was ordered to the support of this regiment, which must otherwise have been destroyed while unflinchingly holding its position. During this time Capt. Steele's battalion, which had been detailed to the support of Dubois' battery, was brought forward to the support of Totten's, and soon the Confederate force reappeared along Lyon's entire front, marching toward each flank. The battle again began with great fury, and became general along the whole line. The ranks of the opposing sides were sometimes

within thirty or forty yards of each other, when charges upon Totten's battery were made. For more than an hour the conflict was carried on with great slaughter on both sides, and so equally balanced were the opposing forces that neither were gaining any decisive advantage.

Early in this desperate engagement, Gen. Lyon's horse was killed, and he himself received a wound in the leg and one in the head. He then mounted another horse, and, swinging his hat, called upon the nearest troops to follow him. The Second Kansas gallantly responded, but their commander, Col. Mitchell, soon fell severely wounded, and, at about the same time, Gen. Lyon received a mortal wound in or near the heart. Maj. Sturgis then succeeded to the command. The Confederates had been driven back, and for twenty minutes there was a lull in the battle, during which Sturgis summoned his officers for a consultation. Lyon's column had been dreadfully shattered, and the leader killed. For nearly thirty hours the men had been without water, and a supply could not be had short of Springfield, which was ten or twelve miles away. Their ammunition was nearly gone, and should they, by slackening fire, reveal this fact to the enemy, annihilation seemed inevitable.

Sigel, meanwhile, had not been heard from; but the consultation of officers was soon brought to a close by the advance of a heavy column from the direction whence Sigel's guns had been at first heard. These troops carried a banner resembling the American flag, and their dress resembled that of Sigel's brigade. Hoping to effect a junction with that officer, Sturgis formed his line for an advance. Suddenly from a hill in Sturgis front a battery began to pour into his line shrapnel and cannister, and at this moment the on-coming Confederate forces, for such they were, displayed their true colors, and the fiercest engagement of the day immediately commenced along the entire Union lines. Totten's battery, in the center, supported by the Iowa and regular troops, was the main object of attack. The Confederates were often within twenty feet of the battery, and the smoke of the opposing lines was so intermingled as to appear made by the same guns. Notwithstanding the complete rout of the Confederate front, they continued to hold the

field. Finally, therefore, the Federal forces were ordered to retreat. They moved slowly to the open prairie, about two miles from the battlefield, and thence to Springfield, which they reached at 5 o'clock that afternoon. Their total loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing.

Sigel's column, in the meantime, had marched within a mile of McCulloch's camp at daybreak, and planted four pieces of artillery on the left, the infantry advancing toward the point where the Fayetteville road crosses Wilson's Creek, and the two cavalry companies guarding his right and left. His artillery fire was so destructive that the enemy were soon driven from their tents, and retired toward the northeast part of the valley. The Third and Fifth Missouri Infantry (Union) had passed the creek, and formed almost in the center of the camp. As the enemy were now rallying in front, Sigel ordered the artillery to be brought forward and formed in battery across the valley, with the Third and Fifth to the left, and the cavalry to the right. At the end of half an hour the enemy retreated into the woods and up the adjoining hills. By the firing in the direction of Gen. Lyon's column, it now became evident that he had engaged the enemy along the whole line; therefore, to give him the greatest possible assistance, Sigel left his position in the camp and advanced to attack the enemy's line of battle in the rear. In pursuance of this design, Sigel's column struck the Fayetteville road, and, following it to Sharpe's farm, planted his artillery on the plateau, and the two infantry regiments on the right and left, across the road, while the cavalry was stationed on its flanks. The firing in the direction of Lyon's column had then almost entirely ceased. Supposing that Lyon had repulsed the Confederates, and that his forces were coming up the road, the commanders of the Third and Fifth Regiments gave orders not to fire upon troops advancing from that direction. Very unexpectedly, two Confederate batteries opened fire upon them, one in front on the Fayetteville road, and the other from the hill, where it was supposed Lyon's forces were victorious, while a strong column of infantry, mistaken for the Iowa regiment, advanced from the Fayetteville road and attacked Sigel's right. Consternation and frightful confusion at once ensued. Sigel's men,

thinking that by some mistake Lyon's troops were firing upon them, could hardly be induced to serve their guns until it was too late. The Confederates arrived within a few paces of Sigel's cannon, killed the horses, turned the flanks of the infantry, and forced them to fly. In this retreat Sigel lost five cannons, of which three were spiked, and the colors of the Third Regiment. The total Federal loss was 258 killed, 873 wounded, and 186 missing; in all, 1,317. The Confederate loss was 279 killed, 951 wounded, and 68 prisoners; total, 1,298. Upon the arrival of the shattered Federal forces at Springfield, the command of the whole was entrusted to Col. Sigel, who ordered a retreat to Rolla, Phelps County, 125 miles distant. The retreating army reached this place, August 19, having safely conducted a government train five miles in length, and valued at \$1,500,000.

After the Federal defeat at Wilson's Creek, Gov. Gamble issued a proclamation calling into service 42,000 of the State militia to serve for six months, unless peace in the State should be sooner restored.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Gen. Fremont, on the 30th of August, inaugurated a new remedy for the lawlessness which prevailed, and the almost absolute impotence of the civil authority. He declared martial law and appointed J. McKinstry, major United States army, provost-marshal-general of the State.

CAPTURE OF LEXINGTON.

Contrary to the expectations of both armies, McCulloch and Price failed to pursue their victory at Wilson's Creek by following Sigel in his retreat to Rolla, and McCulloch soon left Missouri with all his forces. Taking advantage of the favorable impression made upon the people by his success, Gen. Price issued a proclamation in which he declared that his army had been organized for the maintenance of the rights, dignity and honor of Missouri, and was kept in the field for these purposes alone. The citizens of the State now flocked to his standard in considerable numbers, and in a few weeks he had collected a large force. He now pressed northward across the State to Lexington, on the Missouri River. This place was defended by a

force of Federals, 2,600 strong, commanded by Col. Mulligan. In anticipation of an attack, intrenchments had been thrown upon Masonic College Hill, an eminence overlooking the Missouri River. Mulligan's fortifications were most skillfully planned, but his men had only about forty rounds of ammunition each, six small brass cannon and two howitzers, the latter of which were useless because of the lack of shells. At dawn of September 12, Gen. Price drove in the Union pickets, and, from a position within easy range of Mulligan's intrenchments, opened a cannonade from four different points. The assault and defense were kept up during the entire day, when Price withdrew to await the arrival of his wagon train and reinforcements. Mulligan's men worked night and day to strengthen their fortifications, and anxiously expected reinforcements, for which a courier had been dispatched to Jefferson City. This messenger was captured on the way and, of course, no relief came.

On the morning of the 18th Gen. Price, who had been reinforced, and now had from 15,000 to 25,000 men, began a final attack upon Mulligan's works, cutting off the communication of the beleaguered garrison with the city, stopping their supply of water, seizing a steamboat laden with stores, and occupying a building which commanded the position of the Union forces. A most stubborn defense was made, which continued for fifty-two hours. During the afternoon of the 20th Gen. Price procured numerous bales of hemp, and with these, wetted to resist hot shot, he caused movable breastworks to be constructed, behind which a large body of the Confederates advanced within ten rods of Mulligan's works. The latter officer saw that further resistance was madness. To retreat was impossible. His men had no water except that which had been caught in blankets during a passing shower, and afterward wrung out; and the stench from the carcasses of horses and mules killed within the intrenchments was insufferable. Accordingly the white flag was raised, and the siege of Lexington was ended. The men laid down their arms and became prisoners of war. As the fruits of this victory there fell into the hands of Gen. Price six cannon, two mortars, over 3,000 stand of infantry arms, a large number of sabers, about 750 horses, wagons, teams, ammunition, and

\$100,000 worth of commissary stores. On the Union side 40 men were killed and 120 wounded. The Confederate loss was 20 killed and 65 wounded.

FREMONT IN THE FIELD.

Gen. Fremont, deeply chagrined at the Federal reverses, and fearing that Gen. Price would advance upon the State capital, or intrench himself at some central point upon the Missouri River, determined to take the field in person, with the hope of defeating Price before McCulloch, who had been recruiting troops in Arkansas, could return to his aid. With this intention he directed toward Southwestern Missouri an army of more than 20,000 men, arranged in five divisions, under command of Gens. Hunter, Pope, Sigel, McKinsty and Asboth. These troops were accompanied by eighty-six pieces of artillery, many of which were rifle cannon. On the 28th of September Fremont, with his famous body-guard, commanded by Maj. Zagonyi, a Hungarian, reached Jefferson City, and commenced vigorous measures to overturn the plans of Gen. Price, and drive him from the State. On the 30th of the month Price abandoned Lexington, leaving a small force of 500 men to guard such prisoners as had not been paroled. On the 16th of October Maj. White, with his "Prairie Scouts," consisting of 185 cavalry men, surprised this garrison releasing the Union prisoners, capturing seventy of the Confederates, and dispersing the rest. He then rejoined Fremont's army.

SPRINGFIELD.

Maj. White was now ordered by Gen. Sigel to reconnoiter near Springfield, and if advisable to attack the Confederate force in camp there. The major was seriously ill at the time, but immediately set his command in motion, accompanying them in a carriage.

On the evening of the same day, October 24, he was overtaken by Maj. Zagonyi, with the "body guard," and he, under orders from Fremont, took command of the combined force. The Confederates, mostly cavalry, and numbering something more than 1,000, were encamped about a mile west of Springfield, on the Mount Vernon road, and were under command of Lieut.-Col.

Cloud. The attack of Zagonyi proved a complete surprise. His men dashed down a lane under fire of the enemy, who had hastily formed a line along its north side. At this first onset a large number of the Confederates ran in every direction, but the remainder stood their ground. The Union soldiers swept past the Confederate camp, demolished a rail fence, entered the field where the enemy then were, and formed in line in a ravine about 200 yards away. They again charged with drawn sabers, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Falling back to the ravine they repeated the charge a second and third time with a like result. The Union loss in the engagement was Zagonyi's "body guard," 15 killed, 27 wounded and 10 taken prisoners—52; White's "Prairie Scouts" killed, wounded and prisoners, 33; total 85.

After the engagement the Confederates withdrew to Price's headquarters at Neosho, and Zagonyi also fell back until he met Sigel's advance.

Gen. Fremont was just upon the eve of an attack upon Price, who, it was reported, reinforced by McCulloch, was moving on Springfield with 40,000 men, when he was superseded by Gen. Hunter. The latter, after retreating to St. Louis, was in turn superseded by Gen. Halleck on the 18th of November.

BELMONT.

The only remaining movement of importance was at Belmont on the Mississippi.

The Confederate general, Polk, acting under orders of his government, had, notwithstanding that State's neutrality, entered Kentucky with an army, and had captured the town of Columbus. Batteries planted here commanded the Mississippi. The Confederates gathered in force at Belmont, on the opposite bank. In order to dislodge them, Gen. Fremont sent Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, with a brigade of 3,000 Illinois and Iowa troops, into Missouri by way of Cairo. On the 7th of November, Grant made a vigorous and successful attack on the Confederate camp, but Gen. Polk sent reinforcements across the river, the guns of Columbus were brought to bear on the Union position, and Grant was obliged to retreat. The total loss on the Federal side was 108 killed, 353 wounded and 121 missing; total, 582. The Con-

federate loss was 105 killed, 419 wounded and 117 missing; total, 641.

In addition to the engagements already described, quite a large number of raids, surprises and skirmishes—some of them important enough to be accounted battles—occurred in Missouri during 1861. They will be found mentioned in chronological order in the list of battles on another page.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1862.

The beginning of the year found Missouri comparatively quiet. Gen. Price had concentrated about 12,000 men at Springfield, intending to remain there all winter, but Gen. Halleck massed his forces, comprising the troops of Asboth, Sigel, Davis and Prentiss, at Lebanon, under command of Gen. Curtis. On February 11 this army moved against Springfield, and on the following night Gen. Price retreated to Cassville. Curtis pursuing him, he withdrew still further across the Arkansas line to Cross Hollows, thence to Sugar Creek, where, reinforced by McCulloch, he gave battle, and was defeated February 20. Price again retreated to Cove Creek, and then halted, leaving Missouri with no large organized Confederate force within her borders. Nevertheless, it was evident that the rebel general, sheltered in the defiles of the "Boston Mountains," was only gathering strength for more vigorous operations; therefore Curtis retraced his steps, and fell back to Pea Ridge, among the mountains in the northwestern part of Arkansas. Here he received intelligence that Price and McCulloch had been reinforced by Gen. Van Dorn, and that their combined force under command of the latter officer would soon attack his position.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE—AN ELKHORN TAVERN.

This engagement commenced on the morning of the 6th of March, 1862. The Confederate force aggregated about 25,000 men as follows: McCulloch's troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, 13,000; Gen. Pike's command, consisting of Choctaw, Cherokee, Chickasaw and other Indians, and some white troops, 4,000; Price's Missouri troops, 8,000. The Federal force consisted of 10,500 men, including cavalry and infantry, forty-nine pieces of artillery and one mountain howitzer.

After a hard-fought battle, which lasted for two days, the Federals were victorious. The Confederate generals, McCulloch and McIntosh, were both killed. Van Dorn withdrew to the interior of Arkansas, and Curtis marched slowly southward. The Federal loss in the battle of Pea Ridge was 203 killed, 972 wounded, and 176 taken prisoners; total, 1,351; Confederate loss about the same.

VARIOUS WAR MEASURES.

Meanwhile, in Missouri, Provost-Marshal-General Farrar issued an order requiring the publishers of newspapers in the State, with the exception of St. Louis city papers, to furnish a copy of each issue, for inspection at the marshal's office.

Gen. Halleck issued an order requiring the officers of the Mercantile Library Association and of the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe to the oath prescribed by the convention ordinance of October 6, 1861, under peril of arrest and imprisonment. The same order also forbade the display of secession flags in the hands of women or on carriages—the carriages to be confiscated and the women arrested. A similar order was issued to the presidents and directors of all railroads in the State, and to the president, professors, curators and other officers of the State University at Columbia. This order required all clerks, agents and civil employes in the service of the United States to take the oath prescribed by act of Congress, and recommended that all clergymen, teachers, officers of benevolent institutions, and all engaged in business and trade, who were loyal to the Union, should voluntarily take the convention oath, in order that their patriotism might be known.

At different times men were tried and condemned to be shot upon charges of railroad and bridge burning, but these sentences were mitigated to imprisonment, or in some cases the culprits were released upon their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bond in the sum of \$2,000 each, for future loyalty to the Government.

Edmund J. Ellis, of Columbia, editor and proprietor of *The Boone County Standard*, was found guilty, and sentenced to banishment from the State, during the war, on the several charges of giving information to the enemy, encouraging resistance to the

Federal Government, and inciting persons to rebellion against the same. His printing materials were confiscated and sold.

Early in April, Gen. Halleck went to Corinth, Miss., and left Maj.-Gen. Schofield in command at St. Louis.

OPERATIONS AGAINST GUERRILLAS.—COL. JO. C. PORTER.

Gov. Gamble, desiring to repress the numerous guerrilla organizations in the State, authorized Gen. Schofield to organize the State militia into companies, regiments and brigades, and to call a force into the field sufficient to quell the marauders and secure the people of the State in their persons and property. In the series of skirmishes and fights which occurred between the State militia and the Confederate guerrillas, the most brilliant and important were those connected with the pursuit and final overthrow of Col. Jo. C. Porter.

His force was first engaged July 1, at Cherry Grove, Schuyler County, by Col. Lipscomb, with about 450 of the State militia. After a small fight the Confederates retreated, and were pursued as far as Newark, Knox County. The next important encounter with Porter's forces was at Pearce's Mills, on the Middle Fabius, Scotland County, where, on the 19th of July, a pursuing force, under Maj. John Y. Clopper, of the Merrill Horse, and Maj. John F. Benjamin, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, was ambuscaded, and sustained a loss of eighty-three men, while the Confederates lost but half a dozen. Porter, however, retreated toward the west and south, and in less than twenty-four hours was at Novelty, Knox County, sixty-four miles distant. Still going southward, they passed through Marion County to Florida, in Monroe, where they attacked and defeated a small detachment of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. H. C. Caldwell, and then hurried on to the heavily-wooded country near Brown's Spring, ten miles north of Fulton, in Callaway County. Ascertaining their position, Col. Guitar, of the Ninth Missouri State Militia, started in pursuit, July 27, with about 200 men and two pieces of artillery. On the preceding day Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, left Columbia upon the same errand, with 100 men, and was joined at Sturgeon by Maj. Clopper, with as many more. Maj. Caldwell, with a detachment of the Third Iowa, also started

from Mexico. These two latter columns marched toward Mt. Zion Church, in the northeast part of Boone County, believing that Porter was encamped there. Not finding the object of their search, they pursued their way into Callaway County, and, on the afternoon of the 28th, heard Guitar's cannon four or five miles distant. Shaffer and Caldwell hastened forward, and arrived in time to assist in the hard-fought battle at Moore's Mill, July 28, wherein Porter was defeated with a loss of 32 killed and 125 wounded, while Guitar lost 13 killed and 55 wounded.

BATTLE OF KIRKSVILLE.

Porter now retreated northward, through Monroe into Marion County. Here he received a large number of recruits. On the 1st of August he attacked and captured Newark, Knox County, with its garrison of seventy-five men, under Capt. Wesley Lair, of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and pushed northward to Short's well, in the southern part of Scotland, where he was joined by a considerable detachment under Col. Cyrus Franklin and Lieut.-Col. Frisby H. McCullough. The rebel forces were closely pursued by Col. John McNeil. Porter and Franklin turned west from Short's well, and reached Kirksville on the morning of August 6, a few hours in advance of their pursuers, and, ordering the citizens to evacuate the town, posted their troops in the courthouse, seminary, stores and private residences, and thus entrenched awaited the coming Unionists. Porter had about 2,800 men, all mounted, but many were without arms, and nearly all without experience.

Col. McNeill, approaching from the eastern side of the town, drew up his forces before it. Not knowing the exact position of the enemy, he ordered ten men, under Lieut. John N. Cowdry, of Merrill's Horse, to ride through the town and discover their places of concealment. They obeyed the order, and the rebels in their eagerness fired upon them from houses, stables and other places affording them protection from the missiles which were shortly to be poured upon the town. McNeill now opened the battle with his cannon, and, under cover of his artillery fire, advanced his dismounted men, and soon the Confederates began to give way.

In three hours the town was in possession of McNeill, and the forces of Porter and Franklin were in full retreat toward the Chariton River. The Confederate loss in this engagement was between 200 and 300 killed, wounded and captured; the Federal loss was 6 killed and 33 wounded.

COMPTON'S FERRY—YELLOW CREEK.

On the following day Col. Guitar, who had been ill at Jefferson City, entered upon preparations for the pursuit of a considerable rebel force in Chariton County, under Col. J. A. Poindexter, and, on the 8th of August, landed from a steamer a considerable force at Glasgow. He overtook Poindexter at 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in Carroll County. Part of Poindexter's men had crossed the river before his arrival, but a large number, with all their baggage, horses, wagons, etc., had yet to cross. Guitar ordered a charge, and at the same time opened upon the fleeing rebels with two pieces of artillery. The result was a great panic and considerable destruction. Many of the Confederates, in their eagerness to escape, threw away their guns, and forced their horses into the river, but the animals, in many instances, became unmanageable, and returned to the same shore whence they started. Some were drowned. A large number of prisoners, and all the baggage, together with horses, mules, guns and wagons, were captured.

Poindexter marched as swiftly as possible to the northward, reaching the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad at Utica on Tuesday morning, the 12th. Near here he was intercepted and driven back by Gen. Lyon. Retreating south he was met by Guitar on the 13th, at Yellow Creek, in Chariton County, and again routed, his band being scattered and broken up. Guitar then returned to Jefferson City and was promoted by Gov. Gamble to be brigadier-general of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

BATTLE AT INDEPENDENCE.

The next important engagement in the State occurred at Independence very early in the morning of August 11. The town was garrisoned by about 450 Federal troops, comprising infantry

and cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. J. T. Buell. The Confederates, commanded by Col. John T. Hughes, of Clinton County, and G. W. Thompson, numbered from 600 to 800. They were fairly inside the town, and had commenced a vigorous attack before their approach was suspected. Col. Buell was at once surrounded at his headquarters, thus preventing all communication between himself and his men; nevertheless his soldiers fought bravely; but so completely were they surprised that the best they could do was to retreat into the fields, where they formed for defense behind a stone wall. While the rebels were charging upon this position Col. Hughes was killed. Col. Buell, finding that his camp was in the hands of the enemy, and that extrication was hopeless, raised the white flag and surrendered the post. Both sides suffered heavy losses.

BATTLES OF LONE JACK AND NEWTONIA.

At Lone Jack, a village in Jackson County, a rebel force (3,000 strong) under Cols. John T. Coffee, Vard. Cockerill, S. D. Jackman and D. C. Hunter, attacked 800 State militia under Maj. Emory Foster, of the Seventeenth Missouri State Militia on August 16. The Federal loss was 43 killed, 154 wounded and 75 missing; the Confederate casualties were about the same. The Federals were defeated and lost two pieces of artillery. The rebels hearing their adversaries were to be reinforced retreated southward.

On September 13, 1862, an engagement took place at Newtonia, Newton County, between about 5,000 Kansas, Wisconsin, Missouri and Indian troops, under Gen. Salomon, and a Confederate force of 8,000 or 10,000 under Col. D. H. Cooper. Numbers were killed and wounded on both sides, and the Federals were compelled to retreat as far as Sarcoxie, fifteen miles distant.

EXECUTION OF REBEL PRISONERS.

At Macon, Mo., on the 25th of September, ten rebel prisoners were executed on the charge of repeated violations of their paroles, and on October 18 a similar number was shot at Palmyra, in retaliation for the abduction and murder of Andrew Allsman, a Unionist of Marion County. After the battle of Kirksville,

sixteen were executed for violating their paroles, and Col. F. H. McCullough was shot for recruiting within the lines.

BATTLE OF CANE HILL, ARKANSAS.

The last great battle of the year in which Missourians had a part was fought at Cane Hill, near Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, December 6, 1862. The Confederate forces under Gen. Hindman, of Arkansas, and Marmaduke, of Missouri, were defeated by the Unionists under Gen. Blunt of Kansas. The following is the official report of the engagement, sent by Gen. Blunt to Maj.-Gen. Curtis, commandant of the department of Missouri:

PRAIRIE GROVE, December 10, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. S. R. Curtis:

The enemy did not stop in their flight until they had crossed the Boston Mountains, and are probably ere this across the Arkansas River. The enemy's killed and wounded is between 1,500 and 2,000 — a large proportion of them killed. One hundred of their wounded have died since the battle, and a large proportion of the others are wounded mortally, showing the terrible effects of my artillery. My casualties will be about 200 wounded. Most of the wounded will recover. The enemy have left their wounded on my hands, and most of their dead, uncared for. They are being buried by my command. Hindman admitted his force to be 28,000. Maj. Hubbard, who was a prisoner with them all day of the fight, counted twenty regiments of infantry and twenty pieces of artillery. They had no train with them, and muffled the wheels of their artillery in making their retreat. Four caissons filled with ammunition were taken from the enemy. The Twentieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, in addition to those mentioned yesterday, suffered severely in charging one of the enemy's batteries, which they took, but were unable to hold.

JAMES G. BLUNT,
Brigadier-General.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1863.—BATTLES OF SPRINGFIELD, HARTSVILLE AND CAPE GIRARDEAU.

In the early part of this year, the Confederates, led by Gens. Marmaduke and Price, resumed activity in Arkansas and Southern Missouri. On the 8th of January, with a force of 2,500 or 3,000 men and three pieces of artillery, Gen. J. S. Marmaduke attacked Springfield, which was occupied by Federal troops under Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the Southwestern Department of Missouri. The fighting continued from 1 o'clock P. M. until after dark. Gen. Brown, having been severely wounded, the command devolved upon Col. B. Crabb. The Confederates retreated the following morning, going to Marshfield and Harts-

ville. Their loss was 42 killed and 60 wounded who were left on the field. The Federal loss was 18 killed and 110 wounded.

Three days afterward, at the town of Hartsville, Gen. Marmaduke, having united near Marshfield with a force under Col. Jo. C. Porter, and moving thence southward, attacked a Federal force under Col. Samuel Merrill of the Twenty-first Iowa, and after a bloody little engagement drove them from the field.

On April 26, Gen. Marmaduke attacked the post at Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, but the garrison, under Gen. John McNeill, succeeded in driving the Confederates away.

During the last week in August, Col. Woodson of the Third Calvary Missouri State Militia, surprised and captured Gen. Jeff. Thompson, known as the "Swamp Fox," together with his staff officers, at Pocahontas, Ark. The prisoners were sent to St. Louis, and committed to Gratiot prison.

ORDER NO. 11.

On the 25th of August, Gen. Thomas Ewing, of the Eleventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers, afterward a Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, issued the following order, which, as it was productive of much suffering at the time in the counties indicated, and has been commemorated by George C. Bingham in the celebrated painting entitled: "Order No. 11," we copy in full:

General Orders No. 11:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 25, 1863. }

First. All persons living in Cass, Jackson and Bates Counties, Missouri, and in that part of Vernon included in this district, except those living within one mile of the limits of Independence, Hickman's Mills, Pleasant Hill and Harrisonville, and except those in that part of Kaw Township, Jackson County, north of Brush Creek and west of the Big Blue, embracing Kansas City and Westport, are hereby ordered to remove from their present residences within fifteen days from the date thereof.

Those who, within that time, establish their loyalty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the military station nearest their present places of residence will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern border of the State. All others shall remove out of this district.

Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second. All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations,

after the 9th day of September next, will be taken to such stations and turned over to the proper officers there, and report of the amount so turned over made to district headquarters, specifying the names of all loyal owners and the amount of such produce taken from them. All grain and hay found in such district after the 9th of September next, not convenient to such stations, will be destroyed.

Third. The provisions of General Orders No. 10, from these headquarters, will be at once vigorously executed by officers commanding in the parts of the district, and at the stations not subject to paragraph first of this order, and especially in the towns of Independence, Westport and Kansas City.

Fourth. Paragraph three, General Orders No. 10, is revoked as to all who have borne arms against the Government in this district since August 20, 1863.

By order of Brig.-Gen. Ewing.

H. HANNAHS, *Adjt.*

Gen. Schofield, at that time commandant of the Department of Missouri, has since the war approved and defended this order, on the ground that a savage guerrilla warfare had raged on the border for two years, nearly depopulating the farming districts on the Missouri side, and that all the inhabitants who remained were obliged, whether rebel sympathizers or not, to furnish shelter and supplies for bands of marauding outlaws. He said that it was imperative that this border war should be suppressed, and that the fiendish massacre of 140 persons at Lawrence, Kas., on August 13, by the guerrilla Quantrell and his band, rendered immediate and decisive action necessary in order to prevent a succession of such horrors.

To increase the military force in the district was impracticable, and the only alternative was to remove the means by which these guerrillas were sustained. He stated, further, that no serious inconvenience was inflicted upon any one by the execution of the order, but that the necessities of the poor people were provided for, and none were permitted to suffer.

In reply to this statement of Gen. Schofield, which appeared in the St. Louis daily *Republican* of February 21, 1877, Hon. George C. Bingham, an old citizen of Jackson County, and a strong Union man during the war, prepared a counter statement which was published in the same paper on the 26th of the month. He denounced the order as an act of purely arbitrary power, directed against a disarmed and defenseless population. He declared that it put an end to the predatory raids of Kansas "red-legs and jay-hawkers," by simply giving them all that they desired at once, that it gave up the country to Confederate bushwhackers, who, until the close of the war, stopped stages, robbed

mails and prevented any one wearing a Federal uniform from entering the district. Mr. Bingham says he was in Kansas City when the order was enforced, and that he knew personally of the sufferings of the unfortunate victims. Men were shot down while obeying the order, and their effects seized by their murderers; dense columns of smoke rising in every direction marked the conflagration of dwellings; large trains of wagons extending over the prairies for miles, moved toward Kansas, freighted with every description of household furniture and clothing belonging to the exiles; women and little children barefooted and bareheaded, exposed to burning heat and choking dust, tramped wearily along, to whom neither aid nor protection was afforded by the authorities who had driven them from their homes, and who were indebted to the charity of steamboat conductors who took them to places of safety.

Mr. Bingham admitted that guerrilla warfare had been waged for two years in the counties embraced by the order, but denied that this region was by any means depopulated, or that the remaining farmers were supporting these outlaws. He said that the larger portion of the marauders were Kansas "jay hawkers and red-legs," with no authority of law either military or civil, yet countenanced and protected by Gen. Ewing and his predecessors from the State of Kansas; that the others, constituting the more desperate class, were chiefly Missouri bushwhackers, acting under Confederate authority; that the inhabitants of the counties had been disarmed, as Gen. Schofield admitted, and were unable to resist the demands made upon them, but that the bushwhackers were insignificant in numbers compared with the Federal troops who were stationed there, and that twenty if not fifty times as much produce was furnished to the latter as to the former.

To this reply of Mr. Bingham, neither Gen. Schofield nor Gen. Ewing made any response.

Order No. 11 belongs to that extensive list of war measures which, wise or unwise, necessary or unnecessary, was viewed in a very different light by those who were, on one hand, personally aggrieved and injured, and by those who, on the other hand, were looking from afar at the great end in view, namely, the overthrow

of the Rebellion. In the border States, where Unionists and Disunionists lived side by side, numerous complexities arose, heightened by personal animosities and old family feuds; and in many cases loss of life, and especially loss of property, fell upon partisans indiscriminately, verifying the old, sad maxim that where transgression enters, the innocent must often suffer with the guilty.

SHELBY'S RAID.

In September, Gen. Blunt drove the Confederate forces under Gen. Cabell and the Creek chief, Stand Watie, into the Choctaw reservation, and took possession of Fort Smith. As the autumn advanced and Cabell's supplies began to run low, a part of his command under Col. Jo. O. Shelby undertook a raid into Missouri. They crossed the Arkansas River, a little east of Fort Smith, and pushed rapidly northward as far as Crooked Prairie, in the southwestern part of this State, when they were joined by Col. Coffee. At Boonville, where Shelby expected to meet a large number of recruits, but was disappointed, his men secured from stores and dwelling houses \$100,000 worth of property, after which they moved westward. On October 12 and 13, however, Gen. Brown encountered these forces at Marshall and defeated them, with a loss of fifty men killed, wounded and prisoners. Shelby hastily returned to Arkansas.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Several sanguinary engagements were fought in Missouri during this, the closing year of the war. The Union troops, chiefly Missouri State Militia and Enrolled Missouri Militia, were engaged in the effort, at many times unsuccessful, to defend the lives and property of the people from the roving bands of bushwhackers and guerrillas that infested all parts of the State, but particularly the western and river counties.

Late in January Gen. Rosecrans arrived at St. Louis, succeeding Gen. Schofield as commander of the Department of Missouri. No event of importance occurred until the following autumn, when Gen. Price made his last grand raid into the State with the intention of capturing St. Louis, and other important points.

Having been informed early in September of Prices' medi-

tated invasion, Rosecrans forwarded the information to headquarters, and Gen. A. J. Smith, then ascending the Mississippi with about 6,000 troops, was ordered to proceed to St. Louis. Gen. Rosecrans had previous to this only about 6,500 mounted men in his whole department, and these were scattered at various points—at Springfield, Pilot Knob, Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, guarding military depots and railway bridges against the hordes of guerrillas who swarmed through the country. These troops were concentrated as quickly as possible when Price's intended route was ascertained, but he had already entered Southeastern Missouri, and reached Pilot Knob before he was met by any considerable opposition. At that place a single brigade was stationed, under command of Gen. Thomas Ewing. This force was intrenched in a little fort with some rude earthworks, but it made a gallant resistance, and repulsed two assaults of the Confederates, inflicting upon them a loss of 1,000 men. Gen. Price's men now took positions which commanded the entire fort, and Gen. Ewing, seeing that further resistance was hopeless, spiked his guns, blew up his magazine, and retreated, by night, toward Rolla where Gen. McNeil was stationed. After accomplishing a march of sixty miles in thirty-nine hours, the exhausted troops were overtaken at Harrison, by a large force under Shelby. Although short of ammunition, Gen. Ewing held his ground for thirty hours, when he was reinforced by troops sent from Rolla, after which he drove Shelby away, and continued his retreat in safety.

At St. Louis, Gen. Smith's infantry, 4,000 or 5,000 strong, was joined by eight regiments of the Enrolled Militia of the State and six regiments of Illinois Militia. At Jefferson City Gen. E. B. Brown had been reinforced by Gen. C. B. Fisk with all available troops north of the Missouri River, and the citizens of that region promptly aiding the military, the capital was soon well fortified.

Gen. Price advanced by way of Potosi to the Meramec River; crossed it, and took position at Richwoods, within forty miles of St. Louis. Evidently fearing to attack that city, he burned the bridge at Moselle, and then pushed rapidly toward the capital of the State, followed by Gen. Smith and his entire command.

Gen. Price, after having burned bridges behind him, and done all in his power to hinder his pursuers, arrived before Jefferson City on the 7th of October. Gen. McNeill and J. B. Sanborn, with a force of mounted men, chiefly Missouri State Militia, had just reached there by a forced march from Rolla. Squads of cavalry had been sent out to guard the fords and ferries on the Osage River, and, if not able to prevent the Confederates from crossing, to give timely warning of their approach. The railroad bridge across the river nine miles east of the city had been burned.

Several small engagements and skirmishes took place, and the Confederates partly surrounded the city with a semi-circular line nearly four miles in length, the wings resting on the Missouri River. Finding the place well prepared for an attack, Price sent his trains westward and followed with his army. A large force now started in pursuit of the Confederates, led by Federal cavalry under immediate command of Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, who arrived at Jefferson City on the day of Price's departure.

The latter general, growing bold as he marched westward, sent Gens. Jo. Shelby and John B. Clark, Jr., to attack Glasgow on the Missouri River, in Howard County. The town was garrisoned by a part of the Forty-third Missouri, and small detachments of the Ninth Missouri State Militia and the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Col. Chester Harding. After a spirited resistance Col. Harding was obliged to surrender. His assailants then marched back and joined their main army, which was still hastening westward. Gen. Price left Lexington just as Pleasanton's advance reached that place October 20. At Little Blue Creek he met Blunt's Kansas troops, under command of Gen. Curtis, who, after a sharp fight which lasted for several hours, fell back to the Big Blue Creek and there awaited another attack. Meanwhile, Pleasanton reached the Little Blue, and found the bridge destroyed and the Confederate rear-guard prepared for battle. They were soon driven away, and Pleasanton continued his course to Westport, then occupied by the enemy. He captured the place by a brilliant charge in which he routed the Confederates, and took two of their guns.

Gen. Price had expected to receive at least 20,000 recruits during the progress of his raid, and perhaps to permanently occupy the State; instead, only about 6,000 Missourians came to his assistance, and he fled into Arkansas as rapidly as possible, having accomplished nothing of importance.

THE AFFAIR NEAR ROCHEPORT.

September 23, 1864, a train of Government wagons started from Sturgeon, Boone County, for Rocheport, in charge of seventy men of the Third Missouri State Militia, under Capt. McFadin. The train stopped near sunset at a pond about seven miles northeast of Rocheport, in order that the horses might be watered. Here it was suddenly attacked by 150 guerrillas under George Todd, who put the escort to flight, robbed the wagons of everything that they could conveniently carry away, and burned what remained. Eleven Federal soldiers were killed, and three negroes.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

Among the revolting and horrible crimes of the war, the Centralia massacre stands prominent for its dastardly and cold-blooded atrocity. Monday night, September 26, Anderson's guerrillas, in numbers estimated from 200 to 400, encamped about three miles southeast of Centralia, which is situated on the North Missouri Railroad, in Boone County. About 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, 75 or 100 of this band went into the town, and commenced plundering the stores and depot, breaking open boxes and trunks, and appropriating whatever suited them. At 11 o'clock the stage-coach arrived from Columbia with eight or nine passengers. These gentlemen being unarmed were quickly relieved of their money and valuables, but were allowed to go to the hotel. At 11.30 the passenger train from St. Louis came in sight. Immediately the guerrillas formed into line, and as the train neared the depot, commenced throwing obstructions on the track and firing at the engineer. The cars having been stopped, the robbers rushed upon the passengers, men, women and children, taking money, watches and jewelry, together with the contents of trunks, and valuables from the express car. Twenty-three Federal soldiers who were on board the train were marched into town,

placed in lines, and shot down. The guerrillas burned the railroad depot and six cars standing near. After murdering the soldiers and robbing the passengers and the citizens of the town generally, they set fire to the rifled train, and started it on the road toward Sturgeon. It ran about three miles, and then stopping was entirely consumed. Meanwhile the frightened passengers, glad to escape with their lives, went on their way as best they could, in wagons, on horseback, and on foot.

About 3 o'clock of the same afternoon, Maj. A. V. E. Johnson, of Col. Kutzner's regiment of Missouri Volunteers (the Thirty-ninth), arrived at Centralia with 155 mounted infantry. An engagement took place in an open field southeast of the town. Maj. Johnson's men, being armed with long guns, were ordered to dismount. Their horses became unmanageable, and many of them ran away, leaving the soldiers on foot in the middle of the prairie. They had fired but one volley when the guerrillas dashed among them, splendidly mounted, and carrying three or four revolvers apiece. Part of Johnson's men who were still on horseback attempted to escape, but were overtaken and shot down. Maj. Johnson himself was killed, together with 122 men of his small command. Four or five of the remaining few were wounded. The guerrillas had but three killed and seven wounded.

After the murderers had left town the citizens of Centralia gathered the dead bodies together, and placed them near the railroad. Many of them were taken to Mexico for burial that very evening, and seventy-nine were interred in a trench in the eastern part of town. Afterward this trench was enclosed by a fence, and at the head of it was placed a limestone monument, fifteen feet high, with the following inscription:

"The remains of Companies A, G and H, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, who were killed in action at Centralia, Mo., on the 27th day of September, 1864, are interred here." Since the close of the war the remains have been disinterred and re-buried in one common grave in the National Cemetery at Jefferson City.

DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON.

After the horrible massacre at Centralia, the subsequent burning of Danville and the depots at New Florence, High Hill

and Renick, Bill Anderson and the most of his men went into Ray County. On the 26th of October, Lieut.-Col. S. P. Cox, of the Thirty-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, learning Anderson's whereabouts, made a forced march to meet him. On the following day, just one month after the Centralia massacre, Col. Cox came in contact with the guerrilla pickets, and drove them before him into the woods. He then dismounted his men, threw an infantry force into the forest, and sent forward a cavalry advance which soon engaged Anderson's main body and fell back. The guerrillas now charged, and Anderson was killed, while his men were forced to retreat at full speed, hotly pursued by the Union cavalry. Upon the body of Anderson was found \$300 in gold, \$150 in treasury notes, six revolvers, and several orders from Gen. Price.

Early in December, 1864, Gen. Rosecrans was relieved of the command of the Department of Missouri, and Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of Iowa, succeeded him.

LIST OF BATTLES IN MISSOURI.

Necessarily there has been omitted from this brief review even a mention of many of the minor battles of the Civil War, which were fought upon the soil of Missouri. For convenient reference a complete list of these engagements, together with the dates at which they were fought, is herewith appended:

1861—Potosi, May 14; Boonville, June 17; Carthage, July 5; Monroe Station, July 10; Overton's Run, near Fulton, July 17; Dug Springs, August 2; Athens, August 5; Wilson's Creek, August 10; Morton, August 20; Bennett's Mills, September; Drywood Creek, September 7; Norfolk, September 10; Lexington, September 12, 20; Blue Mills Landing, September 17; Glasgow Mistake, September 20; Osceola, September 25; Shanghai, October 13; Lebanon, October 13; Big River Bridge, October 15; Linn Creek, October 16; Fredericktown, October 21; Springfield, October 25; Belmont, November 7; Piketon, November 8; Little Blue, November 10; Clark's Station, November 11; Mount Zion Church, December 28.

1862—Silver Creek, January 15; New Madrid, February 28; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6; Neosho, April 22; Cherry Grove,

July 1; Pierce's Mill, July 18; Rose Hill, July 10; Florida, July 22; Moore's Mill, July 28; Chariton River, July 30; New-
urk, August 1; Kirksville, August 6; Compton's Ferry, August
8; Independence, August 11; Yellow Creek, August 13; Lone
Jack, August 16; Newtonia, September 13.

1863—Springfield, January 8; Cape Girardeau, April 29;
Marshall, October 13.

1864—Pilot Knob, September 27; Moreau River, October 7;
Prince's Ford, October 5; Glasgow, October 8; Little Blue
Creek, October 20; Big Blue, October 22; Westport, October
23; Newtonia, October 28; Albany, October 27; near Rocheport,
September 23; Centralia, September 27.

STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The delegates chosen to this body assembled in Mercantile Library Hall, St. Louis, Friday, January 6, 1865. The objects of the convention were: First, "to consider such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary for the emancipation of slaves;" and second, "such amendments to the constitution of the State as might be deemed necessary to preserve in purity the elective franchise to loyal citizens, and such other amendments as might be deemed essential to the promotion of the public good."

On January 11, the following ordinance was passed by the Convention:

AN ORDINANCE ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention Assembled, That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Emancipation in Missouri was thus established by law, although it had practically existed for some time previous.

THE DRAKE CONSTITUTION.

It soon became apparent that mere amendments to the constitution would not satisfy the leading members of the convention, prominent among whom was Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, who had been chosen vice-president. A complete remodeling of the or-

ganic laws of the State seemed to many not to fall within the authority of the convention, moreover they believed that the time had not come for that dispassionate and statesmanlike legislation which so important a measure demanded. However, the convention proceeded with its sweeping work of reform, until it had made new provisions in every article of the fundamental law. Section 3 of Article XI, on the "Right of Suffrage," which was the object of the most angry and exciting debate in the convention, and a prolific source of strife and division afterward, is here transcribed.

SEC. 3. At any election held by the people under this constitution, or in pursuance of any law of this State, or under any ordinance or by-law of any municipal corporation, no person shall be deemed a qualified voter who has ever been in armed hostility to the United States, or to the lawful authorities thereof, or to the Government of this State; or has ever given aid, comfort, countenance or support to persons engaged in any such hostility; or has ever in any manner adhered to the enemies, foreign or domestic, of the United States, either by contributing to them, or by unlawfully sending within their lines, money, goods, letters, or information; or has ever disloyally held communication with such enemies; or has ever advised or aided any person to enter the service of such enemies; or has ever, by act or word manifested his adherence to the cause of such enemies, or his desire for their triumph over the armies of the United States; or his sympathy with those engaged in exciting or carrying on rebellion against the United States; or has ever, except under overpowering compulsion, submitted to the authority, or been in the service of these so-called "Confederate States of America;" or has ever left this State, and gone within the lines of the armies of the so-called "Confederate States of America," with the purpose of adhering to said States or armies; or has ever been a member of, or connected with any order, society or organization inimical to the Government of the United States, or to the Government of this State; or has ever been engaged in guerrilla warfare against loyal inhabitants of the United States, or in that description of marauding commonly known as "bushwhacking;" or has ever knowingly and willingly harbored, aided or countenanced any person so engaged; or has ever come into or left this State for the purpose of avoiding enrollment for or draft into the military service of the United States; or has ever, with a view to avoid enrollment in the militia of this State, or to escape the performance of duty therein, or for any other purpose, enrolled himself, or authorized himself to be enrolled, by or before any officer, as disloyal or as a Southern sympathizer, or in any other terms indicating his disaffection to the Government of the United States in its contest with rebellion, or his sympathy with those engaged in such rebellion; or having ever voted at any election by the people in this State, or in any other of the United States, or in any of their Territories, or under the United States, shall thereafter have sought or received, under claim of alienage, the protection of any foreign government, through any consul or other officer thereof, in order to secure exemption from military duty, in the militia of this State, or in the army of the United States; nor shall any such person be capable of holding, in this State, any office of honor, trust or

profit under its authority; or of being an officer, councilman, director, trustee, or other manager of any corporation, public or private, now existing, or hereafter established by its authority; or of acting as a professor or teacher in any educational institution, or in any common or other school; or of holding any real estate or other property in trust for the use of any church, religious society, or congregation. But the foregoing provisions in relation to acts done against the United States shall not apply to any person not a citizen thereof, who shall have committed such acts while in the service of some foreign country at war with the United States, and who has, since such acts, been naturalized, or may hereafter be naturalized, under the laws of the United States; and the oath of loyalty hereinafter prescribed, when taken by any such persons, shall be considered as taken in such sense.

Section 4 provided for a registration of the names of qualified voters, and section 5 required that the oath indicated in the third section should be taken by every voter at the time of his registration. Taking the oath should not, however, be deemed conclusive evidence of the right of a person to vote, supposing such right could be otherwise disproved. This section also provided that evidence for or against the right of any person to vote should be heard and passed upon by the registering officers and not by the judges of election.

These officers should keep a list of the names of rejected voters, and the same were to be certified to the judges of elections who were to receive the ballot of any such rejected voter, marking the same as a rejected vote; but even with these precautions the vote was not to be received unless the party casting it should, at the time, take the oath of loyalty.

Under the ninth section no person was permitted to practice law, "or be competent as a bishop, priest, deacon, minister, elder or other clergyman of any religious persuasion, sect or denomination, to teach or preach, unless such person shall have first taken, subscribed and filed said oath."

While the article upon the "executive department" was pending, an effort was made to introduce an amendment by which any citizen of the State, white or colored, male or female, would be eligible to the office of governor, but the amendment was rejected by a tie vote, as also a similar proposition in reference to the "Legislative Department."

It is but just to say, in this connection, that the new constitution, objectionable and stringent as it was in many particulars, was

admirable in respect to its provisions for public instruction, and was conceded to be so by its bitterest enemies.

The constitution was adopted April 8, and two days afterward the convention adjourned *sine die*.

An election had been appointed for the 6th of June, 1865, to submit the new constitution to the people for their indorsement or rejection, but it had also been provided that no person should vote at that election, except those who would be qualified as voters under the second article thereof. The canvass which followed was naturally one of the greatest bitterness.

Although the war was nominally over, and all the strongholds of the Rebellion were in the hands of the United States authorities, yet there were fragmentary guerrilla bands still roaming through various sections of the country, and the war spirit continued in undiminished force. Multitudes of taxpayers in the State, not a few of whom were honored and influential citizens, and had been noncombatants during the war, were disfranchised by the third section, and denied the privilege of voting upon the adoption or rejection of the code of laws which was to govern them and their children. On the other hand it was maintained with vigor that citizens who had attempted to destroy their Government, who had committed treason either by open deeds of rebellion, or by encouragement, sympathy and aid given to those in rebellion, had forfeited all right to assist in conducting the affairs of State. The election resulted in a majority of 1,862 for the constitution, which accordingly went into effect July 4, 1865.

The next General Assembly which convened at Jefferson City, on November 1, proceeded to enact a registry law, which, on account of its stringency, occasioned much violence and disorder in its enforcement. The "Ousting Ordinance," for vacating certain civil offices, was also attended with unpleasant results. That portion of the ninth section in regard to ministers, lawyers and teachers excited so much trouble in the State that B. Gratz Brown, Carl Schurz and other leading Republicans set on foot December, 1866, a movement which had for its object universal amnesty and enfranchisement. The movement soon became popular throughout the State, and, in his message to the Twenty-

Fourth General Assembly, January, 1867, Gov. Fletcher recommended an amendment to the constitution, striking out the ninth section of the second article. At this session of the Legislature a constitutional amendment was submitted to the people proposing to strike the word "white" from the eighteenth section of the second article, and thus inaugurate negro suffrage in Missouri. While this amendment was under consideration in the House, Mr. Orrick of St. Charles proposed to strike out not only the word "white" but also the word "male." This effort in behalf of female suffrage was rejected; and at the election of the people in November, 1868, negro suffrage was also defeated by a majority of 18,817 votes.

The adjourned session of the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, which met on January 5, 1870, accomplished important work in several directions.

Gov. Joseph W. McClurg recommended in his message the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution of the United States, passed by Congress on February 27, 1869, and transmitted to the General Assembly at the same time a copy of the amendment as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Immediately upon the reading of the amendment, a joint resolution ratifying it was introduced into the Senate, and was speedily adopted by both Houses of the Legislature.

DIVISIONS IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The differences of opinion regarding universal amnesty and enfranchisement were rapidly assuming the proportions of discord and disintegration; and the Republican party in the State became divided in sentiment as well as in name, being known respectively as Radicals and Liberals; the former maintaining a severe, and the latter a more magnanimous policy toward those who had complicity with the Rebellion. The Democrats, owing to the stringent registry laws, were in a hopeless minority, and

so attached themselves to the Liberal Republicans, believing that by this course they might best aid their disfranchised brethren, and eventually gain control of State politics. The State Nominating Convention, which met at Jefferson City on August 31, 1870, witnessed the final division of the Republicans. The platforms of the two branches of the party, differed chiefly in regard to enfranchisement, and the articles embodying their respective sentiments were as follows:

MAJORITY OR LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Fourth. That the time has come when the requirements of public safety, upon which alone the disfranchisement of a large number of citizens could be justified, has clearly ceased to exist, and this convention, therefore, true to the solemn pledges recorded in our National and State platforms, declares itself unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the constitutional amendments commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments, believing that under existing circumstances the removal of political disabilities, as well as the extension of equal political rights and privileges to all classes of citizens, without distinctions, is demanded by every consideration of good faith, patriotism and sound policy, and essential to the integrity of Republican institutions, to the welfare of the State, and to the honor and preservation of the Republican party.

MINORITY OR RADICAL PLATFORM.

Third. That we are in favor of re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the late Rebellion, as soon as it can be done with safety to the State, and that we concur in the propriety of the Legislature having submitted to the whole people of the State the question whether such time has now arrived; upon which question we recognize the right of any member of the party to vote his honest convictions.

The two reports being before the convention, the report of the minority was adopted, whereupon about 250 delegates, friends of the majority report, led by Mr. Schurz, withdrew, organized a separate convention, and nominated a full State ticket, with B. Gratz Brown as a candidate for Governor. The other convention also nominated a full ticket, headed by Joseph W. McClurg for Governor, at that time incumbent of the office.

The election of November, 1870, resulted in the choice of the B. Gratz Brown ticket by a majority of over 40,000 Liberal and Democratic votes. This election marks the period at which the Republicans, who had been for eight years in the ascendancy, surrendered the power which they have since been unable to regain.

THE MURDERS AT GUN CITY.

During the administration of Gov. Brown, a bloody infraction of the public peace occurred at Gun City, a small station on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, in Cass County.

Judge J. C. Stevenson was one of the judges of the late county court of Cass County, that had made a fraudulent issue of bonds in the name of the county, thereby imposing heavy burdens upon the taxpayers. James C. Cline was county attorney, and was implicated in the swindle, and Thomas E. Detro was one of Cline's bondsmen. Both Stevenson and Cline had been indicted, and were under heavy bonds to answer for the offense with which they were charged. All of these men, together with Gen. Jo. Shelby, were on the eastern bound train which reached Gun City on Wednesday, April 24, 1872. At this place logs, rails and rocks were found piled upon the track, and seventy or eighty masked and armed men compelled the engineer and fireman to leave the locomotive, and then commenced a terrible fusilade into and around the captured train. Loud cries were made for Cline, who stepped out on the platform, and was instantly riddled with bullets. The murderers then rushed through the train calling for the "bond robbers." They shot Judge Stevenson down in the car, and afterward dragged him out on the grass. Mr. Detro they found in the mail car, and, after severely wounding him, threw him on the roadside, where he was allowed to bleed to death. The gang then called for Gen. Jo. Shelby, but his intrepidity saved him, as he coolly kept his seat, replying, "Here I am; if you want me come and get me."

Gov. Brown at once took measures to bring the murderers to justice, but they were never discovered. No further disturbance occurred, however.

AMENDMENTS TO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

At an adjourned session of the Twenty-sixth General Assembly, which convened December 6, 1871, two constitutional amendments had been submitted to the votes of the people.

These were ratified at the November election in 1872. The first increased the number of supreme court judges from three

to five, fixing their term of office at ten years, and providing that two additional judges should be elected at the general election in 1872, and one judge at each general election, every two years thereafter.

The second provided that no part of the public school fund should ever be invested in the stock or bonds or other obligations of any other State, or of any county, city, town or corporation; that the stock of the bank of the State of Missouri, held for school purposes, and all other stocks belonging to any school or university fund, should be sold in such manner and at such time as the General Assembly should prescribe; and the proceeds thereof, and the proceeds of the sales of any lands or other property which belonged or might hereafter belong to said school fund, should be invested in the bonds of the State of Missouri, or of the United States, and that all county school funds should be loaned upon good and sufficient and unincumbered real estate security, with personal security in addition thereto.

REVISION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

During an adjourned session of the Legislature, which met on January 7, 1874, a law had been passed authorizing a vote of the people to be taken at the general election in November, 1874, for and against calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution of the State. This convention was agreed to by a majority of only 283. An election for delegates took place on January 26, 1875. On May 5 of the same year the convention assembled at the Capitol. It consisted of sixty-eight members, sixty of whom were Democrats, six Republicans, and two Liberals. A thorough revision of the entire organic law was made, both in committee and in convention. Every department of the State Government passed under review, and many important changes were made, which can not be discussed here, but they are familiar to every well-informed citizen of the State.

The bill of rights occasioned much discussion. County representation, which has been a feature of every State constitution, including the first, was still maintained in spite of opposition. Carefully prepared and stringent limitations on the powers of the General Assembly were engrafted on the new instrument.

Sessions of the Legislature were made biennial, and the gubernatorial term changed from two to four years. The formation of new counties was made extremely difficult or impossible. The power of the Legislature, and of counties, cities, towns and all other municipalities, to levy taxes and contract debts, was hedged about with limitations and safeguards. Extra mileage and perquisites to officials were laid under embargo. Our system of free public schools, embracing a liberal policy for the maintenance of the State University, received recognition in the article on education. The final vote on the adoption of the constitution as a whole stood—ayes, sixty; noes, none; absent, eight. October 30, 1875, the people ratified the constitution by a majority of 76,688, and on the 30th of November, 1875, it became the supreme law.

GOV. CRITTENDEN'S ADMINISTRATION.

In 1880, Thomas T. Crittenden, of Johnson County, received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri, and was elected in November of that year. Gov. Crittenden's competitors for the nomination were Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis, and John A. Hockaday, of Callaway County. In his inaugural address, he recommended refunding at a lower rate of interest all that part of the State debt which could be thus refunded; some measures for the relief of the docket of the supreme court of the State, and a compromise of the indebtedness of several counties. He also condemned in the strongest terms the doctrine of repudiation.

Gov. Crittenden is by birth a Kentuckian—a direct descendant of the old Crittenden stock so long and deservedly prominent and popular in the State of Kentucky. Though himself a slaveholder, at the outbreak of our Civil War he espoused the cause of the Union, and no braver officer than he ever faced an army. At the close of the war he was found in the front rank of the conservative portion of the people, who contended that peace should prevail, and the bitter animosities of the past be forgotten.

He was sent to Congress, where, in more than one instance he proved his integrity. Throughout his entire career, no stain of venality adhered to his fair name, and no act of violence characterized his discharge of any duty.

Under his guiding hand, the credit of the State advanced to a par with that of the Federal Government; the debt of the State gradually diminished, and all of her educational interests fostered and nourished.

When Gov. Crittenden took charge of the helm of State, a portion of the border was infested with a lawless band of thieves and murderers, known as the "James Gang," who murdered without pity, and robbed without regard to person. He resolved to disband them. Soon some of the most desperate of the gang were in the hands of the officers, and, in one instance, when resistance and rescue were threatened, Gov. Crittenden attended the trial in person, with a few chosen friends, determined to defend the supremacy of the law with his life if necessary.

One by one, the members of this gang were hunted down and sent to the penitentiary, and finally Jesse James was shot at St. Joseph by the "Ford Boys," former comrades, who had been employed to capture him.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CONTROVERSY.

By continued legislation, commencing with the act approved February 22, 1851, and ending with that of March 26, 1881, the State of Missouri granted liberal aid in the construction of railroads within her boundaries. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was among the enterprises thus assisted, and, for its construction, bonds of the State amounting to \$3,000,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, were issued. One-half of these bonds were issued under the act of 1851, and the remainder under the act of 1855. The former were to run twenty years, and the latter thirty years. Some of these bonds have since been funded and renewed. Coupons for the interest of the entire \$3,000,000 were executed and made payable in New York. The acts under which the bonds were issued contain various provisions designed to secure the State against loss and to make it certain that the railroad company would be bound to pay the principal and interest at maturity. It was especially made the duty of the railroad company to save the State from any and all loss on account of said bonds and coupons. The State treasurer was not to advance any money to meet either principal or

interest. The State contracted with the railroad company for complete indemnity. Neither was she required to relinquish her statutory mortgage lien, except upon the payment into her treasury of a sum of money equal to the entire indebtedness incurred by the railroad company on account of the issue and loan of her bonds.

In June, 1881, the railroad company, through its attorney, George W. Easley, Esq., paid into the State treasury \$3,000,000, and asked for a receipt in full of all dues to the State. The treasurer, Mr. Philip E. Chappell, refused to give such a receipt, but instead gave a receipt for the sum "on account." Although the debt was not due, the officers of the railroad wished to pay it at this time in order to save the interest. They first asked for the bonds of the road, but these the State refused to give up. They then demanded that the \$3,000,000 be paid back, and this demand was also refused. The railroad company then brought suit in the United States Court for an equitable settlement of the matter in dispute. The \$3,000,000 had been deposited in a bank by the State authorities, and was drawing interest at the rate of only one-fourth of one per cent. The railroad company asked that this money should be invested so as to yield a larger amount of interest, which interest should be allowed to its credit, in case anything should be found due from it to the State. Justice Miller, of the United States supreme court, who heard the case upon preliminary injunction in the spring of 1882, decided that the unpaid and unmatured coupons constituted a liability of the State, and a debt owing, though not due, and that until these were provided for, the State was not bound to assign her lien upon the road.

Another question which was raised but not decided was whether any, or if so, what account the State ought to render for the use of the money paid into the treasury by the complainants, June 20; and whether she could hold so large a sum of money, refusing to make any account of it, and yet insisting that the railroad company should make full payment of all the outstanding coupons.

Upon this subject Justice Miller, in the course of his opinion said: "I am of the opinion that the State, having accepted

or got this money into her possession, is under a moral obligation (and I do not pretend to commit anybody as to how far its legal obligation goes) to so use that money as, so far as possible, to protect the parties who have paid it against the loss of the interest which it might accumulate, and which would go to extinguish the interest on the State's obligation."

February 25, 1881, Gov. Crittenden sent a special message to the Legislature in which he informed that body of the intention of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company to discharge the full amount of what it considered its present indebtedness to the State, and advised that arrangements be made for the profitable disposal of the sum as soon as paid. In response to this message the Legislature passed an act March 26, the second section of which is as follows:

SEC. 2. Whenever there is sufficient money in the sinking fund to redeem or purchase one or more of the bonds of the State of Missouri, such sum is hereby appropriated for such purpose, and the Fund Commissioners shall immediately call in for payment a like amount of the option bonds of the State, known as the "5-20 bonds;" provided, that if there are no option bonds which can be called in for payment they may invest such money in the purchase of any of the bonds of the State, or bonds of the United States, the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad bonds excepted.

On the 1st of January, 1882, the regular semi-annual payment of interest on the railroad bonds became due, but the company refused to pay, claiming that it had already discharged the principal, and consequently was not liable for the interest. Thereupon, according to the provisions of the aiding act of 1885, Gov. Crittenden advertised the road for sale in default of the payment of interest. The company then brought suit before United States Circuit Judge McCrary at Keokuk, Iowa, to enjoin the State from selling the road, and for such other and further relief as the court might see fit and proper to grant. August 2, 1882, Judge McCrary delivered his opinion and judgment as follows:

"First. That the payment by complainants into the treasury of the State of the sum of \$3,000,000 on the 26th of June, 1881, did not satisfy the claim of the State in full, nor entitle complainants to an assignment of the State's statutory mortgage.

"Second. That the State was bound to invest the principal sum of \$3,000,000 so paid by the complainants without unneces-

sary delay in the securities named in the act of March 26, 1881, or some of them, and so as to save the State as large a sum as possible, which sum so saved would have constituted as between the State and complainants a credit *pro tanto* upon the unmatured coupons now in controversy.

“Third. That the rights and equity of the parties are to be determined upon the foregoing principles, and the State must stand charged with what would have been realized if the act of March, 1881, had been complied with. It only remains to consider what the rights of the parties are upon the principles here stated.

“In order to save the State from loss on account of the default of the railroad company, a further sum must be paid. In order to determine what that further sum is, an accounting must be had. The question to be settled by the accounting is, how much would the State have lost if the provisions of the act of March, 1881, had been complied with? * * * I think a perfectly fair basis of settlement would be to hold the State liable for whatever could have been saved by the prompt execution of said act by taking up such 5-20 option bonds of the State as were subject to call when the money was paid to the State, and investing the remainder of the funds in the bonds of the United States at the market rates.

“Upon this basis a calculation can be made, and the exact sum still to be paid by the complainants in order to fully indemnify and protect the State can be ascertained. For the purpose of stating an account upon this basis, and of determining the sum to be paid by the complainants to the State, the cause will be referred to John K. Cravens, one of the masters of this court. In determining the time when the investment should have been made under the act of March, 1881, the master will allow a reasonable period for the time of the receipt of the said sum of \$3,000,000 by the treasurer of the State—that is to say, such time as would have been required for that purpose had the officers charged with the duty of making said investment used reasonable diligence in its discharge.

“The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad is advertised for sale for the amount of the installment of interest due January 1, 1882,

which installment amounts to less than the sum which the company must pay in order to discharge its liabilities to the State upon the theory of this opinion. The order will therefore be that an injunction be granted to enjoin the sale of the road upon the payment of the said installment of interest due January 1, 1882, and if such payment is made, the master will take it into account in making the computation above mentioned."

THE ELECTION OF 1884.

The campaign of 1884, both nationally and in the State, was the most hotly contested of any this country has ever seen. In Missouri an alliance was effected between the Republican and Greenback parties, and a ticket headed by the name of Nicholas Ford, of St. Joseph, and called the "Anti-Bourbon ticket," was put into the field against the Democracy, headed by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, of St. Louis. A third party, known as Prohibitionists, exercised considerable influence in the canvass. The "Anti-Bourbon" party made their fight against the record of the Democrats, who had been in uninterrupted power for twelve years, and especially against the tendency of the Democracy to recognize and reward men who had been in rebellion during the Civil War. This plea, owing to the nomination of Marmaduke, who had been a Confederate general, was of considerable service to the opponents of Democracy, and came near securing the defeat of the party. The campaign on the part of the Democrats was mainly a defensive one; while John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate, urged that neither Ford nor Marmaduke should be elected, pledging himself in favor of submitting a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. Mr. Brooks made a strong fight, and polled nearly 10,000 votes. Marmaduke was elected by a majority of less than 2,000, although the Cleveland electors carried the State by about 30,000. All of the Democratic State ticket was elected by varying majorities, and also twelve out of fourteen congressmen were chosen by the same party.

Notwithstanding the opposition manifested toward him Gov. Marmaduke made an excellent career as an Executive, discharging his duties in an impartial, conservative manner. On Tues-

day, December, 27, 1887, news of the sudden and serious illness of the Governor was spread over the country. This was soon followed, on the evening of December 28, by tidings of his death.

Lieut.-Gov. Morehouse subsequently qualified as Governor of the State, and is the present incumbent of the position.

THE EARLY COURTS.

As the District of Louisiana was for many years under the dominion of Spain, it became necessary for the early lawyers to acquaint themselves with Spanish civil and criminal laws. This they uniformly did, and even after the district came into the possession of the United States the rules which obtained in the Spanish and French courts were still clung to. Until the District was purchased by the United States, the administration or execution of the laws was in the hands of the civil and military commandants, who in most instances were both ill-informed and arbitrary. In 1804 Congress extended the executive power of the Territory of Indiana over that of Louisiana, and the execution of the laws of what is now Missouri fell to William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Griffin, Vanderburg and Davis, judges. The first courts were held in the winter of 1804-05 in the old fort near the junction of Fifth and Walnut Streets, St. Louis, and were called courts of common pleas. In March, 1805, the District of Louisiana was changed to the Territory of Louisiana, and James Wilkinson became Governor; Frederick Bates, secretary; and James Wilkinson, Return J. Meigs and J. B. C. Lucas, judges of the superior court of the Territory. At this time the executive offices were in the old government building called *La Place d' Armes*, St. Louis. The districts of the Territory were changed to counties, Territorial courts superseded the commandants, and the rules of the English common law soon banished those of France and Spain. Courts of common pleas were established by the Territorial Legislature in 1813. Since the formation of the State Government the constitution and the Legislature have provided the number and character of the State courts.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Missouri is similar to that of other States. The first constitution of the State provided that

“one school or more shall be established in each township as soon as practicable and necessary, where the poor shall be taught gratis.” It was not until 1839 that the school system was divested of the clause limiting its benefits to the poor. At that date provision was made for a State superintendent of public instruction, for a county board of education, and for a township board. From that time forward the system has steadily grown in usefulness and power. Its greatest growth succeeded the Civil War. Now not less than 25 per cent of the State’s revenue, exclusive of the sinking fund and interest, is devoted to the support of the public schools.

Before the establishment of the free school system, education throughout the State was obtained wholly from private institutions of learning. The University of Missouri was founded about the time the State was admitted to the Federal Union, when two townships of land were granted for the support of a seminary of learning. In 1832 this land was sold for less than \$75,000, but by 1839 this amount had grown to over \$100,000. In the latter year the site was selected for the University at Columbia, which offered a bonus of \$117,500 to secure the location—a remarkable offering for that day. The corner-stone was laid in 1840, and John H. Lathrop, D. D., became the first president. To this institution the following departments have since been added: normal department, 1868; agricultural and mechanical college, 1870; schools of mines and metallurgy, 1871, at Rolla; college of law, 1872; medical college, 1873; department of analytical and applied chemistry, 1873; architecture, engineering, mechanical and fine arts, etc. The State may well be proud of this institution.

St. Louis University was established in 1829, and has become one of the best educational institutions of the country. Since the war the State has founded an educational institution for colored people—Lincoln Institute, at Jefferson City—which is supported by an annual appropriation. Several normal colleges have also been established by the Legislature, which contribute materially toward the elevation of the standard of education in the State. In nearly every county is a seminary, academy, college, or university, supported by tuition or endowments, and controlled

by some sectarian organization, or by a non-sectarian association.

In 1817 the Legislature incorporated the board of trustees of the St. Louis public schools, and this was the commencement of the present system. The first board was Gen. William Clarke, William C. Carr, Thomas H. Benton, Bernard Pratt, Auguste Chouteau, Alexander McNair and John P. Cabanne. Much should have been, and was, expected of this board, owing to their prominence and ability, but they did little or nothing, and it was not until twenty years later that the system sprang into life.

CHURCHES.

Baptist.—The first Baptist Church organized in what is now the State of Missouri was founded near the present site of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, in 1806, under the labors of Rev. D. Green. The growth of the denomination has been marked. It has gone steadily on in its increase, until now it marshals a great host, and it is still rapidly enlarging in numbers, and advancing in intelligence and general thrift. The annual report of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, for 1875, gives the following statistics: 61 district associations; 1,400 churches; 824 ordained ministers; 89,650 members. The Bible and Publication Society, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has a branch house at St. Louis which has become one of the chief book establishments of the State. The Baptist periodicals of the State are the *Central Baptist* and *Ford's Repository*, both published in St. Louis. The Baptist seats of learning in Missouri are William Jewell College, Liberty; Stephens' College, Columbia; Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville; Baptist Female College, Lexington; La Grange College, La Grange; Baptist College, Louisiana; Liberty Female College, Liberty; St. Louis Seminary for Young Ladies, Jennings' Station; Fairview Female Seminary, Jackson; Boonville Seminary for Young Ladies; North Grand River College, Edinburg; Ingleside Academy, Palmyra.

Christian.—This is one of the largest denominations in Missouri; it has more than 500 churches and nearly 100,000 members. The literary institutions of the denomination are Christian College, Columbia; Christian University, Canton; Woodland College, Independence; Christian Orphan Asylum, Camden

Point. The publications of this denomination in Missouri are; *The Christian*, *The Little Watchman*, *The Little Sower*, and *The Morning Watch*, all published at St. Louis.

Congregational.—The first Trinitarian Congregational Church was organized in St. Louis, in 1852, Rev. T. M. Post, D. D., pastor. The church in Hannibal was organized in 1859. In 1864–65 fifteen churches were organized in towns on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1875 the denomination had 5 district associations, 70 churches, 41 ministers and 3,363 members. There are two Congregational colleges in the State—Thayer College, at Kidder, and Drury College, at Springfield.

Episcopal.—The first service of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Missouri was held October 24, 1819, and Christ Church, St. Louis, was organized as a parish November 1, of the same year. The Rev. John Ward, previously of Lexington, Ky., was the first rector. Six persons united in the first service. In 1875 there were in the city of St. Louis 12 parishes and missions and as many clergymen; while, taking all parts of the State, there were about 5,000 communicants, 51 ministers, 48 church buildings, 57 Sunday-schools with 4,000 scholars, and 475 teachers. The denomination controlled 4 secular schools. The Diocese of Missouri is conterminous with the State of Missouri.

Friends.—The following are the approximate statistics of this denomination in Missouri: Number of organizations and edifices, 4; sittings, 1,100; value of property, \$4,800.

Israelite.—There is scarcely a county in the State of Missouri where at least one dozen Jewish families are not settled. Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield, Rolla, Washington, Macon City, Louisiana, Hannibal and several other places, have wealthy, influential Jewish citizens, but too few in numbers to form independent religious communities. In St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City they have established congregations, Sabbath-schools, houses of worship and institutions of charity. The oldest Hebrew congregation in Missouri was organized in 1838, at St. Louis. The following summary gives an approximate statement of the Israelite congregations in Missouri: congregations, 8; members, 557; ministers, 8; houses of worship, 7; Sabbath-schools, 9; with 12 teachers, and 574 scholars.

Lutheran.—The first Lutheran Church organized in Missouri was founded in St. Louis in 1839. The number of churches is now about 92. The Lutheran educational institutions of the State are Concordia College and a high school, both at St. Louis. The charitable institutions are the Lutheran Hospital and Asylum at St. Louis, and the Lutheran Orphans' Home in St. Louis County. At St. Louis are also located the Lutheran Central Bible Society, and the Lutheran Book Concern of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other States. The following Lutheran periodicals are published in St. Louis: *Der Lutheraner*, *Die Abendschule*, *Lehreund Wehre*, and the *Evangel Lutheran Schublatt German Evangelical*. There are, in Missouri, perhaps 45 churches of this denomination, comprising 7,500 members. The *Friedensbote* is the name of a newspaper published under its patronage. Evangelical Missouri College is the theological seat of learning in this synod, and is located in Warren County.

Methodist Episcopal.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Missouri dates from an early period in the history of the State. Indeed, several societies were formed before it became a State, and these were a part of the old Illinois Conference. When the separation of 1844-45 took place, and the Methodist Episcopal Church South was formed, the societies in Missouri were broken up with few exceptions, and the members either joined that organization or remained unable to effect a reorganization of their own until 1848, when the Missouri Conference resumed its sessions. During the Civil War the preachers and members were driven from nearly all the stations and districts. There were probably less than 3,000 persons in actual fellowship in 1861 and 1862. In May, 1862, the general conference added Arkansas to the Missouri Conference, and it bore the name of "The Missouri and Arkansas Conference," until 1868, when it was divided, the societies north of the Missouri River retaining the old name, Missouri Conference; and the societies south of the river, and those in Arkansas, being formed into the "St. Louis Conference." In 1872 the societies in Missouri, south of the river, became the St. Louis Conference, those in Arkansas the Arkansas Con-

ference. The two conferences of Missouri now comprise about 375 churches and 30,000 members. They have several flourishing schools and colleges, the principal of which are Lewis College, Glasgow; Johnson College, Macon City, and Carleton Institute in Southeast Missouri. The Western Book Depository is doing a large business in St. Louis, and its agents also publish the *Central Christian Advocate*.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The first preaching by a Protestant minister in this State was by a Methodist local preacher, John Clark by name, who resided where Alton now stands, and who occasionally crossed the river to a settlement of Americans near Florissant. The first regularly appointed Methodist preacher was Rev. John Travis, who received an appointment from Bishop Asbury in 1806. He formed two circuits, and at the end of the year returned 100 members. These circuits were called "Missouri" and "Meramec," and at the conference of 1807, Jesse Walker was sent to supply the former, and Edmund Wilcox the latter.

From this time preachers were regularly appointed, and in 1820 there were, in Missouri, 21 traveling preachers, and 2,079 members. In 1821 Methodism proper was introduced into St. Louis by Rev. Jesse Walker, who secured the erection of a small house of worship on the corner of what is now Fourth and Myrtle Streets, and returned 127 members.

MISSOURI GOVERNORS—UNDER THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—April 9, 1682, Robert Cavalier de La Salle.

Governors.—1698 to July 22, 1701, Sauvalle; 1701 to May 17, 1713, Bienville; 1713 to March 9, 1717, Lamothe Cadillac; 1717 to March 9, 1718, De l'Epinay; 1718 to January 16, 1724, Bienville; 1724 to 1726, Boisbriant; 1726 to 1733, Perier; 1733 to May 10, 1743, Bienville; 1743 to February 9, 1753, Vaudreuil; 1753 to June 29, 1763, Kerlerec; 1763 to February 4, 1765, D'Abadie; February, 1765, M. Aubry, acting.

Commandant.—July 17, 1765, to May 20, 1770, Louis St. Ange de Bellerive, *de facto*.

UNDER THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Lieutenant Governors.—May 20, 1770, to May 19, 1775, Pedro Piernas; 1775 to June 17, 1778, Francisco Cruzat; 1778 to June 8, 1780, Fernando De Leyba; 1780 to September 24, 1780, Silvio Franc. Cartabona; 1780 to November 27, 1787, Franc. Cruzat; 1787 to July 21, 1792, Manuel Perez; 1792 to August 29, 1799, Zenon Trudeau; 1799 to March 9, 1804, C. Dehault Delassus.

UNDER THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

Commandant.—March 10, 1804, to October 1, 1804, Capt. Amos Stoddard, who was also agent and commissioner of the French Government for one day, from March 9 to March 10, 1804.

UNDER THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Governor.—October 1, 1804, to March 3, 1805, William Henry Harrison.

UNDER THE TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA.

Governors.—1805 to 1806, Gen. James Wilkinson; last part of 1806, Joseph Brown, acting; May, 1807 to October, 1807, Frederick Bates, acting; 1807 to September, 1809, Merriwether Lewis; September, 1809 to September 19, 1810, Frederick Bates, acting; 1810 to November 29, 1812, Benjamin Howard, acting; 1812 to December 7, 1812, Frederick Bates, secretary and acting governor.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors.—Frederick Bates, secretary and acting Governor, 1812–13; William Clark, 1813–20.

Delegates to Congress.—Edward Hempstead, 1811–14; Rufus Easton, 1814–17; John Scott, 1817–20.

OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors.—Alexander McNair, 1820–24; Frederick Bates, 1824–25; Abraham J. Williams, vice Bates, 1825; John Miller, vice Bates, 1826–28; John Miller, 1828–32; Dunklin resigned; appointed surveyor general of the United States, 1832–36; L. W. Boggs, vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836–40;

Thomas Reynolds (died 1844) 1840-44; M. M. Marmaduke, *vice* Reynolds; John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, resigned, 1856-57; Hancock Jackson, *vice* Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart, *vice* Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson (1860), office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble, *vice* Jackson—Gov. Gamble died 1864; Willard P. Hall, *vice* Gamble, 1864; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880-84; John S. Marmaduke (died 1887), 1884-88; A. P. Morehouse, *vice* Marmaduke.

Lieutenant Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin H. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48; Thomas L. Rice, 1848-52; Wilson Brown, 1852-55; Hancock Jackson, 1855-56; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Willard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edwin O. Stanard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Coleman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert A. Campbell, 1880-84; A. P. Morehouse (appointed Governor), 1884.

Secretaries of State.—Joshua Barton, 1820-21; William G. Pettis, 1821-24; Hamilton R. Gamble, 1824-26; Spencer Pettis, 1826-28; P. H. McBride, 1829-30; John C. Edwards (term expired 1835; re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837), 1830-37; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Minor, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey (re-elected 1860 for four years), 1856-60; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman (re-elected 1868 for two years), 1864-68; Eugene F. Weigel (re-elected 1872 for two years), 1870-72; Michael K. McGrath (re-elected 1884 for four years), 1874-84.

State Treasurers.—Peter Didier, 1820-21; Nathaniel Simonds, 1821-28; James Earickson, 1829-33; John Walker, 1833-38; Abraham McClellan, 1838-43; Peter G. Glover, 1843-51; A. W. Morrison, 1851-60; George C. Bingham, 1862-64; William Bishop, 1864-68; William Q. Dallmeyer, 1868-70; Samuel

Hays, 1872; Harvey W. Salmon, 1872-74; Joseph W. Mercer, 1874-76; Elijah Gates, 1876-80; Philip E. Chappell, 1880-84; J. M. Seibert (present incumbent), 1884.

Attorney-Generals.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Robards, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welch, 1861-64; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1864; Robert F. Wingate, 1864-68; Horace P. Johnson, 1868-70; A. J. Baker, 1870-72; Henry C. Ewing, 1872-74; John A. Hockaday, 1874-76; Jackson L. Smith, 1876-80; D. H. McIntire, 1880-84; D. G. Boone (present incumbent), 1884.

Auditors of Public Accounts.—William Christie, 1820-21; William V. Rector, 1821-23; Elias Barcroft, 1823-33; Henry Shurlds, 1833-35; Peter G. Glover, 1835-37; Hiram H. Baber, 1837-45; William Monroe, 1845; J. R. McDermon, 1845-48; George W. Miller, 1848-49; Wilson Brown, 1849-52; William H. Buffington, 1852-60; William S. Moseley, 1860-64; Alonzo Thompson, 1864-68; Daniel M. Draper, 1868-72; George B. Clark, 1872-74; Thomas Holladay, 1874-80; John Walker (re-elected in 1884, for four years), 1880-84.

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McGirk, 1822-41; John D. Cooke, 1822-23; John R. Jones, 1822-24; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25; George Tompkins, 1824-45; Robert Wash, 1825-37; John C. Edwards, 1837-39; William Scott (appointed 1841 until meeting of General Assembly in place of McGirk resigned; reappointed), 1843; P. H. McBride, 1845; William B. Napton, 1849-52; John F. Ryland, 1849-51; John H. Birch, 1849-51; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble (elected by the people for six years), 1851; Hamilton R. Gamble (resigned), 1854; Abiel Leonard (elected to fill vacancy of Gamble); William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath); William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned, elected August, for six years), 1857; E. B. Ewing (to fill Richardson's resignation), 1859; Barton Bates (appointed), 1862; W. V. N. Bay, (appointed), 1862; John D. S. Dryden (appointed), 1862; Bar-

ton Bates, 1863-65; W. V. N. Bay (elected), 1863; John D. S. Dryden (elected), 1863; David Wagner (appointed), 1865; Wallace L. Lovelace (appointed), 1865; Nathaniel Holmes (appointed), 1865; Thomas J. C. Fagg (appointed), 1866; James Baker (appointed), 1868; David Wagner (elected), 1868-70; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70; Warren Currier, 1868-71; Washington Adams (appointed to fill Currier's place, who resigned), 1871; Ephraim B. Ewing (elected), 1872; Thomas A. Sherwood (elected), 1872; W. B. Napton (appointed in place of Ewing, deceased), 1873; Edward A. Lewis (appointed in place of Adams, resigned), 1874; Warwick Hough (elected), 1874; William B. Napton (elected), 1874-80; John W. Henry, 1876-86; Robert D. Ray succeeded William B. Napton, 1880; Elijah H. Norton (appointed in 1876), elected, 1878; T. A. Sherwood (re-elected), 1882; F. M. Black, 1884.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50; D. Barton, 1820-30; Alexander Buckner, 1830-33; L. F. Linn, 1833-43; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57; James S. Green, 1857-61; T. Polk, 1857-63; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861; Robert Wilson, 1861; B. Gratz Brown (for unexpired term of Johnson), 1863; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69; Charles D. Drake, 1867-70; Carl Schurz, 1869-75; D. F. Jewett (in place of Drake, resigned), 1870; F. P. Blair, 1871-77; L. V. Bogy, 1873; James Shields (elected for unexpired term of Bogy), 1879; D. H. Armstrong (appointed for unexpired term of Bogy); F. M. Cockrell (re-elected 1881), 1875-81; George G. Vest (re-elected in 1885 for six years), 1879-1885.

Representatives to Congress.—John Scott, 1820-26; E. Bates, 1826-28; Spencer Pettis, 1828-31; William H. Ashley, 1831-36; John Bull, 1832-34; Albert G. Harrison, 1834-39; John Miller, 1836-42; John Jameson (re-elected 1846 for two years), 1839-44; John C. Edwards, 1840-42; James M. Hughes, 1842-44; James H. Relfe, 1842-46; James B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Bower, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; William McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; James S. Green (re-elected 1856, resigned), 1846-50; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; William V. N. Bay,

1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thomas H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; James J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers (to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller, deceased, 1855; Francis P. Blair, Jr. (re-elected 1860, resigned), 1856; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-60; James Craig, 1856-60; Silas H. Woodson, 1856-60; John B. Clark, Sr., 1857-61; J. Richard Barrett, 1860; John W. Noel, 1858-63; James S. Rollins, 1860-64; Elijah H. Norton, 1860-63; John W. Reid, 1860-61; William A. Hall, 1862-64; Thomas L. Price (in place of Reid, expelled) 1862; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronious T. Boyd (elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years); Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott (in place of Noel, deceased), 1863; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robert T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-66; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph J. Gravelly, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover (in place of McClurg, resigned) 1867; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklenburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac G. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stanard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher (elected), 1872; Richard B. Bland, 1872; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, Jr., 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John F. Phillips, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBolt, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathan Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; John M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Charles H. Morgan (re-elected in 1881 and 1882), 1876-78; L. S. Metcalf, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L.

Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. F. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch (re-elected in 1884), 1878-84; A. H. Buckner (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; M. L. Clardy (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. W. Davis (re-elected in 1882), 1878-82; R. P. Bland (re-elected in 1882 and 1884), 1878-82; J. R. Waddell, 1878-80; T. Allen 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82; J. G. Burrows, 1880-82; A. M. Alexander, 1882-84; Alex. M. Dockery (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James N. Burns (re-elected in 1884) 1882-84; Alexander Graves, 1882-84; John Cosgrove, 1882-84; John J. O'Neill (re-elected in 1884), 1882-84; James O. Broadhead, 1882-84; R. W. Fyan, 1882-84; John B. Hale, 1884; William Warner, 1884; John T. Heard, 1884; J. E. Hutton, 1884; John M. Glover, 1884; William J. Stone, 1884; William H. Wade, 1884; William Dawson, 1884.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED IN 1886; TERMS EXPIRE IN 1889.

First District, William H. Hatch; Second District, Charles H. Mansur; Third District, Alex. M. Dockery; Fourth District, James N. Burnes; Fifth District, William Warner; Sixth District, John T. Heard; Seventh District, John E. Hutton; Eighth District, John J. O'Neill; Ninth District, John M. Glover; Tenth District, Martin L. Clardy; Eleventh District, Richard P. Bland; Twelfth District, William J. Stone; Thirteenth District, William H. Wade; Fourteenth District, James L. Walker.

The supreme judge elected in 1886 was Theodore Brace, in room of John W. Henry; the superintendent of public schools was William E. Coleman, re-elected.

MISSOURI'S DELEGATIONS IN THE CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

1861-63—Senate, John B. Clark, Sr., R. L. Y. Peyton. House, W. M. Cooke, Thomas A. Harris, Aaron H. Conrow, Casper W. Bell, George G. Vest, Thomas W. Freeman, John Hyer.

1864-65—Senate, Waldo P. Johnson, Rev. L. M. Lewis. House, Thomas L. Snead, N. L. Norton, John B. Clark, Sr., A. H. Conrow, George G. Vest, Peter S. Wilkes and Robert A. Hatcher.

REBEL GOVERNORS.

1861-62—Claiborne F. Jackson; lieutenant governor, Thomas C. Reynolds.

1862-65—Thomas C. Reynolds; lieutenant governor, vacancy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Following is the aggregate vote of the State at every presidential election since the admission of Missouri into the Union:

1824—Andrew Jackson, Republican, 987; John Quincy Adams, Coalition, 311; Henry Clay, Republican, 1,401; Clay's majority, 103. Total vote, 12,699. Number of electoral votes, 3.

1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 8,232; John Quincy Adams, National Republican, 3,422; Jackson's majority, 4,810. Total vote, 11,654. Number of electors, 3.

1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, had a majority over Henry Clay, National Republican, of 5,192. Number of electors, 4.

1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 10,995; William H. Harrison and Hugh L. White, Fusion, 8,337; Van Buren's majority, 2,658. Total vote, 19,332. Number of electors, 4.

1840—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 29,760; William Henry Harrison, Whig, 22,972; Van Buren's majority, 6,788. Total vote, 52,732. Number of electors, 4.

1844—James K. Polk, Democrat, 41,369; Henry Clay, Whig, 31,251; Polk's majority, 10,118. Total vote, 72,620. Number of electors, 7.

1848—Lewis Cass, Democrat, 40,077; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 32,671; Cass's majority, 7,406. Total vote, 72,748. Number of electors, 7.

1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 38,353; Winfield Scott, Whig, 29,984; Pierce's majority, 8,369. Total vote, 68,337. Number of electors, 9.

1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, 58,164; Millard Fillmore, American, 48,524; Buchanan's majority, 9,640. Total vote, 106,688. Number of electors, 9.

1860—Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat, 58,801; John Bell, Union, 58,372; John C. Breckinridge, Democrat, 31,317; Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 17,028; Douglas' plurality over Bell, 429. Total vote, 165,518. Number of electors, 9.

1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 72,750; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 31,678; Lincoln's majority, 41,072. Total vote, 104,428. Number of electors, 11.

1868—U. S. Grant, Republican, 86,860; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 65,628; Grant's majority, 21,232. Total vote, 152,488. Number of electors, 11.

1872—Horace Greeley, Liberal Republican, 151,434; U. S. Grant, Republican, 119,196; Charles O'Connor, Democrat, 2,429; Greeley's majority, 29,809. Total vote, 273,059. Number of electors, 15.

1876—Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 203,077; R. B. Hayes, Republican, 145,029; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, 3,498; Green Clay Smith, Temperance, 64; scattering, 97; Tilden over all, 54,389. Total vote, 351,765. Number of electors, 15.

1880—Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 208,609; James A. Garfield, Republican, 153,567; James B. Weaver, Greenbacker, 35,045; Hancock's plurality, 55,042. Total vote, 397,221. Number of electors, 15.

1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 235,988; James G. Blaine, Republican, and Benjamin F. Butler, Greenbacker, (Fusion electors) 202,929; John P. St. John, Prohibition, 2,153; Cleveland's plurality, 30,906. Total vote, 441,070. Number of electors, 16.

In 1884 the vote for governor resulted: John S. Marmaduke, Democrat, 218,885; Nicholas Ford, Fusion, 207,939; John A. Brooks, Prohibition, 10,426; Marmaduke over Ford, 10,946; over all, 520. Total vote, 437,250.

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Adair.....			New county		204	450
Andrew.....			New county		384	941
Audrain.....	No return		131	122	175	163
Barry.....		55	88	436	142	478
Bates.....			New county		206	307
Buchanan.....			340	1,118	599	1,162
Benton.....	4	75	150	501	252	664
Boone.....	714	567	1,112	500	1,190	602
Callaway.....	446	616	881	626	940	793
Camden.....			New county		70	247
Caldwell.....	No return		133	154	129	212
Cape Girardeau.....	140	435	455	764	518	914
Carroll.....	33	142	112	182	242	311
Chariton.....	84	188	246	391	371	602
Clark.....	No return		240	206	225	220
Clay.....	282	347	457	649	765	552
Clinton.....	48	129	127	288	310	567
Cole.....	73	576	348	962	418	1,122
Cooper.....	No return		778	694	901	783
Crawford.....	59	86	240	264	237	367
Dade.....			New county		255	690
Daviess.....	No return		170	264	318	446
Decatur (now Ozark).....			New county		57	208
Franklin.....	133	338	355	552	386	796
Gasconade.....	81	115	136	636	71	326
Greene.....	11	140	279	452	351	817
Grundy.....			New county		346	365
Henry (called Rives in 1836-40).....	40	108	291	421	280	283
Holt.....			New county		185	378
Howard.....	354	619	753	901	1,013	969
Jackson.....	183	489	457	711	614	852
Jasper.....			New county		155	242
Jefferson.....	89	138	298	321	327	349
Johnson.....	78	240	255	374	367	511
La Fayette.....	165	294	500	475	820	576
Lewis.....	197	298	542	602	380	403
Lincoln.....	275	236	462	543	578	683
Linn.....	No return		93	235	269	494
Livingston.....	No return		249	487	198	351
Macon.....	No return		374	500	327	457
Madison.....	No return		152	275	183	399
Marion.....	343	338	827	534	1,017	721
Miller.....	No return		21	317	74	369
Monroe.....	280	317	815	618	792	578
Montgomery.....	169	92	334	262	359	282
Morgan.....	51	216	167	494	262	544
New Madrid.....	No return		363	194	298	208
Newton.....			178	630	189	663

THE VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1836-40-44.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1836.		1840.		1844.	
	Harrison and White, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Clay, Whig.	Polk, Democrat.
Niangua (now Dallas).....			New c	ounty	76	345
Osage.....			New c	ounty	120	434
Platte.....			459	968	900	1,386
Perry.....	17	173	319	339	385	463
Pettis.....	64	161	156	262	228	319
Pike.....	405	415	732	746	861	809
Polk.....	65	80	241	860	273	636
Pulaski.....	49	230	196	720	86	325
Ralls.....	122	151	400	335	422	322
Randolph.....	195	399	515	405	596	571
Ray.....	232	221	432	563	599	734
Ripley.....	2	70	15	325	31	266
St. Charles.....	282	237	586	459	480	503
St. Clair.....			New c	ounty	177	342
St. Francois.....	144	197	221	199	301	234
Ste. Genevieve.....	47	97	170	223	193	245
St. Louis... ..	843	618	2,515	1,874	3,688	3,329
Saline.....	135	178	375	322	591	446
Scotland.....			New c	ounty	317	442
Scott.....	No re	turn	284	500	258	480
Shannon.....			New c	ounty	57	271
Shelby.....	31	63	233	226	244	209
Stoddard.....	17	170	69	308	115	323
Taney.....	No re	turn	41	258	36	297
Van Buren (now Cass).....	No re	turn	208	360	257	443
Warren.....	150	376	342	348	364	341
Washington.....	245	311	479	514	613	588
Wayne.....	No re	turn	57	211	86	366
Wright.....			New c	ounty	97	486
Total.....	7,337	10,995	22,972	29,760	31,251	41,369

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1848.

COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.	COUNTIES.	Taylor, Whig.	Cass, Democrat.
Adair.....	110	200	Marion.....	1,046	797
Andrew.....	384	689	Mercer.....	144	183
Atchison.....	77	136	Miller.....	76	373
Audrain.....	135	166	Mississippi.....	133	181
Barry.....	55	217	Moniteau.....	161	466
Bates.....	146	186	Monroe.....	807	561
Benton.....	208	382	Montgomery.....	379	186
Boone.....	1,102	588	Morgan.....	167	342
Buchanan.....	704	1,055	New Madrid.....	323	168
Caldwell.....	128	168	Newton.....	161	461
Callaway.....	349	631	Nodaway.....	43	148
Camden.....	155	282	Osage.....	92	312
Cape Girardeau.....	485	709	Oregon.....	7	111
Carroll.....	266	298	Ozark.....	69	113
Cass (Van Buren).....	270	410	Perry.....	322	389
Cedar.....	116	271	Pettis.....	230	265
Chariton.....	414	577	Pike.....	793	784
Clark.....	284	242	Platte.....	1,102	1,494
Clay.....	626	418	Polk.....	231	516
Clinton.....	290	286	Pulaski.....	124	241
Cole.....	277	581	Putnam.....	74	120
Cooper.....	813	633	Ralls.....	397	299
Crawford.....	263	275	Randolph.....	607	508
Dade.....	166	306	Ray.....	509	626
Dallas.....	105	283	Reynolds.....	21	148
Daviess.....	269	358	Ripley.....	14	154
De Kalb.....	37	146	St. Charles.....	477	569
Franklin.....	339	680	St. Clair.....	148	163
Gasconade.....	87	349	St. Francois.....	285	274
Gentry.....	152	396	Ste. Genevieve.....	142	168
Greene.....	401	825	St. Louis.....	4,827	4,778
Grundy.....	225	187	Saline.....	586	438
Harrison.....	63	144	Schuyler.....	204	192
Henry.....	274	239	Scotland.....	131	240
Hickory.....	98	224	Scott.....	147	217
Holt.....	148	248	Shannon.....	35	54
Howard.....	801	888	Shelby.....	175	263
Jackson.....	695	954	Stoddard.....	97	196
Jasper.....	161	294	Sullivan.....	154	250
Jefferson.....	246	311	Taney.....	54	325
Johnson.....	334	451	Texas.....	82	185
Knox.....	196	197	Warren.....	351	336
La Fayette.....	915	585	Washington.....	473	423
Lawrence.....	170	374	Wayne.....	91	245
Lewis.....	479	479	Wright.....	72	131
Lincoln.....	566	696			
Linn.....	230	297	Total.....	32,671	40,077
Livingston.....	195	373			
Macon.....	360	470	Majority.....		7,406
Madison.....	231	377			

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Adair.....	113	201	283	410	616	293	339	185
Andrew.....	466	784	428	889	819	677	319	97
Atchison.....	106	150	132	345	645	165	63	68
Audrain.....	200	160	565	521	289	580	206	1
Barry.....	72	253	148	488	257	333	286	1
Barton.....	New county		53	64	107	76	93	28
Bates.....	104	116	255	409	511	386	348	30
Benton.....	167	328	159	467	574	306	100	74
Bollinger.....	28	112	199	413	250	166	99	23
Boone.....	1,112	613	1,329	958	578	1,671	652	12
Buchanan.....	712	857	768	1,036	1,626	1,287	614	452
Butler.....	16	26	34	143	235	88	17	1
Caldwell.....	157	209	237	295	263	367	186	43
Callaway.....	670	493	1,095	805	839	1,306	472	15
Camden.....	67	109	210	269	269	224	132	6
Cape Girardeau.....	328	487	664	898	543	651	325	175
Carroll.....	239	286	399	659	752	552	276	3
Carter.....					4	16	83	.....
Cass.....	228	337	596	561	242	715	607	23
Cedar.....	65	162	163	391	324	266	277	4
Chariton.....	348	498	440	559	692	608	295	1
Christian.....					120	342	308	.....
Clark.....	325	289	721	587	542	752	497	277
Clay.....	626	406	756	675	528	1,045	305	.....
Clinton.....	283	290	406	397	368	674	314	11
Cole.....	216	462	259	552	430	226	487	114
Cooper.....	645	535	787	778	988	952	281	20
Crawford.....	240	278	460	434	169	353	192	35
Dade.....	175	276	333	418	283	406	305	8
Dallas.....	102	344	132	454	225	288	172	20
Daviess.....	296	351	380	572	692	545	265	33
Dent.....	74	96	77	396	207	243	338	7
De Kalb.....	66	167	172	336	239	243	213	7
Dunklin.....	No return		101	147	150	209	79	.....
Douglas.....					With Ozark.....			
Franklin.....	277	619	531	846	888	577	108	494
Gasconade.....	89	304	220	403	188	157	51	433
Gentry.....	133	233	396	757	873	517	259	201
Greene.....	484	920	1,003	1,029	298	986	414	42
Grundy.....	215	184	350	335	416	507	190	129
Harrison.....	111	164	318	495	910	319	50	297
Henry.....	266	245	402	369	623	703	232	16
Hickory.....	75	194	130	333	298	197	143	15
Holt.....	189	291	240	409	453	348	171	202
Howard.....	675	762	798	867	939	920	247	1
Howell.....					136	176	91	.....
Iron.....					349	194	36	108
Jackson.....	728	858	894	1,168	1,095	1,473	943	191
Jasper.....	169	355	294	398	407	424	192	38
Jefferson.....	172	310	523	387	490	416	155	149
Johnson.....	360	456	844	540	617	1,224	527	18

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Knox	210	255	391	471	687	520	301	161
Laclede	71	184	225	321	189	335	276	6
La Fayette.....	303	532	1,293	654	774	1,577	371	24
Lawrence	168	390	358	574	138	445	516	59
Lewis.....	398	408	642	761	468	833	597	43
Lincoln	440	587	572	846	806	725	396	3
Linn.....	249	282	383	400	521	546	219	105
Livingston	251	321	430	501	401	578	470	20
McDonald	63	194	61	299	206	138	194	3
Macon	355	473	435	934	1,176	655	414	134
Madison.....	117	259	355	418	305	226	98	9
Maries	New county		67	246	98	95	309	7
Marion	894	751	1,321	727	1,240	1,386	432	235
Mercer.....	186	186	417	450	682	491	169	80
Miller	62	279	108	224	94	193	495	23
Mississippi	117	168	317	327	233	305	185	1
Moniteau	189	353	387	427	476	546	332	87
Monroe.....	760	611	1,012	762	680	1,086	408	8
Montgomery.....	386	265	603	365	612	658	83	45
Morgan	133	278	227	403	550	321	204	18
New Madrid.....	93	32	295	234	117	223	160	...
Newton.....	107	323	236	528	654	406	255	22
Nodaway	61	111	183	438	546	265	274	147
Oregon	11	95	37	324	66	45	245	2
Osage	143	372	219	412	235	190	308	258
Ozark	32	57	51	149	81	69	155	.....
Pemiscot.....	57	34	111	119	118	154	70	.....
Perry	171	213	207	586	467	217	63	139
Pettis	245	301	432	319	369	615	211	9
Phelps.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	199	430	37
Pike	803	758	1,131	1,113	1,117	1,300	420	15
Platte	910	1,060	1,040	1,263	845	1,208	877	6
Polk	260	504	412	662	125	730	477	4
Pulaski.....	39	169	68	268	107	62	281	7
Putnam.....	135	156	257	488	590	369	246	111
Ralls	341	278	534	369	391	585	149	1
Randolph	476	502	606	595	360	821	520	.....
Ray	483	618	744	874	881	1,006	233	9
Reynolds.....	5	98	82	114	123	38	85	4
Ripley	16	83	41	306	78	74	232	.....
St. Charles.....	378	598	583	772	832	619	64	534
St. Clair.....	149	225	210	347	344	338	294	1
St. Francois.....	250	529	401	541	592	421	141	19
Ste. Genevieve.....	122	165	308	356	351	217	72	48
St. Louis.....	4,298	5,826	6,834	5,534	9,264	4,931	610	9,945
Saline.....	514	443	853	599	563	1,035	366	.....
Schuyler.....	177	222	287	472	455	267	251	14
Scotland	216	283	352	632	741	436	187	197
Scott.....	59	97	345	222	215	243	192	6
Shannon.....	.....	9	14	40	27	38	127	2
Shelby	207	328	432	373	476	702	293	90
Stoddard	116	177	151	315	230	385	198	.....

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1852-56-60.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1852.		1856.		1860			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Democrat.	Fillmore, American.	Buchanan, Democrat.	Douglas, Democrat.	Bell, Union.	Breckinridge, Democrat.	Lincoln, Republican.
Stone	17	94	3	137	83	31	112	.....
Sullivan	127	277	260	553	557	373	575	83
Taney	11	168	34	388	97	43	287	.....
Texas	95	167	91	479	61	194	511	6
Vernon	63	153	172	302	151	207	381	.....
Warren	301	301	378	369	510	307	89	95
Washington	360	334	487	578	635	493	62	28
Wayne .....	.....	144	100	287	185	245	291	3
Webster	New county		189	468	172	335	376	7
Wright	95	167	64	267	44	128	369	.....
Total	29,984	38,353	48,524	58,164	58,801	58,372	31,317	17,028

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greely, Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Adair	797	162	930	288	961	1,427
Andrew	1,141	60	1,412	515	1,383	1,604
Atchison	639	7	781	183	912	1,001
Audrain	126	392	312	279	1,575	673
Barry	197	17	371	322	759	687
Barton	23	.....	277	229	570	603
Bates	27	13	782	620	1,746	1,499
Benton	574	21	705	329	807	912
Bollinger	243	12	331	79	661	409
Boone	262	813	177	171	3,199	993
Buchanan	1,914	810	1,971	1,373	3,552	2,571
Butler	No election.		No election.		404	188
Caldwell	496	88	844	374	875	1,330
Callaway	274	965	202	382	2,718	721
Camden	468	1	406	132	403	564
Cape Girardeau	1,213	551	1,009	835	1,283	1,104
Carroll	285	113	967	810	1,699	1,480
Carter	No election.		33	40	126	30
Cass	76	105	1,010	1,160	2,012	1,453
Cedar	297	.....	630	294	743	772
Chariton	363	2	799	834	2,342	1,342
Christian	557	5	573	123	253	663
Clark	997	128	1,080	302	1,254	1,288
Clay	216	777	293	314	2,207	528

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Republi- Liberal can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Clinton	297	492	585	644	1,418	975
Cole.....	1,256	502	861	752	1,322	1,146
Cooper.....	939	381	972	486	2,179	1,432
Crawford.....	297	307	385	431	677	524
Dade	507	4	734	144	701	962
Dallas	243	12	620	199	451	791
Daviess	775	286	1,089	703	1,349	1,405
De Kalb.....	400	197	597	257	841	1,017
Dent	107	1	214	161	515	394
Douglas.....	189	2	445	23	Rejected.	
Dunklin	No election.		Rejected.		807	112
Franklin	1,717	401	1,624	1,146	1,582	1,725
Gasconade.....	862	185	1,074	135	276	878
Gentry	525	281	769	443	1,181	1,029
Greene.....	2,223	346	1,304	740	1,666	2,082
Grundy	933	17	1,082	306	774	1,423
Harrison	1,252	212	1,428	475	1,115	1,750
Henry.....	465	232	980	710	2,124	1,526
Hickory.....	365	1	479	112	249	655
Holt	673	81	1,080	137	844	1,377
Howard.....	534	6	171	1,256	1,972	873
Howell.....	No election.		170	22	350	383
Iron	535	2	308	209	600	377
Jackson.....	602	557	1,441	3,052	4,475	2,814
Jasper.....	46	2	1,099	444	1,338	2,092
Jefferson	915	323	796	833	1,240	878
Johnson	832	224	1,512	861	2,504	2,299
Knox	669	348	759	342	1,161	850
Laclede	659	50	400	372	825	556
La Fayette	346	395	709	543	2,984	1,523
Lawrence.....	833	.....	850	397	1,098	1,199
Lewis	774	533	830	825	1,703	1,109
Lincoln	542	357	459	393	1,537	645
Linn	907	135	1,216	650	1,478	1,686
Livingston	442	497	1,127	788	1,745	1,571
Macon	1,757	23	1,221	1,114	2,335	1,745
Madison	240	14	217	161	724	340
Maries	215	244	145	315	439	253
Marion.....	828	375	973	703	2,593	1,685
McDonald.....	26	.....	193	41	157	143
Mercer.....	1,158	3	1,082	379	527	1,201
Miller.....	555	111	573	157	716	865
Mississippi	108	257	20	328	725	308
Moniteau	866	434	781	349	1,275	986
Monroe	158	597	174	1,302	2,559	453
Montgomery	530	225	703	481	1,289	1,062
Morgan	348	264	586	378	895	657
New Madrid.....	99	9	10	342	796	243
Newton.....	212	1	778	208	1,036	1,158

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1864-68-72.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1864.		1868.		1872.	
	Lincoln, Republican.	McClellan, Democrat.	Grant, Republican.	Seymour, Democrat.	Greeley, Liberal Republi- can and Democrat.	Grant, Republican.
Nodaway.....	829	9	1,104	588	1,503	1,683
Oregon	No election.		5	229	445	54
Osage	764	679	634	664	209	770
Ozark	38		156	56	135	288
Pemiscot	No election.		3	147	476	10
Perry	509	116	602	570	621	725
Pettis	879	396	1,022	797	1,965	1,675
Phelps	985	263	530	405	906	696
Pike	1,143	930	1,008	1,619	2,578	1,740
Platte.....	496	882	567	758	2,148	936
Polk	870	5	892	413	998	1,172
Pulaski.....	105	28	176	199	534	324
Putnam	1,292	47	1,255	248	Rejected.	
Ralls.....	292	194	225	194	1,177	391
Randolph	484	327	223	1,412	2,212	870
Ray.....	531	798	769	534	2,257	1,161
Reynolds.....	7	20	53	138	400	125
Ripley	No election.		45	108	314	97
Saline.....	170	98	602	377	2,790	1,283
Schuyler	546	191	509	240	788	792
Scotland	612	533	775	707	1,130	874
Scott.....	155	186	247	230	804	444
Shannon	No election.		4	172	242	20
Shelby	366	216	579	305	1,281	884
St. Charles	1,438	394	1,542	1,099	1,672	1,559
St. Clair.....	223	1	570	315	1,159	1,027
St. Francois.....	246	134	254	377	1,028	442
Ste. Genevieve	423	217	246	607	634	384
St. Louis	14,027	8,882	16,182	13,491	19,399	16,701
Stoddard	111	6	222	117	660	319
Stone	100		177	103	122	348
Sullivan.....	1,074	52	926	568	1,119	1,133
Taney.....	29		208	52	201	339
Texas	37	10	202	99	838	481
Vernon.. ..	No election.		341	581	1,344	601
Warren	948	271	851	367	567	1,007
Washington	788	239	419	722	878	641
Wayne.....	343	189	Rejected.		565	354
Webster	533	192	548	334	808	763
Worth	346	121	369	349	446	531
Wright.....	65	2	298	100	484	553
Total	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	151,434	119,196
Majority	41,072		*21,232		32,238	

*In 1868 the State authorities rejected the returns from the counties of Dunklin, Jackson, Monroe, Oregon, Platte, Ripley, Shannon and Wayne, together with portions of other counties, bringing about the following as the final declared result: Grant, 83,887; Seymour, 58,905. Grant's majority, 24,982.

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Adair.....	1,192	1,604	24	1,269	1,657	329	1,443	2,041
Andrew.....	1,503	1,590	56	1,571	1,781	121	1,707	1,985
Atchison.....	1,117	1,156	143	1,261	1,228	490	1,345	1,680
Audrain.....	2,268	836	.....	2,322	983	530	3,034	1,554
Barry.....	1,001	1,000	13	1,163	970	327	1,586	1,662
Barton.....	760	710	41	942	519	712	1,837	1,715
Bates.....	2,071	1,478	2	2,949	1,897	245	3,785	3,004
Benton.....	851	1,096	.....	962	1,204	164	1,289	1,531
Bollinger.....	998	572	.....	1,068	629	117	1,241	891
Boone.....	3,845	1,181	4	3,269	1,170	418	3,569	1,364
Buchanan.....	4,136	2,496	74	4,693	3,317	391	5,236	3,879
Butler.....	696	230	.....	746	275	96	900	491
Caldwell.....	1,058	1,383	115	1,139	1,369	373	1,343	1,850
Callaway.....	3,493	976	4	3,369	1,184	110	3,420	1,347
Camden.....	540	638	.....	507	563	197	608	808
Cape Girardeau.....	1,836	1,417	7	1,869	1,641	102	2,084	2,078
Carroll.....	2,403	1,977	28	2,404	2,039	409	2,893	2,774
Carter.....	209	80	17	238	80	50	284	132
Cass.....	2,277	1,440	14	2,710	1,710	275	3,057	2,107
Cedar.....	904	921	.....	900	926	258	1,562	1,449
Chariton.....	3,165	1,719	28	2,899	1,617	548	3,287	2,194
Christian.....	494	929	4	438	791	529	700	1,536
Clark.....	1,581	1,494	8	1,570	1,503	120	1,652	1,599
Clay.....	2,844	508	57	2,969	589	193	3,179	916
Clinton.....	1,756	1,019	81	2,061	1,237	187	2,164	1,636
Cole.....	1,529	1,099	.....	1,384	1,338	55	1,526	1,513
Cooper.....	2,331	1,770	.....	2,189	1,730	372	2,475	2,223
Crawford.....	1,036	754	.....	1,099	805	69	1,106	1,053
Dade.....	893	1,305	38	902	1,227	238	1,268	1,692
Dallas.....	652	761	33	487	654	555	687	1,363
Daviess.....	1,848	1,663	4	2,047	1,796	285	2,180	2,213
De Kalb.....	1,083	1,110	62	1,305	1,238	221	1,501	1,645
Dent.....	826	446	.....	1,073	707	35	1,171	798
Douglas.....	136	744	47	163	497	556	388	1,182
Dunklin.....	1,148	93	.....	1,333	182	.....	1,527	382
Franklin.....	2,294	2,149	2	2,260	2,647	78	2,290	2,931
Gasconade.....	558	1,158	.....	487	1,512	.....	548	1,523
Gentry.....	1,461	1,138	15	1,982	1,377	334	2,155	1,800
Greene.....	2,315	2,565	146	1,912	2,198	1,286	3,190	3,793
Grundy.....	1,113	1,810	.....	1,102	1,917	124	1,203	2,126
Harrison.....	1,373	2,013	4	1,586	2,097	239	1,688	2,410
Henry.....	2,380	1,499	1	2,821	1,694	306	3,292	2,280
Hickory.....	390	631	.....	436	675	252	626	1,063
Holt.....	1,315	1,628	18	1,297	1,605	212	1,475	1,957
Howard.....	2,371	1,048	1	2,047	1,166	513	2,286	1,256
Howell.....	495	458	....	726	457	305	1,369	1,116
Iron.....	805	386	.....	854	565	.....	786	545
Jackson.....	5,438	2,909	490	6,703	5,123	732	9,551	9,281
Jasper.....	2,905	3,138	520	2,533	2,874	1,114	3,318	4,124

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Jefferson.....	1,853	1,157	.....	2,012	1,501	69	2,272	1,858
Johnson.....	2,734	2,183	6	2,795	2,400	318	3,324	3,052
Knox.....	1,538	1,165	.....	1,468	574	765	1,619	1,319
Laclede.....	1,009	731	11	960	365	774	1,203	1,283
La Fayette.....	3,281	1,734	.....	3,163	1,822	102	3,697	2,586
Lawrence.....	1,137	1,180	339	1,476	1,567	337	1,947	2,103
Lewis.....	2,059	1,320	.....	1,928	1,152	152	2,129	1,363
Lincoln.....	2,294	1,004	10	2,039	790	634	2,243	1,321
Linn.....	1,914	1,878	14	2,049	1,991	182	2,157	2,268
Livingston.....	2,013	1,616	150	1,859	1,165	1,268	2,030	2,227
McDonald.....	715	400	2	706	213	471	1,040	710
Macon.....	2,776	1,752	288	2,880	1,726	844	3,100	2,619
Madison.....	1,277	447	3	952	391	1	931	473
Maries.....	840	251	.....	924	288	58	957	425
Marion.....	3,099	1,723	3	3,086	1,811	87	3,251	2,172
Mercer.....	960	1,501	22	990	1,573	231	964	1,811
Miller.....	662	836	9	757	970	167	1,047	1,360
Mississippi.....	1,195	458	.....	1,137	525	113	1,222	722
Moniteau.....	1,607	1,142	.....	1,323	853	643	1,408	1,448
Monroe.....	3,422	589	.....	3,488	671	120	3,485	801
Montgomery.....	1,809	1,411	29	1,721	1,329	343	1,930	1,641
Morgan.....	1,038	748	.....	950	798	57	1,141	1,014
New Madrid.....	1,042	283	.....	1,070	341	.....	1,086	461
Newton.....	732	1,546	55	1,535	957	971	2,042	1,938
Nodaway.....	2,411	2,213	59	2,485	2,303	941	3,043	3,353
Oregon.....	656	63	.....	809	85	23	1,114	286
Osage.....	1,082	895	13	1,137	1,117	10	1,096	1,219
Ozark.....	231	427	.....	314	409	132	344	634
Pemiscot.....	745	8	1	749	85	.....	683	120
Perry.....	1,150	683	1	1,110	887	71	1,227	990
Pettis.....	2,833	2,098	3	2,908	2,457	306	3,477	3,067
Phelps.....	1,216	750	5	1,132	416	548	1,282	876
Pike.....	3,167	2,122	65	3,236	2,151	289	3,394	2,428
Platte.....	2,648	864	.....	2,693	945	49	2,692	1,046
Polk.....	1,209	1,385	1	1,360	1,506	250	1,545	1,936
Pulaski.....	748	408	1	772	462	19	948	615
Putnam.....	809	1,478	26	725	1,513	424	934	1,835
Ralls.....	1,687	511	.....	1,800	603	14	1,756	714
Randolph.....	3,538	1,269	13	2,927	1,051	691	3,193	1,818
Ray.....	2,492	1,107	28	2,614	908	568	2,895	1,608
Reynolds.....	622	115	.....	747	39	.....	790	198
Ripley.....	438	114	.....	578	115	70	819	376
St. Charles.....	2,509	1,062	.....	2,191	2,223	33	2,118	2,334
St. Clair.....	1,190	931	.....	963	765	1,053	1,687	1,631
St. Francois.....	1,524	554	24	1,750	778	60	1,875	1,001
Ste. Genevieve.....	1,159	533	.....	1,081	650	40	1,115	684
St. Louis.....	25,385	22,916	79	2,719	3,223	4	2,513	3,547
St. Louis City.....	.....	.....	.....	23,837	23,206	872	21,712	21,135
Saline.....	3,942	1,728	.....	3,851	1,907	359	4,041	2,579

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS OF
1876-80-84.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1876.			1880.			1884.	
	Tilden, Democrat.	Hayes, Republican.	Cooper, Greenbacker.	Hancock, Democrat.	Garfield, Republican.	Weaver, Greenbacker.	Cleveland, Democrat.	Blaine and But- ler, Fusion.
Schuyler.....	1,117	908	17	1,065	570	457	1,202	1,009
Scotland.....	1,464	1,060	2	1,405	689	479	1,526	1,077
Scott.....	1,163	306	.....	1,330	459	.....	1,331	515
Shannon.....	419	96	.....	467	65	9	572	157
Shelby.....	1,672	957	14	1,770	350	847	1,910	1,128
Stoddard.....	1,403	406	2	1,541	590	92	1,718	761
Stone.....	159	432	.....	140	435	136	232	671
Sullivan.....	1,447	1,488	.....	1,717	1,693	187	1,768	1,882
Taney.....	351	368	.....	1,313	337	207	460	646
Texas.....	1,144	563	1	1,250	477	285	1,652	970
Vernon.....	1,874	774	26	2,338	940	360	3,781	2,007
Warren.....	813	1,263	7	662	1,343	203	596	1,349
Washington.....	1,607	759	.....	1,489	775	78	1,438	983
Wayne.....	1,114	395	.....	1,144	568	46	1,337	814
Webster.....	1,076	1,003	8	1,024	561	616	1,229	1,316
Worth.....	666	632	59	751	657	163	771	899
Wright.....	498	605	7	409	641	365	956	1,248
Total.....	203,077	145,029	3,498	208,609	153,567	35,045	235,988	202,929
Majority.....	54,550			1,997			30,906	

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, \$5,000; lieutenant-governor, \$5 per day; secretary of state, treasurer, auditor, superintendent of public school, register of lands, and railroad commissioner, each, \$3,000; superintendent of insurance department, \$4,000; adjutant-general, \$2,000; State law librarian, \$900; supreme court judges, each \$4,500; clerk of the supreme court, \$3,000.

DATES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTIES, ORIGIN OF THEIR
NAMES, ETC.

Adair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Adair County, Ky., whence some of the first prominent settlers came. Kirksville, the county seat, was named for John Kirk, who settled the site.

Andrew—Organized January 29, 1841. Named in honor of Andrew Jackson Davis, a prominent lawyer of St. Louis.

Atchison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. David R. Atchison, then one of the United States senators. The first county seat was Linden, so called from the number of linn or linden trees in the vicinity. The present county seat, Rockport, was named because the Tarkio Creek at that point is rocky or stony.

Audrain—Organized December 17, 1836. Named in honor of Samuel Audrain, the first actual settler within its limits.

Barry—Organized January 5, 1835. Named in honor of Commodore Barry, of the American navy. Cassville, the county seat, was named for Hon. Lewis Cass.

Barton—Organized December 12, 1855. Named in honor of Hon. David Barton, one of the first two United States senators from Missouri.

Bates—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis. Butler, the county seat, was named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky.

Benton—Organized January 3, 1835. Named for Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Missouri's great senator.

Bollinger—Organized March 1, 1851. Named in honor of Maj. George F. Bollinger, one of its first settlers, a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, etc. The county seat, Marble Hill, was so named from the alleged natural character of the site. It was originally called Dallas.

Boone—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Daniel Boone. The first county seat, Smithton, was named for Gen. T. A. Smith; the present, Columbia, a mile east of the former site of Smithton, was presumably called for "the queen of the world and the child of the skies."

Buchanan—Organized February 10, 1839. Named in honor of Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The first county seat was Sparta, near the center of the county; in 1846 the capital was removed to St. Joseph.

Butler—Organized February 27, 1849. Named for Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a prominent American officer in the war with Mexico, and Democratic candidate for vice-president in 1848.

Callaway—Organized November 25, 1820. Named in honor

of Capt. James Callaway, a grandson of Daniel Boone, killed by the Indians in the southern part of Montgomery County, March 8, 1815. Fulton, the county seat, laid out in 1822, was named for Robert Fulton.

Camden—Originally created January 29, 1841, and called Kinderhook, for the country seat of President Van Buren. The name was changed to Camden, for a county in North Carolina, in 1843. The first county seat was Oregon; the second, Erie; the present, Linn Creek.

Caldwell—Organized December 26, 1836. Named by the author of the organizing act, Gen. Alex. W. Doniphan, for Col. John Caldwell, of Kentucky. The first county seat was Far West, but on the destruction and abandonment of that place during the Mormon War, it was removed to Kingston, named for Hon. Austin A. King, of Ray County.

Cape Girardeau—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812; reduced to its present limits March 5, 1849. Named for the town which was founded by Louis Lorimer in 1794. Jackson, the county seat, was incorporated in 1824, and named for "Old Hickory."

Carroll—Organized January 3, 1833. Named in honor of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, one of the signers of the Declaration. The county seat, Carrollton, was laid out in 1837.

Carter—Organized March 10, 1859. Named for Zimri Carter, one of its earliest and most prominent citizens.

Cass—Organized September 14, 1835, and first called Van Buren, in honor of President Van Buren, whom Missourians delighted to honor at that day; but in 1849, after he had been the presidential candidate of the Free Soil party in the preceding canvass, the name was changed to Cass, in honor of Lewis Cass, of Michigan, who had been the Democratic candidate in 1848, and had been defeated by Gen. Taylor. The county seat, Harrisonville, was named for Hon. A. G. Harrison, of Callaway.

Cedar—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for its principal stream. The original county seat was called Lancaster. In 1847 the name was changed to Fremont, in honor of the "Pathfinder," but in 1856 Gen. Fremont became the Republican candidate for President, and the following winter the Democratic

Legislature changed the name to Stockton, in honor of Commodore Richard Stockton, of the navy, who had arrested Fremont during the Mexican War, and sought to have him disgraced.

Chariton—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for the town of Chariton, which was laid out in 1818, and formerly stood near the mouth of the river of that name. Lewis and Clark were of the opinion that the original name of the Chariton was "Theriaton," but others asserted that the word is old French, and signifies a chariot or little wagon, a corruption of *charrette* probably. The first county seat was Chariton, sometimes called Old Chariton, long extinct. The present capital, Keytesville, was laid out in 1832, and named by its founder, James Keyte, for himself.

Christian—Organized March 8, 1860. Named probably for a county in Kentucky.

Clark—Organized in 1838 (many authorities say in 1818, but the Clark County then organized was in Arkansas). Named in honor of Gov. William Clark, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and first Governor of the Territory of Missouri proper, serving from 1813 to 1820.

Clay—Organized January 2, 1822. Named for Henry Clay. Liberty, the county seat, was laid out in 1822.

Clinton—Organized January 15, 1833; reduced to its present limits in 1841. Named for Vice-President George Clinton, of New York. This county seat was first called Concord, then Springfield, and finally Plattsburg, for the residence of Gov. Clinton.

Cole—Organized November 16, 1820. Named for Capt. Stephen Cole, a noted pioneer of Missouri, who built Cole's Fort, at the present site of Boonville, and who died on "the plains," some time in the thirties, it is said.

Cooper—Organized December 17, 1818. Named for Capt. Sarshell Cooper, another prominent pioneer, who was killed by the Indians while seated at his own fireside in "Cooper's Fort," Howard County, on the night of April 14, 1814. Boonville, the county seat, was laid out in 1817, and named for Daniel Boone.

Crawford—Organized January 23, 1829. Named in honor of Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia, candidate for President

in 1824. Until 1835 the county seat was at the mouth of Little Piney (now in Phelps County) at the dwelling house of James Harrison. The present county seat, Steelville, was located in 1835 and named for a prominent citizen.

Dade—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Maj. Dade, of Seminole massacre fame. The name of the county seat, Greenfield, has no especial significance.

Dallas—Originally called Niangua, and organized in 1842; changed to Dallas December 10, 1844, and named in honor of Hon. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, then Vice-President elect. Buffalo, the county seat, was named for the well-known city in New York by Joe Miles, an Irish bachelor, who first settled on the site. The word Niangua is a corruption of the original Indian name, Nehemgar.

Daviess—Organized December 29, 1836. Named in honor of Col. Jos. H. Daviess, of Kentucky, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. Gallatin, the county seat, was laid out in 1837, and named for Albert Gallatin, the old Swiss financier, who was secretary of the treasury from 1801 to 1813.

De Kalb—Organized February 25, 1845, and named in honor of the Baron De Kalb, of the Revolution, who fell at the battle of Camden.

Dent—Organized February 10, 1851. Named in honor of Lewis Dent, a Tennessean, who settled in the county in 1835, and was its first representative, elected in 1862. Salem, the county seat, was located in 1852. Perhaps when the founders christened it they had in mind the Hebrew word Salem, signifying peace.

Douglas—Organized October 19, 1857, and named for Stephen A. Douglas. The county seat has been alternately at Ava and Vera Cruz.

Dunklin—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of the State from 1832 to 1836, surveyor-general of the United States, etc. Kennett, the county seat, was named for Hon. Luther M. Kennett.

Franklin—Organized December 11, 1818. Named for Benjamin Franklin. The first county seat was at Newport, but in 1830 was removed to Union.

Gasconade—Organized November 25, 1820. Named for the river; reduced to its present limits (nearly) in 1835. Hermann was laid out in 1837, and became the county seat in 1845.

Gentry—Organized February 12, 1841. Named in honor of Col. Richard Gentry, of Boone County, who fell at the head of the Missouri regiment in the battle against the Seminole Indians at Okeechobee, Fla., on Christmas day, 1837. The county seat, Albany, was at first called Athens.

Greene—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the War of the Revolution. The county seat, Springfield, was named for the seat of justice of Robertson County, Tenn.

Grundy—Organized January 2, 1841. Named for Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, attorney-general of the United States from 1838 to 1840, etc. The county seat was located at Trenton in 1843.

Harrison—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway County, a representative in Congress from the State from 1834 to 1839, dying in the latter year. Bethany, the county seat, was laid out by Tennesseans in 1845.

Henry—Originally called Rives, in honor of William C. Rives, of Virginia, then a Democratic politician of national reputation. Organized December 13, 1834. In 1840 Mr. Rives became a Whig, and in 1841 the name of the county was changed to Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1836, and named for George Clinton, of New York.

Hickory—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the sobriquet of Andrew Jackson. The county seat, Hermitage, was named for "Old Hickory's" residence.

Holt—In 1839 the territory in the Platte Purchase north of Buchanan County was organized into the "Territory" of "Ne-at-a-wah," and attached to Buchanan. "Ne-at-a-wah" included the present counties of Andrew, Holt, Atchison and Nodaway. In 1841 this territory was subdivided and the county of "Nodaway" organized, but a few weeks later the Legislature changed the name to Holt, in honor of Hon. David Rice Holt, the representative from Platte County, who had died during the session, and who

was buried at Jefferson City. Oregon, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, and at first called Finley.

Howard—Organized January 23, 1816. Named in honor of Col. Benjamin Howard, Governor of the "Territory of Louisiana" from 1810 to 1812. The first county seat was at Old Franklin, on the Missouri, nearly opposite Boonville. Fayette (named for Gen. La Fayette) became the county seat in 1823.

Howell—Organized March 2, 1857. Named for James Howell, who settled in Howell's Valley in 1832.

Iron—Organized February 17, 1857, and named for its principal mineral. The origin of the name of its county seat, Iron-ton, is apparent.

Jackson—Organized December 15, 1826, and named for "the hero of New Orleans." Independence, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Jasper—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Sergt. Jasper, a noted soldier of the Revolution, who planted the flag on Fort Moultrie amidst a shower of British cannon balls, and who fell at the assault on Savannah in 1779.

Jefferson—Organized December 8, 1818, and named for Thomas Jefferson. The first county seat was at Herculaneum. In 1835 it was removed to the present site, then called Monticello. There was already a county seat in the State (in Lewis County) bearing the name of Monticello, and in 1837 the designation of the capital of Jefferson was changed to Hillsboro.

Johnson—Organized December 13, 1834, and named for Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, "the slayer of Tecumseh," who was afterward, from 1837 to 1841, Vice President of the United States. The town of Warrensburg, the county seat, was laid out in 1835, and named for its founders, John and Martin D. Warren.

Knox—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, who during the Revolution became Washington's chief of artillery, and who, the night before the battle of Trenton, we are told, "went about tugging at his guns like a Trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first secretary of war of the United States. Edina, the county seat, was laid out in 1839, and named by the surveyor, Hon. S.

W. B. Carnegy, for the ancient name of the capital of Scotland.

Laclede—Organized February 24, 1849. Named for Pierre Laclede Liguist, often called Laclede, the founder of St. Louis. The county seat, Lebanon, was named for a town in Tennessee.

La Fayette—Originally called Lillard, in honor of Hon. James C. Lillard, and organized November 16, 1820. In 1834 the name of the county was changed to La Fayette in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette. The first county seat was at Mount Vernon, on the Missouri, but was removed to Lexington in 1824.

Lawrence—The first organization of a county called Lawrence, in 1818, was never perfected. The present county was created February 25, 1845, and named for the gallant Yankee sea captain, James Lawrence, who said, "Don't give up the ship." Mount Vernon, the county seat, was located the same year.

Lewis—Organized January 2, 1833. Named for Capt. Merriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark expedition, who was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana from 1807 to 1809, and who committed suicide in the latter year in a county in Tennessee now bearing his name, while on his way to Washington. Monticello ("Little Mountain"), the county seat, was laid out in 1834, and named for the country seat of Thomas Jefferson.

Lincoln—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the Revolution. Troy (originally called Wood's Fort) became the county seat in 1819.

Linn—Organized January 7, 1837. Named in honor of Dr. Lewis F. Linn, of Ste. Genevieve, United States senator from 1833 to 1843, dying in office during the latter year. The origin of the name of the county seat, Linneus, is uncertain.

Livingston—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Hon. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana, secretary of state from 1831 to 1833. The county seat, Chillicothe (an Indian name said to signify "the big town where we live"), was located in 1837.

McDonald—Organized March 3, 1849. Said to have been named for Sergt. McDonald, a South Carolina trooper of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Rutledge, but was subsequently removed to Pineville, which place was originally called Marysville.

Macon—Organized January 6, 1837. Named for Nathaniel

Macon, of North Carolina. The first county seat was called "Box Aacle," afterward Bloomington. It was removed to Macon City in 1860.

Madison—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for President Madison. The first county seat was St. Michael, near the present capital, Fredericktown, which was located in 1821.

Maries—Organized March 2, 1855, and named for the two streams, Marie and Little Marie.

Marion—Organized December 23, 1826, and named for Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox." Palmyra, which has always been the county seat, was laid off in 1819.

Mercer—Organized February 14, 1845. Named in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer, of the Revolution, and the county seat, Princeton, was so called for the battle in which he lost his life.

Miller—Organized February 6, 1837. Named for John Miller, a colonel under Harrison in the War of 1812, Governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832, member of Congress from 1836 to 1842, etc.

Mississippi—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Father of Waters.

Moniteau—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream which flows through the western part, whose name is a corruption of the Indian word *Manitou*, meaning the Deity. California, the county seat, was laid out in 1845, and originally called Boonsboro.

Monroe—Organized January 6, 1831, and named in honor of James Monroe. Paris, the county seat, was settled upon in 1831, and named for Paris, Ky.

Montgomery—Organized December 14, 1818, and named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec. The first county seat was at Pinckney, on the Missouri, afterward it was removed to Lewiston, near the center of the county, and finally to Danville, which was laid off in 1834.

Morgan—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Daniel Morgan, who commanded the famous riflemen in the Revolution. The first county seat was at Millville, now extinct, but in 1834 it was removed to Versailles.

New Madrid—One of the original "districts." Organized

October 1, 1812. Named for the town (the county seat) which was, properly speaking, founded by Gen. Morgan, of New Jersey, in 1788.

Newton—Organized December 31, 1838. Named for Sergt. Newton, the comrade of Jasper, the Revolutionary hero. The name given to the county seat, Neosho, is a corruption of the Osage Indian word, Ne-o-zho.

Nodaway—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the stream flowing through it. The name is a corruption of *Ni-di-wah*, a Sac and Fox Indian word, meaning "hearsay." (It will be remembered that the original designation of Holt County was Nodaway.) The county seat, Maryville, was laid off in 1845, and named for the first resident lady, Mrs. Mary Graham.

Oregon—Organized February 14, 1845. Named for the territory then under discussion, in connection with which the phrase "54-40 or fight" was often heard.

Osage—Organized January 29, 1841, and named for the river which forms the greater portion of its western boundary. The Osage River was named by the French more than 100 years ago from the tribe of Indians upon its banks. The word is a corruption of *Oua-chage*, or *Ou-chage* (whence Wahsatch), and as applied to individual, means "the strong." Linn, the county seat, is named in honor of Senator Lewis F. Linn.

Ozark—Organized January 29, 1841. In 1843 its name was changed to Decatur, in honor of the famous fighting commodore, Stephen Decatur, but in 1845, its present title was restored. The first county seat was Rockbridge, near the north line; the present is Gainesville.

Pemiscot—Organized February 19, 1861. Named for the large bayou within its borders. The word signifies "liquid mud." Gayoso, the county seat, was named for a prominent Spanish official of the territorial days.

Perry—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, the hero of Lake Erie. Perryville, the county seat, was located in 1821.

Pettis—Organized January 26, 1833. Named in honor of Hon. Spencer Pettis, of St. Louis, a member of Congress from Missouri in 1828-31, and who was killed in a duel with Maj.

Thomas Biddle, on Bloody Island, in the latter year. The first county seat was at St. Helena; in 1837 it was removed to Georgetown; in 1862 to Sedalia. The last named town was laid out in 1859, and named by its founder, Gen. George R. Smith, for his daughter Sarah, who was familiarly called "Sade" and "Sed." It was first called by Gen. Smith "Sedville," but he afterward gave it the more euphonious title which it now bears.

Phelps—Organized November 13, 1857. Named for Hon. John S. Phelps, of Greene County, member of Congress from 1844 to 1862; Governor from 1877 to 1881, etc.

Pike—Organized December 14, 1818. Named in honor of Gen. Zebulon Pike, who explored the Upper Mississippi in 1805; visited Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico and other territory in the West in 1806, discovering the mountain which yet bears the name of Pike's Peak, and who was killed at the battle of York, Canada, in April, 1813. Bowling Green was laid out in 1819, and became the county seat in 1824, upon its removal from Louisiana.

Platte—Organized December 31, 1838, and named indirectly for the Platte River, which flows through it, and from which the Platte Purchase was named. Platte City, the county seat, was originally called Falls of Platte.

Polk—Organized March 13, 1835. Named in honor of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, who afterward, in 1844, became President. He had numerous admirers among the first settlers, who had known him in Tennessee before their removal to Missouri.

Pulaski—Organized December 15, 1818. Named in honor of Count Pulaski, who fell at Savannah during the Revolution.

Putnam—Organized February 28, 1845, and named for Gen. Israel Putnam. The first county seat was at Putnamville, afterward at Winchester, and finally at Harmony, whose present name is Unionville.

Ralls—Organized November 16, 1820. Named in honor of Daniel Ralls, a member of the Legislature at that time from Pike County. New London was laid out in 1819.

Randolph—Organized January 22, 1829. Named for John Randolph, of Roanoke. Huntsville became the county seat in 1830, and named for Judge Ezra Hunt.

Ray—Organized November 16, 1820, and named for Hon. John Ray, a member of the Constitutional Convention from Howard County. The first county seat was at Bluffton, but in 1828 it was removed to Richmond.

Reynolds—Organized February 25, 1845. Named in honor of Hon. Thomas Reynolds, Governor of Missouri from 1841 to 1844, in which latter year he committed suicide at the capital. His name was bestowed upon this county through the efforts of Hon. Pate Buford, his particular friend.

Ripley—Organized January 5, 1813, and named in honor of Gen. Ripley, of the War of 1812. Doniphan, the county seat, was named for Gen. A. W. Doniphan, Missouri's renowned hero of the Mexican War.

St. Charles—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was named by the French.

St. Clair—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolution. Osceola, named for the noted Seminole chief, became the county seat in 1842.

St. Francois—Organized December 19, 1821. Named for the river. Farmington, the present county seat, was not laid out until 1856.

Ste. Genevieve—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which was founded, practically, in 1763, although settled probably in 1735.

St. Louis—One of the original "districts." Organized October 1, 1812. Named for the town, which in turn was named for King Louis XV of France, having been founded by Pierre Laclede, in 1764. Clayton was made the county seat in 1875.

Saline—Organized November 25, 1820. County seats in their order have been Jefferson, Jonesboro, Arrow Rock and Marshall. The county was named for its salt springs.

Schuyler—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for Gen. Philip Schuyler of the Revolution. The first county seat was at Tippecanoe; Lancaster, the present capital, was laid out in 1845.

Scotland—Organized January 29, 1841. Named by Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy, now of Canton, in honor of the land of his ancestors. He surveyed and named the town of Edinburg in this

county, and also the town of Edina, in Knox County. The first courts in Scotland were held at Sand Hill, but in 1843 the county seat was located at Memphis.

Scott—Organized December 28, 1821. Named for Hon. John Scott, the first congressman from Missouri. The first county seat was at Benton.

Shannon—Organized January 29, 1841. Named for Hon. George F. Shannon, a prominent lawyer and politician of the State, who dropped dead in the courthouse at Palmyra, in August, 1836.

Shelby—Organized January 2, 1835. Named for Gen. Isaac Shelby, who fought at King's Mountain, in the Revolution, and was subsequently Governor of Kentucky. The first county seat was at Oak Dale, but was located at Shelbyville in 1836.

Stoddard—Organized January 2, 1836. Named for Capt. Amos Stoddard, of Connecticut, who took possession of Missouri in the name of his government after the Louisiana purchase.

Stone—Organized February 10, 1851, and named for the stony character of its soil. Galena, the county seat, was so named for the presence of that mineral in the vicinity.

Sullivan—Fully organized February 16, 1843, and named by Hon. E. C. Morelock for his native county in Tennessee. In the preliminary organization, in 1843, the county was named Highland. The first courts were held at the house of A. C. Hill, on the present site of Milan, which became the county seat in 1845.

Taney—Organized January 6, 1837, and named for Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. Forsyth, the county seat, located in 1838, was named for Hon. John Forsyth, of Georgia, who was Secretary of State of the United States from 1834 to 1841.

Texas—Organized February 14, 1845, and named for the Lone Star State. Houston, the county seat, was named for Gen. Sam Houston, the "hero of San Jacinto."

Vernon—Organized as at present February 27, 1855. Named for Hon. Miles Vernon, a member of the State Senate from Laclede County, who fought under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, and who presided over the Senate branch of the "Claib Jackson Legislature," which passed the "Ordinance of Secession," at Neosho, October 28, 1861. Nevada, the county seat, was originally

called Nevada City, and named by Col. D. C. Hunter for a town in California.

Warren—Organized January 5, 1833, and named for Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill. Warrenton became the county seat in 1835.

Washington—Organized August 21, 1813, and named for the "Father of His Country." It is claimed that Potosi, the county seat, was first settled in 1765.

Wayne—Organized December 11, 1818, when it comprised the greater part of the southern one-third of the State. It was formerly called by the sobriquet of "the State of Wayne," and latterly "the Mother of Counties." It was named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of the Revolution, the famous "Mad Anthony" of history and legend. Greenville, the county seat, was laid out in 1818, and named for the scene of Gen. Wayne's treaty.

Webster—Organized March 3, 1855, and named for Daniel Webster. The county seat, Marshfield, was named for Webster's country seat.

Worth—Organized February 8, 1861, and named in honor of Gen. William Worth, one of the prominent American commanders in the Mexican War. Grant City was laid off in 1864, and named for Gen. Grant.

Wright—Organized January 29, 1841, and named in honor of Hon. Silas Wright of New York, a leading Democratic statesman of that period. Hartville was named for the owner of the site.

There have been attempts at the creation of other counties from time to time. Dodge County, named for Gen. Henry Dodge, was organized in 1851, with a county seat at St. John, but in 1853 it was disorganized and its territory included within the limits of Putnam, of which county it had formed the western part. The organization of Donaldson, Merrimac, and perhaps two or three other counties, was never perfected.

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.

The annexed table shows the population of the State by the counties in existence at the several periods mentioned. The population of the Territory in 1810 was 20,845.

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair				2,342	8,531	11,449	15,190
Andrew				9,433	11,850	15,137	16,318
Atchison.....				1,648	4,649	8,440	14,556
Audrain.....			1,949	3,506	8,075	12,307	19,732
Barry			4,795	3,467	7,995	10,373	14,405
Barton					1,817	5,087	10,332
Bates.....				3,669	7,215	15,960	25,381
Benton			4,205	5,015	9,072	11,322	12,396
Bollinger.....					7,371	8,162	11,130
Boone... ..	3,692	8,859	13,561	14,979	19,486	20,765	25,422
Buchanan			6,237	12,975	23,861	35,109	49,792
Butler				1,616	2,891	4,298	6,011
Caldwell.....			1,458	2,316	5,034	11,390	13,646
Callaway.....	1,797	6,102	11,765	13,827	17,049	19,202	23,670
Camden				2,338	4,975	6,108	7,266
Cape Girardeau...	7,852	7,430	9,359	13,912	15,547	17,558	20,998
Carroll.....			2,433	5,441	9,763	17,445	23,274
Carter					1,235	1,455	2,168
Cass.....			4,693	6,090	9,794	19,296	22,431
Cedar.....				3,361	6,637	9,474	10,741
Chariton.....	1,426	1,776	4,746	7,514	12,562	19,135	25,224
Christian					5,491	6,707	9,628
Clark.....			2,846	5,527	11,684	13,667	15,031
Clay.....		5,342	8,282	10,332	13,023	15,564	15,572
Clinton.....			2,724	3,786	7,748	14,063	16,073
Cole.....	1,028	3,006	9,286	6,696	9,697	10,292	15,515
Cooper.....	3,483	6,910	10,484	12,950	17,356	20,692	21,596
Crawford.....		1,709	3,561	6,397	5,823	7,982	10,756
Dade				4,246	7,072	8,683	12,557
Dallas.....				3,648	5,892	8,383	9,263
Daviess			2,736	5,298	9,606	14,410	19,145
De Kalb.....				2,075	5,224	9,858	13,334
Dent.....					5,654	6,357	10,646
Douglas.....					2,414	3,915	7,753
Dunklin.....				1,220	5,026	5,982	9,604
Franklin.....	1,928	3,431	7,515	11,021	18,035	23,098	26,534
Gasconade.....	1,174	1,548	5,330	4,996	8,727	11,093	11,153
Gentry				4,248	11,980	11,607	17,176
Greene			5,372	12,785	13,186	21,549	28,801
Grundy.....				3,006	7,887	10,567	15,185
Harrison.....				2,447	10,626	14,635	20,304
Henry.....			4,726	4,052	9,866	17,401	23,906
Hickory.....				2,329	4,705	6,452	7,387
Holt.....				3,957	6,550	11,652	15,509
Howard	7,321	10,314	13,108	13,969	15,946	17,233	18,428
Howell.....					3,169	4,218	8,814
Iron.....					5,842	6,278	8,183
Jackson		2,822	7,612	14,000	22,896	55,041	82,325
Jasper.....				4,223	6,883	14,928	32,019
Jefferson	1,838	2,586	4,296	6,928	10,344	15,380	18,736
Johnson.....			4,471	7,467	14,644	24,648	28,172

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Knox				2,894	8,727	10,974	13,047
Laclede				2,498	5,182	9,380	11,524
La Fayette	1,340	2,921	6,815	13,690	20,098	22,628	25,710
Lawrence				4,859	8,846	13,067	17,583
Lewis			6,040	6,578	12,286	15,114	15,925
Lincoln	1,674	4,060	7,449	9,421	14,210	15,960	17,426
Linn			2,245	4,058	9,112	15,900	20,016
Livingston			4,325	4,247	7,417	16,730	20,196
McDonald				2,236	4,038	5,226	7,816
Macon			6,034	6,565	14,346	23,230	26,222
Madison		2,371	3,395	6,003	5,664	5,849	8,876
Maries					4,901	5,916	7,304
Marion	1,907	4,839	9,623	12,230	18,838	23,780	24,837
Mercer				2,691	9,300	11,557	14,673
Miller			2,282	3,834	6,812	6,616	9,805
Mississippi				3,123	4,859	4,982	9,270
Moniteau				6,004	10,124	11,375	14,346
Monroe			9,505	10,541	14,785	17,149	19,071
Montgomery	2,032	3,900	4,371	5,486	9,718	10,405	16,249
Morgan			4,407	4,650	8,202	8,434	10,132
New Madrid	2,445	2,351	4,554	5,541	5,654	6,357	7,694
Newton			3,790	4,268	9,319	12,821	18,947
Nodaway				2,118	5,252	14,751	29,544
Oregon				1,432	3,009	3,287	5,721
Osage				6,704	7,879	10,793	11,824
Ozark				2,294	2,447	3,363	5,618
Pemiscot					2,962	2,059	4,299
Perry	1,599	3,371	5,760	7,215	9,128	9,877	11,895
Pettis			2,930	5,150	9,392	18,706	27,271
Phelps					5,714	10,506	12,568
Pike	2,677	6,122	10,646	13,609	18,417	23,077	26,715
Platte			8,913	16,845	18,350	17,352	17,366
Polk			8,449	6,186	9,995	12,445	15,734
Pulaski			6,529	3,998	3,835	4,714	7,250
Putnam				1,657	9,207	11,217	13,555
Ralls	1,684	4,346	5,670	6,151	8,592	10,510	11,838
Randolph		2,942	7,198	9,439	11,407	15,908	22,751
Ray	1,789	2,658	6,053	10,353	14,092	18,700	20,190
Reynolds				1,849	3,173	3,756	5,722
Ripley			2,856	2,830	3,747	3,175	5,377
St. Charles	4,058	4,822	7,911	11,454	16,523	21,304	23,065
St. Clair				3,556	6,812	6,747	14,125
St. Francois		2,386	3,211	4,964	4,249	9,742	13,822
Ste. Genevieve	3,181	2,000	3,148	5,313	8,029	8,384	10,390
St. Louis	8,190	14,909	35,975	104,978	190,524	351,189	382,406
Saline	1,176	2,182	5,258	8,843	14,699	21,672	29,911
Schuyler				3,287	6,097	8,820	10,470
Scotland				3,782	8,873	10,670	12,508
Scott		2,136	5,974	3,182	5,247	7,317	8,587
Shannon				1,199	2,284	2,339	3,441
Shelby			3,056	4,253	7,301	10,119	14,024
Stoddard			3,153	4,277	7,877	8,535	13,431
Stone					2,400	3,253	4,404
Sullivan				2,983	9,198	11,907	16,569
Taney			3,264	4,373	3,576	4,407	5,599
Texas				2,313	6,067	9,618	12,206

POPULATION OF MISSOURI BY COUNTIES.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	1821.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Vernon.....					4,850	11,247	19,369
Warren.....			4,253	5,860	8,339	9,637	10,806
Washington.....	3,741	6,779	7,213	8,811	9,723	11,719	12,896
Wayne.....	1,614	3,254	3,403	5,518	5,629	6,068	9,096
Webster.....					7,099	10,434	12,175
Worth.....						5,004	8,203
Wright.....				3,387	4,508	5,684	9,712
Total.....	70,647	140,304	383,702	682,043	1,182,012	1,721,295	2,168,380

CITIES AND TOWNS.

The following table shows the population of cities and towns in the State with a population of 4,000 and upward in 1880, compared with the census of 1870:

TOWNS.	1870.	1880.	TOWNS.	1870.	1880.
Carthage.....		4,167	Moberly.....	1,514	6,070
Chillicothe.....	3,978	4,078	St. Charles.....	5,570	5,014
Hannibal.....	10,125	11,074	St. Joseph.....	19,565	32,431
Jefferson City.....	4,420	5,271	St. Louis.....	310,864	350,518
Joplin.....		7,038	Sedalia.....	4,560	9,561
Kansas City.....	32,260	55,785	Springfield.....	5,555	6,522
Louisiana.....	3,630	4,325	Warrensburg.....	2,945	4,040

CONCLUSION.

Such, in brief, is the History of Missouri, one of the foremost of the States of the Union in everything that goes to make up our Commonwealth. While there may be spots and flaws in the early records of its pioneer settlers, yet with them all this early and later history is one that must stir the blood and quicken the pulse of him who reads. Its institutions of civil and religious freedom, guaranteeing the rights of citizenship, education and worship, extending the blessings of beneficent law silently and extensively as the atmosphere about us, demand our love. Then, too, it is a State of innumerable and as yet undeveloped resources. Its soil yields almost an infinite variety of production. Within its bosom lie hid many minerals, and its forests are rich in ex-

haustless stores of timber, while its prairies are made to "bud and blossom like the rose." It is a State of the free school, the free press and the free pulpit, a trio the power of which it is impossible to compute. The free schools, open to rich and poor, bind together the people in educational bonds and in the common memories of the recitation-room and the play grounds. The free press may not always be altogether as dignified or elevated as the more highly cultivated may desire, but it is ever open to the complaints of the people; is ever watchful of popular rights and jealous of class encroachments. The free pulpit, sustained not by legally exacted tithes wrung from an unwilling people, but by the free-will offerings of loving supporters, gathers about it the thousands, inculcates the highest morality, points to brighter worlds, and when occasion demands will not be silent before political wrongs. Its power simply as an educating agency can scarcely be estimated. These three grand agencies are not rival but supplementary, each doing an essential work in public culture.

Above all this is a State of homes. Here there is no system of vast land-ownerships, with lettings and sub-lettings, but, on the contrary, the abundance and cheapness of land gives a large proportion of the population proprietary interests. To all this, add the freedom of elective franchise which invests the humblest citizen with the functions of sovereignty, and is there not reason for loving such a State?

The Missouri of to-day is not the Missouri of a decade ago. A dark period followed the close of that bitter internecine strife, so fatal to this locality, but notwithstanding all this, prosperity and progress beyond former precedents are now her portion. The area of land under cultivation is greater than ever before, and the census of 1890 will exhibit an astounding increase in every department of material industry and advancement; in a great increase of agricultural and mechanical wealth; in new and improved modes for production of every kind, in the universal activity of business in all its branches; in the rapid growth of cities and villages; in bountiful harvests, and in unexampled material prosperity prevailing on every hand. Colleges and schools of every class and grade are in the most flourishing con-

dition; benevolent institutions, State and private, are well maintained, and, as one has aptly said, "In a word our prosperity is as complete and ample as though no tread of armies or beat of drum had been heard in our borders." Surely these are not the ordinary indices of exhaustion! As to resources for the future struggle, the resources of the State will meet each legitimate call. Guiding all these is the intelligent purpose of a people whose ambition, laudable indeed, is to make Missouri in reputation what she is in reality—one of the very richest States of the Union.

The present State officials are: D. R. Francis, governor; S. H. Claycomb, lieutenant-governor; A. A. Lesuer, secretary of state; E. T. Nolan, treasurer; J. M. Wood, attorney-general; J. M. Seibert, auditor; S. Barclay, judge supreme court; Robert McCulloch, register of lands; Timothy J. Hennessey, railroad commissioner; Chris. P. Ellerbe, commissioner of insurance, appointed in March, 1889; Gen. Wickham, adjutant-general, appointed to succeed Gen. Jamieson.

Of the present State senators, Francis Marion Cockrell, born in Johnson County, Mo., October 1, 1834, was admitted to the bar in the 50's, was elected United States Senator to succeed Carl Schurz, took his seat March 4, 1876, and has been re-elected.

George Graham Vest, born in Kentucky December 6, 1830, removed to Missouri in 1853, began law practice here, was chosen a presidential elector by the Democracy in 1860, served in Claib. Jackson's Legislature in 1861, and was elected to Jefferson Davis' Congress, in which he served two years, and in the Confederate Senate for one year. He succeeded the gallant Gen. James Shields as United States Senator, took his seat March 18, 1879, and has since been re-elected.

The result of the last presidential election in Missouri is here given, that the present political standing of the State may be noticed:

VOTE BY COUNTIES AT THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1888.

COUNTIES.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Streeter, Union Labor.	COUNTIES.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Fisk, Pro.	Streeter, Union Labor.
Adair.....	1,531	2,228	55	36	Livingston.....	2,082	2,031	31	609
Andrew.....	1,691	1,976	62	8	McDonald.....	1,069	802	4	236
Atchison.....	1,464	1,554	39	308	Macon.....	3,292	2,850	71	164
Audrain.....	3,152	1,500	53	23	Madison.....	1,118	685	31	35
Barry.....	1,967	1,965	7	351	Maries.....	1,055	539	5	38
Barton.....	1,883	1,543	116	412	Marion.....	3,365	2,294	92	128
Bates.....	3,556	2,674	161	633	Mercer.....	1,097	1,921	18	17
Benton.....	1,374	1,704	9	53	Miller.....	1,190	1,593	17	39
Bollinger.....	1,303	1,090	4	5	Mississippi.....	1,312	787	28	2
Boone.....	4,068	1,512	38	26	Moniteau.....	1,430	1,448	20	397
Buchanan.....	6,369	5,011	80	139	Monroe.....	3,873	983	25	12
Butler.....	1,189	857	1	42	Montgomery.....	1,989	1,906	51	7
Caldwell.....	1,528	1,853	35	175	Morgan.....	1,362	1,260	8	2
Callaway.....	3,912	1,624	20	9	New Madrid.....	1,113	352	.....	.....
Camden.....	675	1,056	.....	.....	Newton.....	1,969	1,787	40	533
Cape Girardeau.....	1,894	2,198	21	195	Nodaway.....	2,979	3,016	97	446
Carroll.....	2,902	2,929	121	183	Oregon.....	1,157	360	6	2
Carter.....	455	292	1	.....	Osage.....	1,190	1,446	40	.....
Cass.....	3,015	2,095	104	20	Ozark.....	434	884	5	172
Cedar.....	1,434	1,424	44	404	Pemiscot.....	599	168	1	.....
Chariton.....	3,452	2,345	23	86	Perry.....	1,284	1,198	1	49
Christian.....	795	1,541	7	459	Pettis.....	3,369	3,393	77	99
Clark.....	1,791	1,724	37	.....	Phelps.....	1,183	685	12	305
Clay.....	3,628	1,133	145	1	Pike.....	3,493	2,729	75	9
Clinton.....	2,167	1,632	61	100	Platte.....	2,727	1,010	37	1
Cole.....	1,824	1,709	9	8	Polk.....	1,794	2,100	69	225
Cooper.....	2,685	2,416	7	30	Pulaski.....	1,048	662	.....	59
Crawford.....	1,172	1,253	.....	.....	Putnam.....	1,045	1,985	41	33
Dade.....	1,479	1,740	44	266	Ralls.....	1,942	816	12	4
Dallas.....	706	1,169	8	484	Randolph.....	3,481	1,890	36	120
Daviess.....	2,320	2,049	27	239	Ray.....	3,182	1,796	55	75
DeKalb.....	1,573	1,598	58	61	Reynolds.....	862	299	.....	2
Dent.....	1,172	957	16	55	Ripley.....	805	507	4	77
Douglas.....	477	1,306	.....	634	St. Charles.....	2,381	3,668	6	12
Dunklin.....	1,838	719	.....	.....	St. Clair.....	1,698	1,635	38	318
Franklin.....	2,579	3,261	31	10	St. Francois.....	2,414	1,445	44	56
Gasconade.....	556	1,735	14	4	Ste. Genevieve.....	1,167	776	1	51
Gentry.....	2,039	1,623	76	129	St. Louis.....	2,707	4,416	52	51
Greene.....	3,985	4,934	96	721	Saline.....	4,386	2,684	51	202
Grundy.....	1,363	2,344	34	37	Schuyler.....	1,329	1,042	7	20
Harrison.....	1,719	2,419	14	147	Scotland.....	1,680	1,226	24	9
Henry.....	3,289	2,634	67	217	Scott.....	1,382	629	.....	.....
Hickory.....	628	1,076	.....	164	Shannon.....	828	423	.....	.....
Holt.....	1,433	1,831	72	55	Shelby.....	2,105	1,102	95	13
Howard.....	2,578	1,278	79	1	Stoddard.....	1,919	1,064	20	2
Howell.....	1,505	1,370	32	300	Stone.....	303	852	.....	105
Iron.....	1,004	662	8	1	Sullivan.....	1,948	2,021	21	6
Jackson.....	15,663	14,347	457	295	Taney.....	471	827	10	93
Jasper.....	3,684	4,522	67	975	Texas.....	1,813	1,161	12	335
Jefferson.....	2,438	2,968	30	13	Vernon.....	4,057	2,252	.....	.....
Johnson.....	3,183	2,895	89	1	Warren.....	589	1,498	13	46
Knox.....	1,661	1,372	31	46	Washington.....	1,336	1,222	1	.....
Laclede.....	1,030	1,274	21	518	Wayne.....	1,428	1,001	4	.....
La Fayette.....	3,865	2,819	51	95	Webster.....	1,286	1,441	10	266
Lawrence.....	2,181	2,460	37	505	Worth.....	789	771	39	137
Lewis.....	2,268	1,412	23	.....	Wright.....	771	1,372	11	538
Lincoln.....	2,380	1,628	5	.....	City of St. Louis...	27,401	33,691	173	1,796
Linn.....	2,588	2,505	76	252					

In 1888 the vote for governor resulted: Francis, Democrat, 255,821; Kimball, Republican, 242,591; Lowe, Prohibition, 3,076; Manring, Union Labor, 15,349. Francis over Kimball, 13,230.

The congressmen elected in November, 1888, were Hatch,

Democrat, First District; Mansur, Democrat, Second District, Dockery, Democrat, Third District; Burnes, Democrat, Fourth District; and at special election, Booker and Wilson, Democrats; Tarnsey, Democrat, Fifth District; Heard, Democrat, Sixth District; Norton, Democrat, Seventh District; Niedringhaus, Republican, Eighth District; Frank, Republican, Ninth District; Kinsey, Republican, Tenth District; Bland, Democrat, Eleventh District; Stone, Democrat, Twelfth District; Wade, Republican, Thirteenth District, and Walker, Democrat, Fourteenth District





HISTORY OF HICKORY COUNTY.

PHYSICAL FEATURES, RESOURCES, ETC.

Geology.—Hickory County is one of Missouri's most interesting studies for the practical geologist. Here Nature's great chemist's laboratory has played with its inconceivable forces, through the geological æons of the past, writing that oldest of all history on its enduring pages of minerals and rocks, the eternal story of its creation, or at least its change from the intensely heated gases to the solids; and, passing on to the age when all this was the deep bottom of the great Silurian sea, where began the deposits that were to make the Rocky Mountains, the ragged, rough hills, the undulations of the land's surface, upon which the flowing waters were to wear the deep gorges and the wide and fertile valleys, in Nature's great and wonderful workshop, may well be studied with incomparable interest, as here is the foundation of all science — all knowledge. As every practical farmer is more or less a geologist, learning from experiment the nature and quality of the soils from which comes all that he can possess, therefore this chapter is appropriately made the leading one in the history of the county. The economic geology of Hickory County is worthy of the fullest study its people can give it, as it possesses all the lessons a successful farmer should know, as well as that special information of the mineralogist which enables him to turn to profit the vast wealth that is stored beneath the earth's surface.

Topography.—The face of the county is divided into rough and hilly timber lands and high rolling prairies. The Big Pomme de Terre enters the south line of the county about the center of

Range 22, and crooks and winds through the central part of the county, and passes into Benton County at nearly the same range point at which it enters on the south. This is the large stream of the county. Along the west banks of this stream is Rocky Ridge, which sheds west and northwest. A curious spectacle is found here in the west watershed leading away from the Pomme de Terre, or running north and parallel with it. East of the river is a divide, and from this, on the west, the streams flow northwest to the river, on the east side rising and flowing to the northeast and passing out of the county. Thus, there are found three distinct watersheds; but the trend of the whole county, as indicated by the waters, is from the south to the north, denoting that all this region of country is but the larger watershed of the Osage River.

West of the Pomme de Terre River the county is about one-half prairie, consisting of Twenty-five Mile and the Weaubleau Prairies; the former passing from south to the north nearly entirely through the county, while the other occupies the southwest corner of the county. East of the river are the Fifteen-Mile and North Prairies.

Along the larger streams are many wide second-bottoms, on which are extensive farms, the land being as rich and productive as any agricultural lands in the world. The rough, broken and rocky ridges and hills run in ranges through nearly the center of the county. There are spots too rocky for vegetation, but the grasses (especially the bluegrass), which come spontaneously when pasturing, prove favorable for the stock-raiser.

The whole face of the county is perfectly drained, and there is no stagnant water. The prairies are high and gently rolling, and from every elevation are presented as lovely landscapes as the eye ever beheld.

Streams.—Pomme de Terre River, as it flows to the north, enters Hickory County near the center of Section 5, Range 22, and passes out at the north line of the county, in the east part of Section 10, Range 22, about two miles east of a direct line through the county. Its windings form nearly a system of horse-shoes through the entire territory, the longest curve, however, from east to west, being about three miles; the many sharp

curves indicate the difficulties the waters encountered on their way among the rocks and hills. It is a strong and beautiful stream of water, fed by innumerable springs from its source to its mouth.

The Little Niangua River is the main stream on the east side of the county. The six head branches of this stream rise in Sections 20, 30 and 31, in Stark Township. Another branch, flowing north, joins it in Section 26, and passes the east line of the county in Section 24, re-entering in Section 13, where two other tributaries join it as it flows north about one mile from the east county line; passing north, it curves into Cross Timbers Township, and, turning in a southeast direction, leaves the county at Section 25, in the last-named township.

Huffman's Creek rises in Section 16, Stark Township, flowing northeast into Niangua in Section 2, in that township. Stark's Creek rises in Section 36, Range 21, Stark Township; one of its head branches rises in Section 30, and joins the main stream in Section 13; thence it flows northeasterly to Section 16, Range 20, Cross Timbers, and turns southeast and empties into the Niangua in Section 23, Range 20, in Cross Timbers Township.

Turkey Creek heads in Section 35, Township 38, Range 21, and flows northwest toward Pomme de Terre, and leaves the county at the north line in Section 8, Range 21. Branches enter it from the east, rising in Sections 14, 11, 10, and also from Benton County, flowing nearly due west.

Little Mills Creek heads in Section 34, Township 38, Range 21, flows northwest, and empties into Pomme de Terre, in Section 24. One of its branches rises in Section 32, joining the main stream in Section 30; others rise in Sections 17 and 18. Big Mill Creek rises in Section 27, Township 37, Range 21, going north to Section 10; thence west to Pomme de Terre, joining it in Section 11. It has several tributaries—one rising in Section 16, and emptying in Section 8; another in Section 27, and joining it in Section 13. Crane Creek, which heads in Dallas County, enters at Section 1, Range 21, Township 36. It has ten tributaries which join it in Township 36, Range 21, flowing northwest into the Pomme de Terre, just below Hermitage. Two tributaries flow into it at Section 31, coming respectively from

Sections 27 and 21. Lindsey Creek enters the county at the southeast corner, and passes south into Polk County, and re-enters in Section 3; running northwest, it empties into Pomme de Terre, in Section 12, Township 36, Range 22. Its principal tributary rises in Sections 27, 26 and 23, and flows west, joining it in Section 21. A spring branch rises in Section 1, Range 22, on the south county line, and flows a little west of north into the Pomme de Terre, in Section 14, Township 36, Range 22.

On the west, there is but one stream flowing east into the Pomme de Terre River; this rises in Sections 19 and 17, and, going northeast, strikes the river at Section 14, Township 37, Range 22. In the southwest corner of the county is a small stream rising in Section 1, running west and out of the county in Section 34. Three miles above this another passes out in Section 15. It rises in Sections 25 and 12, running west. The main stream in the southwest portion of the county is Weaubleau Creek. It enters from Polk County, in Section 3, Range 23, running northwesterly through Sections 3, 34, 27, 28, 21, 20, 17, 18, 13, 12, 6, and passes into St. Clair County in Section 31, Township 37, Range 22. It has six north side tributaries and one from the south. Above this, a little over two miles and running nearly parallel, is the North Branch Weaubleau, which heads in Sections 7 and 12, Township 36, Range 23, and has tributaries rising in Sections 14 and 9 on the south, and in Section 36, Township 37, Range 23, and in Sections 34, 33 and 29; a small spring stream, its two branches heading in Section 20, Township 37, Range 23, joins it in Section 30, flowing thence into St. Clair County.

Passing to the north, the next important watercourse is Hogle's Creek, which heads in Sections 34 and 15, Township 37, Range 23, and runs north and passes into Benton County in Section 7, in the northwest corner of the county. Toward the east is Little Pomme de Terre, running nearly parallel with Hogle's Creek, and about three miles distant. It rises in Section 25, Township 37, Range 23, and leaves the county on the line between Sections 10 and 11. Montgomery Branch empties into Little Pomme de Terre in Section 15. It heads in Section 4, Township 39, Range 22. Trinity Branch rises in Section 29, flows northwest, and leaves the county in Section 11.

This is nature's arrangement both for the supply of living streams of water, and for the drainage of the country. Along all these streams are springs bubbling up their clear and cold waters; indeed, the heading of all streams, and their small branches, have their rise in springs.

Soils.—A deep, black alluvial soil overspreads the prairies of the county; in many places is distributed through this soil float rock, called cotton rock, from its soft character. This soil is full of plant food, and its yields of corn, oats, wheat, sorghum, rye, potatoes, and the vegetables of this latitude, are in great abundance. The nature of the soil enables it to withstand the greatest degree of wet or dry weather, the sand and gravel substratum absorbing the excess of water rapidly, and again giving it up by capillary attraction when the drouth prevails.

The timber land has generally reddish clay soil, but often the dark loam is found in broad belts. Both these soils are good, and it is only the rough and broken hills that are frequently too rocky for cultivation or the better kinds of pastures.

Every variety of soil in the county turns, under cultivation, to the production of bluegrass, and, therefore, there is but little of the surface that is not either the best of agricultural land or pasturage. There are plateaus in the timber lands where are already some excellent farms, but the farms that cannot be excelled in the world are in the second-bottoms along the streams. These valleys are wide, and now some of the finest farms in this portion of the State are being cultivated.

The rocky hills will remain of little value, except for the minerals they may contain. On the west of them are only a stunted growth of oaks, and a few cedars; but where they are nearly free of rocks, there is a deep, rich soil, and here are great forest trees; when the underbrush shall have been removed a rich growth of bluegrass will give the finest stock pasture. The predominating soil is the dark limestone, with portions of the dark freestone and reddish clay.

Caves.—There are no well-known caves, simply because they have not been fully investigated. A short distance north of Hermitage is an opening in the side of the bluff, with every appearance of a wide-mouthed cave. Parties have gone over

300 feet into this, and report a well-defined roof and nearly level rock floor. The full extent of the opening has never been followed out, as the roof descends and becomes low at that distance. South of Hermitage is the Wild Cat Cave, which, after following about 100 yards, one finds to branch both to the right and left. No serious effort to follow this up has ever been made. In the soft cotton rock, worn by the waters into fantastic jutting bluffs, may be seen great holes and lateral openings leading back into the rocks, bearing strong indications that the wild animals once made homes here from the inclement weather, or for breeding places. In riding over the rocky ridge road along the Pomme de Terre, a strong impression is made that beneath is an unexplored world that is full of curious and fantastic regions and apartments, the knowledge of which has passed away with the native wild animals. It can readily be seen that the mouths of the caves have been closed by the debris which has gathered from the wash and the surrounding vegetable growths. The uplifts that have brought these ragged hills from the sea-bottom have been comparatively swift in their movement, and the arched and bent rocky layers indicate natural roofs and floors for great labyrinthian caves.

Minerals.—Lead, zinc, iron, and the noted Missouri potter's clay, together with baryta and tripoli, are found in portions of the county. The principal yield so far has been in zinc and lead. "Jack" is found in surface outcrops, and has been obtained in vast quantities and in numerous places. No machinery for mining this has yet been introduced, nor has there been any prospecting or attempt to follow the ore more than a few feet beneath the surface. The magnesian lime series is found nearly all over the county, and the lead and zinc ores are found inhabiting the cavities and fissures of this rock. These offer unsurpassed advantages to the miner. Heretofore no other better mining machinery than the shovel and pick has been attempted to be used, and within a few feet of the surface the waters would drive the prospectors out, when it would be necessary to select some other spot to scratch over the surface and pick up the float minerals that came to hand. Fifteen or sixteen years ago, just at the time that there came the depression in the market values of lead and zinc, the prospectors

were coming in force to the county, and, except for this depression, the mining interests would have become of immense value. A company sunk a shaft three miles south of Hermitage 115 feet deep, following a strong vein of lead, which improved at increased depth. Near that town a vein was followed forty feet, and near J. H. Jones', over a mile west, parties sunk a shaft fourteen feet deep. One peculiar feature of the country that, without improved machinery, will make prospecting for minerals difficult, if not impossible, is the fact that nearly every shaft so far that has been sunk to much depth, becomes a flowing well, the water coming with such volume that it would require a strong pump to keep it in workable order. Scientific and practical men, with modern appliances for mining, will find in Hickory County rich and bountiful harvests.

A well defined vein of Cannel coal is found on Robert Brownlee's farm, four miles southeast of Quincy. In this part of the country coal is mined from outcroppings in several localities. The vein is two and a half to three feet thick. Again, it is found outcropping in Cross Timbers Township, and at several places is mined and supplies the local trade. There has been no attempt, it seems, to learn the full extent of the coal measures in the county; but the indications are that it may, in time, be developed into a great industry.

Iron is here in inexhaustible quantities and of excellent quality and easily mined. So far this has received no attention, on account of distance of markets and the absence of transportation.

Resources.—Hickory County occupies the center of the undeveloped but naturally richest district in the world — rich in everything which contributes to the glory and splendor of modern civilization. All her resources, developed to their full extent, would support an empire in nearly all those staple products that contribute chiefly to man's necessities. Water, climate, soil, minerals and hard timbers, building rock of the finest quality, and clays yielding to the deft touch of the potter, iron in great hills and never to be exhausted, are some of the many natural resources of the county. These sources of wealth are supplemented with agricultural advantages that cannot be surpassed

anywhere. The enormous crops of grain of all kinds, but more especially corn, oats and wheat; the certainty of the annual yield, are the palpable evidences that, in this respect, Hickory County has but few peers in the rich garden of the great Northwest. Here can be raised cotton and tobacco, and side by side king corn and the staple of life for man, wheat. Apples, peaches, grapes and all varieties of small berries grow here in great perfection. These rugged hills, now considered nearly valueless, except for meager pasturage, will some day be crowned with rich vineyards. The soil being underlaid with limestone is well adapted to produce bluegrass, timothy, clover and all tame grasses.

So far, but little else than the old-time native cattle and horses have been bred in the county. In the line of improved domestic animals, there is a great future for the county — especially in cattle and horses. In the bottoms are grasses, on which, in winters of light snow, cattle will feed abundantly. Every one of the innumerable springs is an inviting spot for a creamery, and here, again, are vast stores of wealth to be developed for the thrifty husbandman. The Pomme de Terre River is to Hickory County much as is Fox River to Kane County, Illinois. Here is motive power for a vast system of machinery, the products of which may well be sent throughout the civilized world. The county has attracted but little attention, has been but little known to outsiders, because (1) it does not lie in the great highway of the westward march of empire, and (2) it has been to no pains to advertise itself. It has been settled by people representing nearly every State in the Union, and by sparse accretions from the nations of the Old World. A number of Swedes are in the east part of the county — perhaps 500 altogether — and elsewhere are a number of Germans and other nationalities. They form a cosmopolitan community, bright and active, and have been compelled to adapt themselves to their surroundings, influenced, of course, greatly by the absence of quick and cheap transportation to the world's markets. But, with the certain change, will come these necessities; and, when the density of the population per square mile taxes to the full the resources of the county, then will this region be pointed to as

one of the earth's remarkable granaries and manufactories, wherein will be a noted and wealthy population. The climate is not excelled in the great Northwest. Malaria is an unknown quantity, and the region is noted for the health of its people. On account of the elevation (about 900 feet), the purity of the air and the excellence of the water, the county will one day be one of the great health resorts. To promote these vast and inexhaustible resources, lavished so profusely on the land by nature, is the work at hand that will occupy the present generation, and so richly repay them. One of the readiest means to do this is to no longer "hide your light under a bushel." 'Tis the duty of Hickory County to tell the innumerable seekers in the old communities that here is the haven and the rest for the poor man — cheap homes, where all industry meets with quick response; and, while this marvelous statement may not be believed at first, time will justify its truth. All around, even in adjoining States, are multitudes suffering under loads of oppressive taxes that are yearly growing more grievous, or, from the killing blizzards of the North, are freezing or starving to death, or others appealing to the world's charity for sustenance. These would soon come to Hickory County, and be cured of their afflictions, did they but know what awaits them here.

The composite population mentioned above works at all times to the enlightened and liberalizing tendencies that add frankness, a cheerful hospitality and a generous breadth of view to a community. Here is found a locality free from all forms of meaningless constraint, and in the very air is a spirit of manly independence and honor that is most to be welcomed by those seeking new homes. Here the honest and industrious are helped and encouraged with generous accord, while the idle and vicious are frowned upon. Hence a warm and hearty welcome, so characteristic of the open-hearted Westerner, is extended to all worthy newcomers. It is no small matter to the home-seeker to know that he will be welcomed by all and antagonized by none. The people are ready to aid and encourage every new enterprise that may wish to enter.

In riding through the county, one is often struck with the magnificent dressed rock chimneys often running up the outside

of even log houses. Some of these huge structures would be valued ornaments to the modern seaside cottages, similar in architectural design. These are made of what is commonly called cotton rock, quite soft when first quarried, and as easily worked as soft wood; it is of a light color, and on exposure to air and light becomes very hard and firm. It always looks bright, clean and fresh. Thus the county has an incalculable supply of the fairest, cheapest and best building material to be found in the country. The jail at Hermitage has stood for over twenty years, and, to look at it, one would suppose it had just been hewn out of the solid rocks.

The timber on the uplands is, as a rule, young and thrifty oak, hickory, walnut; and everywhere is sassafras, sumac, hackberry, hard and soft maple, mulberry, dogwood, locust, and often a dense undergrowth of hazel and blackberry — all indicating the strong soil on which these varieties usually grow. The heavy timber is in the bottoms.

Corn, oats, hay, cattle, hogs and mules are the chief products for exportation. The quantity of wheat raised is modified by the recent continued low prices and the distance to haul to find transportation. One of the chief sources of sure and paying profits to the farmer is in raising mules. In this respect, the county has all the indications of successfully rivaling the famed bluegrass region of Kentucky.

Wells are easily made by digging but a few feet, and in many cases turn into flowing wells of pure and exhaustless streams of water. In the mutations of the seasons, if the time should ever come when such would be a necessity, every farmer can erect a wind-power pump and irrigate the entire farm.

This latitude is nearly the same as the extreme southern or fruit-growing portion of Illinois — so noted especially for its small berries and peaches. The soil and topography of the country renders it far superior to that section, in that there are no extremes of heat and cold known, nor are there the long drouths to destroy vegetation. Apples and peaches can be produced in variety and quality, in boundless quantities. Some large orchards have been grown, and, when it was found that the fruit would be left, on account of no markets, to rot under the trees,

the farmers curtailed this industry, and the small fruits are found growing wild in ample abundance for the home supply.

There have been no proper tests of the uplands in the timber as to their power of producing as fine tobacco as can be raised in the United States. There is but little doubt on this point, as will be some day demonstrated.

The cultivation of the yam would yield immense profits if there was only easy access to markets.

Statistics.—The population of Hickory County is 10,125, as estimated from the last school census. From the authentic records it is seen that in 1880 the county had 1,160 farms, or 142,666 improved acres. The value of improvements on the farms was \$135,314; value of farms, \$2,211,002; number of live stock, 831,876; estimated value of farm products for the year, \$497,089. The county produced, of corn, 594,278 bushels; oats, 52,193; wheat, 68,944; hay, 2,051 tons; potatoes, 11,219 bushels; tobacco, 4,562 pounds; wool, 64,227 pounds; butter, 480,416 pounds. The number of horses was 3,837, and of mules, 623; milch cows, 3,631; other cattle, 11,202; sheep, 14,149; swine, 67,986.

This showing indicates what a superior county Hickory is for raising domestic animals. The mast in the forests helps to cheapen greatly the expense of keeping stock hogs.

The assessors' books show the following: Number of horses raised in 1882, 1,690; mules, 330; neat cattle, 4,001; sheep, 77; hogs, 177; increase in other personal property, \$1,145; total valuation of personal property, \$641,375, an increase over the previous year of about \$10,000. In 1884 the total number of acres was 208,338, valued at \$816,916; number of horses, 4,577, value \$196,543; mules, 1,169, value \$38,271; asses and jennets, 35, value \$1,884; neat cattle, 17,977, value \$223,589; sheep, 11,623, value \$11,623; hogs, 20,451, value \$39,397; other live stock, 33, value \$270; moneys, notes, bonds, etc., \$182,467; all other personal property, \$151,541; town lots, 520, value \$38,241. In 1889: Number of acres, 218,561, value \$893,923; value of total town lots, \$58,171; number of horses, 5,085, value \$180,885; mules, 1,088, value \$40,393; asses and jennets, 33, value \$2,670; neat cattle, 18,363, value \$144,342; sheep, 5,681, value \$5,735;

hogs, 15,334, value \$22,646; moneys, notes, bonds and mortgages, \$149,381; all other personal property, \$114,295; total real estate, \$952,094; total personal property, \$660,191; total taxable wealth in county, \$1,612,285.

PIONEER HISTORY.

Indian Occupancy.—The first settlers in Hickory County were, it is safe to presume, different tribes of Indians, but only the very first white pioneers pressed upon the heels of the aborigines in this particular territory. The “last ditch” dividing the whites and Indians was the Pomme de Terre; when, in 1835, the dusky hunters and maidens, with their little keen black-eyed papooses, struck their tepees, and turned their faces westward. The little dwelling together of the two races was marked only by peace and friendship — the Indians wanting beads, whisky and salt, and the whites desiring furs and precious metals, with all the time a furtive eye on the rich lands which were unrolled before their vision. The Indians, by their treaty giving up these lands, retained the privilege to return for a stated number of years, in hunting expeditions. They did not exact all their legal rights under this treaty, only coming two or three times; but it was soon discovered that the whites would be exceedingly nervous about their presence in the country, the women and children especially manifesting alarm, and would trump up charges against them about killing hogs, etc. It is the born instinct of an Indian to beg and steal, and, as he had no vote, even the politicians had no hesitancy in telling the truth about him.

The Osages were on the north borders of the county, and the Sacs upon the southwest. The larger part of Hickory County was unoccupied ground between them, in which all the world could hunt and fish. In the prehistoric ages this must have been a noted resort for the powerful Western tribes who followed here the buffalo, that made of this a great breeding ground. But few traces are now found of either the buffalo or the early Indian, and there are no remains distinguishable of the Mound Builders.

White Settlement.—The names of the principal streams would indicate that the discoverers of this section were French. The Pomme de Terre (Potato) river; the Auglaise, the Gravois, the Weaubleau, etc., are unmistakable in their origin. It is equally clear that the pioneers who followed the discoverers and successfully pushed back the savages, the wild beasts and the profuse wildness of the face of the country, and effected an entrance into its dark and often nearly impenetrable woods, and crossed its swollen, bridgeless streams, were Democrats of the Andrew Jackson type—men who partook more or less of the stern nature of the old hero of New Orleans; resolute, fiery and unconquerable by nature themselves, they sincerely admired these qualities in perfection in Gen. Jackson, and hence they were greatly pleased to honor their county by giving it his character cognomen, and then further showing their admiration by appropriately naming their county seat after the favorite name of Jackson's homestead. One of the streams in Hickory County, Hogle's Creek, received its name from an Indian trader of that name, who settled at the mouth of this creek, he and his partner, Pensoneau, being the first white settlers in this part of the Osage Valley. Hogle was a German, and Pensoneau was a Frenchman. The latter was one of the French who settled in Cahokia, Illinois, one of the first settlements in that State in the eighteenth century.

Into Hickory County there came, about the same time, two streams of pioneers—one from the north, into that part which was at one period in Benton County, and the other from the south, into the southern part of the county.

The impression prevailing with the old settlers of to-day is, that probably the first arrivals were in the south part. Judge Neihardt, who prepared, in 1876, the centennial sketch of the county (which unfortunately, like all the early records, was destroyed when the court house burned), states that about the first white settlement was on Lindley Creek, near where is now Pittsburg. Here were two families as early as 1832, the Zumalts and Ingleses; but which came first, or whether they came together, could not be ascertained. Their given names, or what became of their descendants, is not known. The fact is that others of

the pioneers all attest that these individuals were living there when they first knew of the locality.

E. F. Halbert, postmaster at Hermitage, who has lived in the county since 1842, says that he was often told by Andrew Vandever that this county was his birthplace (born, probably, some years before 1832). The Vandevers settled on Stark Creek, about twelve miles east of Hermitage. Settlements were known to have existed in the southeast part of the county as early as 1832.

In the northwest part was Judge Joseph C. Montgomery, who settled on what became the Samuel Walker place. After him was named Montgomery Township, when it was first formed (a part of Benton County) in 1835. At that time he was one of the county judges of Benton County. Samuel Judy settled on the southwest quarter of Section 33, on the place now owned by Mrs. S. Lollar, a short distance south of Quincy, and for years this was called Judy's Gap, on account of being the narrow strip which joins Twenty-five Mile Prairie and Hogle Creek Prairie, and where the timber of Little Pomme de Terre and Hogle Creek nearly join. Near Judy's was John Graham. It is known that these families had settled there prior to or in the year 1833.

In the northeast portion, west of the town of Cross Timbers, on North Prairie, was a settlement, probably as old as any in the county. There were enough settlers there as early as 1833 to form an organization of the Primitive Baptist Church at the house of Washington Young. The ancient church records give the names of the first members of this church as James Dawson, John Potter, Daniel Lake, Nancy Young, Ann Foster, Nancy Holloway, Nellie Dawson and James Richardson. The preachers for this denomination were James Richardson, James H. Baker, Hezekiah Parker, Daniel Briggs, Marcus Monroe and James Walker.

The military road, or the "old road," was the first known appearance of an English-speaking people in this part of Missouri. This passed through Hickory County, as it ran from Boonville on its way to Springfield, Missouri, and thence to Fayetteville, Arkansas. This road, which had been used as early



AN EARLY HABITATION.

as 1821, was regularly cut out, and made a proper United States road by act of Congress in 1835.

The above list of very first settlers probably comprises all who were here prior to 1833. Of course, all who came in before the formation of the county, in 1845, are to be reckoned as the county's pioneers. It was soon after 1833 that the great tide of Eastern emigration set in toward the West. General Jackson vetoed the United States Bank in 1832, and following this was the wild scheme of private banks in great numbers, and often by those who proposed no other capital than "talk," on which to found their institutions. These, instead of seeking a place of habitation in the busy haunts of men, rather avoided them as much as possible, so as to get their bills in circulation as far away from home as they could, and also to make it more difficult for the bills to find their way to the parent bank for redemption. They flooded the country with cheap money, and in every way encouraged the people to borrow money for all manner of speculation. Four years, from 1832 to 1836, were characterized by a reckless spirit of speculation unknown up to that time in the history of the country. The main field for speculators then was in the wild lands of the Northwest. Vast sums of this money found its way to the land offices, and, as fast as the Government could open land offices and surveyors could survey and sectionize the lands, great crowds would besiege the offices eager to invest in lands. It was in this year that the surveyors from Boonville surveyed, on their way South, the lands in the upper half of Benton County. In the midst of the wildest of this wild spirit of speculation in 1836, President Jackson issued his famous circular instructing the land offices to receive in pay for lands only gold and silver. The "wild-cat" bills were then sent to the banks for redemption, and then came the memorable crash of 1837, which sent financial ruin to the borrowers of the country. While depressing business in all the old States, it had stimulated a wave of emigration to the West that has never stopped, and that perhaps in the course of affairs would not have started for many years after 1833-36. Hickory County, although at a distance from the great waterways leading emigration westward, caught some of the emigrants, and the real commencement of the settlement of the county may

be fixed as at that time. About that time, too, the county west of the Pomme de Terre was opened to white settlers. In 1839, Archibald Cock, a name afterward well known in the Turk-Jones "Slicker war," made a settlement just north of Quincy, and Abraham C. Nowell began his improvements three miles northwest of Cock's.

Three brothers, James, Samuel and Robert McCracken, came in 1837; Samuel made his improvement on Section 26; Robert settled on Section 27, Township 36, Range 23. In this township, in 1837, had located Nathaniel Holland, William B. Bodine, Russell M. Morgan, William G. Baynham, Bird Estes, John P. Rogers, Thomas Holland, William J. Metcalf. This was at that time the strongest settlement in the county.

John Starks had settled on Stark's Creek, whence its name. His place is about twelve miles east of Hermitage.

Turk-Jones Affray.—A short distance south of Cock's, there settled in 1839, the noted Turk family, consisting of the father, Col. Hiram K. Turk, and four sons, James, Thomas J., Nathan and Robert. The family came from Tennessee, and their arrival here and the bloody vendetta which soon after arose between them and the Jones brothers, who lived a little north in what is now Benton County, form one of the most terrible and bloody chapters in the whole range of the history of border settlements. Montgomery Township was then in Benton County, and Turk's house was in 1840 a voting place. The Turks were magnificent specimens of physical manhood, tall, straight, lithe and muscular. Gray-headed men now, who were boys then, often relate that no man ever made so strong impression upon them at first sight as did Col. Turk. His commanding person and courtly carriage, the elegance of his dress and dignity of manners, were a revelation to them. The family had all received good educations for that day, and all knew well the civility and politeness of gentlemen. The boys were disposed to dissipate, tending largely to racing horses and gambling. The four Jones brothers were the opposite of the Turks in everything except animal courage and physical prowess.

The first act of the drama opened at the August election, 1840, at Turk's house. The Turks had a store—no doubt the

first ever kept in what is now Hickory County—and sold liquor among other things. A large portion of the voters on that day having freely imbibed, a difficulty arose between James Turk and Andy Jones, and a general free fight was inaugurated. The Turks were the victors, it seems, and no one was seriously hurt. The Jones party rushed into court, and had the Turks arrested and bound over. Abraham C. Nowell, a quiet and peaceable farmer, was, most unfortunately, a witness against the Turks. When he was on his way to court, on the morning of April 3, 1841, in company with Julius Sutliff, a near neighbor of the Turks, he was overtaken at the branch near Arch. Cock's house by James Turk, who objected to his (Nowell's) testimony against him. Some words followed, when Turk dismounted, and, drawing his pistol, approached Nowell, who was unarmed; the latter, however, secured Sutliff's gun, and, as his opponent rapidly advanced, shot him dead. Nowell's friends advised him to flee the country, which he did, but returned at the next term of the court, and was tried and acquitted. Open and relentless war was now declared by the Turks against the Joneses and their clan. The next move was the arrest or kidnaping of Morton, a relative of the Joneses, and sending him back to Alabama, to be tried for killing a sheriff of that State when the officer was in the act of arresting him. This act increased the members of the Jones party, and added to it some of the prominent men of that day. The Turks were recruited, on the other hand, by the bad conduct of the Joneses and their cronies, and they were openly charged by the Turks and others with stealing horses and other stock. In the future developments of this affray, it came out that the Jones party regularly organized their clan, and swore them in, one of their first purposes being to kill Col. Hiram K. Turk, who had been arrested and bound over for kidnaping Morton. Jabez Harrison, when he was whipped by the Turks, confessed that the Jones party, led by Andrew Jones, had entered into a conspiracy to kill Hiram K. and Tom Turk. July 17, 1841, Hiram K. Turk was shot from ambush, and soon after died. He had been to Squire Alexander Breshears' to attend a lawsuit, and was returning, in company with Alex. and Thomas Cox, E. T. Condley (these parties all

lived in now Hickory County, near Turk's), and Andrew Turk. The last, though bearing the name, was not related to the other Turk family. Col. Turk was shot in a brushy hollow on Breshears' prairie, near where is now Quincy, near the house of Sampson Norton. Andy Jones and others were indicted for this murder, and on trial were acquitted. Joseph C. Montgomery was foreman of the grand jury which returned the bills of indictment. When the trial was over, the Turk party, becoming convinced that perjury was so easy, and that there was but one course open to them, took the law in their own hands. Tom Turk became the leader on his side, and had a trusty following of about one hundred men. On the other side, Andy Jones was principal. The Turk party gathered Friday, January 28, 1842, moved down in force upon the Jones neighborhood, intending to kill their enemies, and drive their confederates out of the county. They failed to find any one of the Jones boys at home, but, securing Thomas Meddows, took him out and whipped him with roasted hickory withes ("slicking," as they called it) so severely that he soon after died. William Brookshire was also subjected to treatment almost as severe. Luther White was also whipped, and then John A. Whitaker. Afterward, finding Jabez L. Harrison at Samuel Brown's store, these vengeance-seekers gave him a cruel whipping, and it was then they made him confess to the conspiracy to kill Turk. After each whipping, the victims and many others were warned to leave the county within ten days. No secret was made of naming those whom it was intended to kill on sight. Such was the state of excitement that the militia were called out, and, under command of Captain Holloway, were in Benton County quite a while. The Jones party had their headquarters in Warsaw, at "Dutchfort," as a saloon kept by a German was called, while the Turks rendezvoused at Hastian's Hotel. At one time, while the military were still there, a party of 100 of the Turks came down to attack the Jones party, then quartered at what is now Lemon's hotel. Captain Holloway prevented an encounter on this occasion. Several of the Jones party were killed in personal encounters in the meantime. The Jones party were finally either killed or driven out of the country, and went to Texas.

Nathan Turk followed, and was instrumental in exterminating the last of them, several of whom were hanged for cattle stealing. Nathan was subsequently killed in Shreveport in a broil over a game of cards, and thus ended the Turk-Jones vendetta.

In the above account, it is only attempted to give the main outlines as they apply to the chief parties on the two sides. During the two years the vendetta raged, there were many of the best citizens in the country involuntarily more or less drawn into the dreadful affair, and thus some of the best people were at times visited by the "slickers," men often finding it necessary to bravely defend their homes. After the Joneses had been driven out of the country, Tom Turk and Isaac Hobbs secreted themselves near Nowell's house, and, when he opened his door one early morning and stepped out, shot him dead. Over this assassination Tom Turk and his accomplice soon after quarreled, and Hobbs waylaid and shot him to death.

LAND ENTRIES AND CUSTOMS.

The land in Hickory County was surveyed and sectionized in 1838. The first land entries were by William J. Metcalf and Robert H. McCracken, October 22, 1838. Twelve parties entered land that year, and in 1839 the number largely increased. The following are the list of early land entries, given by townships:

Township 35, Range 21.—Eliza Ingles, November 22, 1843; southeast southeast Section 5. George W. Pollock, December 8, 1857; southeast Section 1. Henry Manship, December 17, 1858; west half southwest Section 1. Mary A. Ramsey, May 26, 1854; northwest northwest Section 1, and northeast northeast Section 2. John Fisher, June 22, 1856; south half northwest Section 2. Henry O. Gilger, December 18, 1858; west half southwest Section 4. Jesse Zumalt, August 4, 1853; northwest northwest Section 4. John C. Pitts, April 29, 1854; northwest northeast Section 5, and northeast northwest same. Jesse Zumalt, south half northeast and southeast northwest Section 5. John McBride, November 13, 1857; west half southwest Section 5. Jonathan L. Rix, February 9, 1857; southwest northeast Section 6. Robert Allen, January 11, 1856; southeast

northwest Section 6. John Richards, March 16, 1857; northwest northwest Section 6. Meredith Richards, July 26, 1853; west half southwest Section 6.

Township 35, Range 22.—John Richards, December 22, 1846; west half northwest Section 1. Richard W. Pitts, December 22, 1846; southeast Section 1. John N. Pitts, November 20, 1849; southeast northeast Section 4. Wyatt C. and James Williamson, November 20, 1849; northeast southeast Section 5. Green Lutrell, July 19, 1852; southwest southwest Section 4. Barney Pitts, January 6, 1852; east half northeast and north half northwest Section 4. George W. Still, October 3, 1857; southeast Section 6. Thomas Spillman, November 29, 1853; northeast northeast Section 6. John Blair, October 5, 1857; west half northwest and north half southwest Section 6. Jeremiah D. Brannen, September 22, 1857; southwest Section 1.

Township 35, Range 23.—Robert B. Runyan May 31, 1839; southeast and east half southwest Section 3. Armisted Runyan, May 31, 1839; south half northeast and northeast northeast Section 3. James B. Malock, December 3, 1839; east half southwest Section 1. James C. Kerchival, May 31, 1839; east half northeast Section 2. William R. Vestal, April 30, 1839; west half northeast Section 2, and east half northwest same. James McCracken, June 25, 1840; southwest Section 2. John H. Taylor, October 15, 1839; northwest northwest Section 3. James Turner, October 23, 1840; northwest northeast Section 4, and west half southwest Section 3.

Township 35, Range 24.—Amos Richardson, November 20, 1839; southwest Section 1. George W. Pond, April 17, 1840, northeast northwest Section 3. William W. Ritchey, December 23, 1843; northeast northeast Section 3. Jackson Richardson, February 10, 1848; northwest northeast Section 2.

Township 36, Range 21.—Jonas Brown, May 20, 1842; southeast Section 18. Jacob A. Ramans, May 18, 1847; southeast southeast Section 14. Abraham Lindsey, September 24, 1847; east half southwest Section 14. James H. Gallaher, June 6, 1856; southeast Section 4. Henry Airhart, June 10, 1857; north half southwest Section 15. Daniel Durby, November 9, 1853; southeast northwest Section 16. James A. Robertson,

November 30, 1853; southeast northeast Section 10. Benj. F. Fugate, October 3, 1823; southwest northwest Section 14. Elijah Darby, southwest northeast Section 14. Charles F. Shook, January 7, 1852; northwest northeast Section 13. Sylvester C. Fletcher, October 7, 1853; northeast northeast Section 13. Michael Bower, February 20, 1852; east half southeast Section 13. Thomas Glanville, September 28, 1848; southeast northwest and northeast southwest Section 13. Barney Pitts, August 1, 1852; southwest southwest Section 28. Sandy Richards, August 1, 1853; northwest southeast Section 28. William Haverstick, November 23, 1846; northwest Section 21. Josiah Brown, January 9, 1851; south half northeast Section 20. Andrew J. Lopp, December 23, 1844; southeast southwest Section 20. John C. Pitts, August 1, 1853; south half Section 32. David Norfleet, July 7, 1848; east half northeast Section 25. Mark Andrews, August 6, 1849; west half northeast Section 25. Elijah F. Yeager, March 5, 1846; west half southeast Section 24. Jacob Reser, July 5, 1848; northeast Section 24. Eliza D. Yeager, February 20, 1852; east half southeast Section 24. Mark Andrews, August 6, 1849; north half southeast Section 25.

Township 36, Range 22.—Abraham Charlton, November 20, 1849; west half northeast Section 15, and northwest northwest Section 14. Thomas M. Brown, July 26, 1853; east half southeast Section 13. Josiah Brown, December 19, 1846; northwest northeast Section 13. Young T. Skinner, July 27, 1853; northwest southwest Section 13. Abraham Charlton, July 27, 1853; northwest southeast Section 14. Same, November 20, 1849; southwest northwest Section 14. Same, August 23, 1847; south half northeast Section 15. James Dooley, April 17, 1852; south half northeast Section 10. Richard Brown, November 1, 1849; east half northeast and east half southeast Section 24. Michael W. Dorman, January 6, 1852; south half northeast Section 25. Young N. Pitts, July 26, 1853; northwest southeast Section 35. Barney Pitts, August 23, 1847; northwest northeast Section 33. Elizabeth Washburn, August 23, 1847; northwest southeast Section 28. James G. Pitts, August 23, 1847; east half southwest Section 21. William Washburn, March 17, 1852; southwest southwest Section 21.

Township 36, Range 23.—Nathaniel Holland, December 7, 1838; southwest Section 3. William B. Bodine, December 7, 1838; southeast Section 4. William M. McCarroll, August 16, 1839; southeast Section 15. Preston H. Owings, April 5, 1839; southwest southwest Section 15. Russell M. Morgan, December 7, 1838; east half southwest Section 17. Stephen Mitchell, November 5, 1839; east half southeast Section 18. Isaac M. Cruce, August 3, 1841; south half southwest Section 18. William Hawkins, October 23, 1840; northwest Section 18. Urias H. Owings, December 9, 1840; west half southwest Section 7. William G. Baynham, December 28, 1838; west half northwest Section 6. John C. Farmer, December 19, 1839; northeast northeast Section 6. James Bryans, August 24, 1839; east half Section 5. Bird Estes, November 19, 1838; northwest Section 5. John P. Rogers, December 26, 1838; east half northeast Section 5. J. H. Henderson, April 27, 1839; southwest southwest Section 40. Thomas Holland, December 7, 1838; east half southwest, west half southeast Section 11. William J. Metcalf, October 22, 1838; northeast Section 27. Samuel Judy, December 22, 1838; northwest Section 21. Robert H. McCracken, October 22, 1838; southeast Section 27. Samuel McCracken, December 22, 1839; west half southwest Section 26. Samuel H. Arbuckle, December 10, 1839; east half northeast Section 26. Isham Bradley, January 16, 1839; southeast southwest Section 25. Archibald Blue, December 7, 1839; northeast southwest Section 25. Chasteen Linderman, February 26, 1840; southwest northeast Section 25. William B. Ball, June 13, 1839; southeast northwest Section 25. Edward S. Whitehead, August 14, 1839; west half northwest Section 25. Samuel H. Arbuckle, December 10, 1839; east half northeast Section 26.

Township 36, Range 24.—William G. Baynham, December 28, 1838; east half northeast Section 1. Thomas Chessur, March 8, 1839; southwest northeast Section 13. William Hawkins, October 23, 1840; east half Section 11. Nathan Boswell, July 26, 1841; west half northeast Section 15. Samuel W. Harris, June 1, 1841; northwest Section 15. Nathan Boswell, May 27, 1842; southeast Section 12. Jesse H. Standifer, July 7, 1853; southwest northwest and northwest southwest Section 13. Samuel

W. Harris, June 1, 1841; northwest Section 35. Daniel B. Clardy, October 8, 1839; southeast and east half southwest Section 24.

Township 37, Range 20.—Lewis B. Hawkins, July 19, 1853; southwest northwest Section 2. William H. Gregory, September 30, 1853; north half northwest Section 18. John Mabary, July 8, 1853; southeast and north half northeast Section 26. John Little, July 13, 1854; northeast northeast Section 35. Charles A. Pippin, August 5, 1853; northwest northwest Section 34. Jonathan Dennis, August 5, 1853; south half southwest Section 28. John Miller, May 29, 1849; northwest southwest Section 32. Joel Harlow, July 26, 1853; southwest northeast Section 30. Joseph C. Eldridge, February 27, 1852; southeast southwest Section 30.

Township 37, Range 21.—Jesse Driskill, September 2, 1844; east half northeast Section 14. Jeremiah Fisher, June 28, 1848; southwest southwest Section 13 and south half southeast Section 14. Luke Palmer, November 28, 1843; northeast Section 15. William D. Foster, August 22, 1849; east half southeast Section 15. Alfred H. Foster, July 19, 1849; northwest northwest and south half northwest Section 14. Alexander Foster, November 28, 1843; northeast northeast Section 27. Barnabas Busch, November 25, 1843; northwest northeast and south half northeast Section 34. John Dollarhide, August 4, 1853; southwest southwest Section 30. Martha Foster, August 2, 1853; southwest southeast Section 35. William Erwin, May 9, 1854; west half southeast Section 36.

Township 37, Range 22.—Joseph Blackwell, June 28, 1848; southeast southeast Section 10. Andrew C. Richey, November 20, 1848; northeast northwest Section 14. Allen Moody, September 16, 1850; northeast southwest Section 15. George W. Blackwell, July 16, 1853; east half northwest Section 10. Joseph Blackwell, June 28, 1848; northwest northwest Section 14. Thomas Davis, March 13, 1847; southwest northeast Section 23. George B. Alexander, August 13, 1849; southeast northeast Section 23. William Waldo, April 23, 1847; southwest southeast Section 23. Andrew C. Richey, October 30, 1848; south half southwest Section 23. Samuel Weaver, July 22, 1853; southwest

northwest Section 35. William M. Dorman, January 29, 1852; northeast southwest Section 23. Thomas Davis, June 5, 1848; northwest northwest Section 28.

Township 37, Range 23.—Aaron Yarnell, May 24, 1841; northeast Section 21 and southwest Section 11. Hiram Yarnell, May 24, 1841; east half northwest Section 11. Enoch Lester, August 19, 1840; southwest Section 18. John J. Thomas, November 30, 1838; west half northwest Section 4. Bradford L. Dozier, November 28, 1853; southeast southeast Section 14. Milly Millsaphs, May 20, 1854; southwest northwest Section 10. Benjamin Miller, December 9, 1839; southeast Section 8. John T. Thomas, January 2, 1839; northeast southeast Section 5, and, by same, November 30, 1838, west half northwest Section 4, and east half northeast Section 5. Joseph C. S. Howell, March 30, 1839; northwest Section 17. Hugh C. Donahue, December 16, 1839; northwest southeast and northeast southwest Section 17. Richard Cruce, October 2, 1839; southwest Section 27. Matthew Woodruff, March 1, 1839; northeast northeast Section 36. Isaac Elam, June 15, 1839; southwest northeast Section 32.

Township 38, Range 20.—Benjamin F. McMullen, July 31, 1848; northwest Section 11. Newberry Hobbs, May 31, 1853; southwest northwest Section 16. Thomas G. Roney, June 18, 1858; southwest and west half southeast Section 7. Alexander M. Huffman, April 7, 1852; southeast southwest Section 35. John C. Green, August 10, 1853; northeast southeast Section 23. Solomon Mitchell, January 17, 1854; southwest southwest Section 31.

Township 38, Range 21.—Nathan Lucker, January 20, 1848; northeast Section 16. William Jenkins, January 30, 1845; west half northwest Section 9. William R. Donnell, March 10, 1849; west half southwest Section 8. George R. Daniel, October 31, 1843; west half southeast Section 7. James Byrnside, October 10, 1843; northwest Section 7. Sterling B. Miles, November 3, 1849; northwest Section 27. James D. Donnell, July 8, 1848; northwest southwest Section 22. John Cooksey, June 6, 1848; west half northeast and east half northwest Section 21.

Township 38, Range 22.—Alexander Breshears, April 5, 1847; northeast southeast Section 10. Sampson Norton, March

30, 1847; northeast northeast Section 8. John W. Quigg, November 20, 1847; northeast northwest Section 20. Henry C. Butler, June 9, 1851; northeast southwest Section 20. George B. Alexander, April 2, 1852; southeast southwest Section 32. Samuel Walker, January 26, 1852; northeast southeast Section 31. Harrison H. Jamison, December 2, 1853; southwest southeast Section 29.

Township 38, Range 23.—Ansel Cook, August 28, 1845; west half southeast Section 10. Elisha Cook, January 26, 1843; west half northwest Section 9, and east half northeast Section 8. Albert Crouch, November 4, 1853; southeast northeast Section 17. Jonathan Harris, July 18, 1853; east half southeast Section 17. Christopher Z. Harryman, August 11, 1853; northeast southeast Section 8. William Woodrum, July 12, 1853; east half northwest Section 33. Isaac M. Cruce, October 11, 1843; west half northwest Section 33, and east half northeast Section 32. Henry Whilton, November 26, 1847; north half southeast Section 32. Ephraim Jamison, May 30, 1842; west half northeast and east half northwest Section 29. Abraham C. Nowell, June 25, 1842; west half northeast Section 19. Elisha Cook, June 5, 1848; east half northeast Section 19. Gladis Nowell, December 21, 1842; east half southwest Section 19. Nowell T. Kenedy for Fanny Kenedy, October 11, 1843; east half southwest Section 29. Charles S. Brent, February 2, 1848; southwest southwest Section 33. Henry Whitlow, November 26, 1847, northeast southeast Section 32.

Customs.—The early pioneers had customs in common with the dangers and hardships which met such hardy nation-builders as they fought their slow and wonderful way from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. They had left behind them the resources of civilization, and were compelled to rely wholly upon their own quick wits and keen intelligence in every emergency. They perforce were, therefore, trained in the best school in the world to breed up a race of men not born to be slaves—that of self-reliance and the broadest principles of independence. They faced the rough side of life, but that made their natures strong and tough. Beneath their coonskin caps were strong and vigorous brains, and enwrapped in the leather hunting-shirts were as

brave hearts as ever pulsed with the blood of life. There was nothing effeminate in their natures, and they were as resolute as they were generous. From head to foot they made their own clothes. Help was freely given to build the newcomer's house, which would be put up in a day and dedicated with a grand frolic at night. A "yarb" doctor would supply the place of the "medicine man" among the Indians. He used in his practice herbs, chants, faith, magic or humbug, or all combined. The people were superstitious and very credulous, but they did not believe the Indian as a rule, no matter how plausible his story. They put their entire faith in the Lord, but always carried their guns to "meetin'." It is a noticeable fact that a "still" was always provided before a church was built. Never was a people more sociable and neighborly, but, when a feud once arose, in no instances in history were men more implacable. "Here's a heart for any fate," was true of every draught they swallowed, whether from the still or the bubbling spring. The men engaged in the chase for the meat for their families; the boys fished and trapped, while the women tended their truck-patches and spun and wove the domestic goods required. Many a pioneer made his own leather jerkin. In that generation distances were less than now, with all our railroads. On foot, horseback or the family ox-cart, one thought nothing of the trackless miles before him to visit a neighbor, or to go to church or to mill. None were rich, but men among them lived to venerable years who never saw a pauper.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Boundary.—The act of the Legislature organizing Hickory County, bears date of February 14, 1845. It directed the three commissioners to meet in March, at the house of Joel B. Halbert (improperly spelled in the act with an o). The boundary lines of the county were described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Township thirty-seven north, of Range twenty west; thence north to the northeast corner of Section twelve, Township thirty-eight north, of Range twenty west; thence west along the section line [sectional line] to the northwest corner of Section seven, Township thirty-eight north, and of Range twenty-three west; thence south on the range line to the southwest corner of Township thirty-seven north, of Range twenty-three west; thence west to the northwest corner of Section

three, Township thirty-six north, of Range twenty-four west; thence south on [along] the sectional line to the southwest corner of Section three, in Township thirty-five north, of Range twenty-four west; thence east on [along] the sectional lines to the *north* [south] east corner of Section one, Township thirty-five north, of Range twenty-one west; thence north on the range line to the northwest corner of Township thirty-six north, and Range twenty west; thence east *on* [along] the township line to the place of beginning.

The boundary lines here remained as originally made; the only apparent change being the correction of the clerical error which described the line as running to the northeast instead of the southeast corner of Section 1.

The three commissioners to locate the permanent seat of justice for the county — Henry Bartlett, William Lemon and James Johnson — duly met at Dr. Halbert's. Judge Halbert's house was on the Buffalo and Warsaw road, on the west side of North Prairie, about nine miles northeast of Hermitage, where Jeremiah Young now resides.

The governor appointed Amos Lindsey presiding judge, and Joel B. Halbert and Thomas Davis associate judges of the county court. They held their first meeting to perfect their county organization at Judge Halbert's house — the temporary seat of justice. Alfred H. Foster qualified as clerk, and John S. Williams, sheriff. The court divided the county into five municipal townships, as follows: Montgomery, Center, Stark, Tyler and Green. These were made voting precincts. The county was divided into school districts, and numbered respectively from one to fifty. These important preliminaries being effected, the court adjourned.

Township Formation.—Montgomery Township was formed while the north part of the county was a part of Benton County, and named for Judge Joseph C. Montgomery, who was one of the county court in the formation of the county. In the establishment of Hickory, the judge became one of its citizens, and all that part of the original township south of the north line of the county retained its name and boundary lines in the new county. It contained eighty-eight sections and formed the northwest part of the county. Its south line was along the range line between Townships 36 and 37, to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 37, Range 22; thence north along the section lines to the north line of the county.

Tyler Township included all that portion of the county south of Montgomery to the south and west county lines. Its east line was extended to and runs with the river by act of the court in 1881.

Stark Township lying east of Montgomery, occupied all the territory in the northeast part of the county.

Greene Township occupies the southeast portion of the county.

Center Township, as its name indicates, was the central territory of the county, Hermitage being near its central part. Its territory was extended south to the southwest corner of Section 9, Township 36, Range 22, then following the river to the southwest corner of Section 1, Township 36, Range 21; thence due east to the northeast corner of Section 9, Township 31, Range 21; thence due north to its old eastern boundary line.

Cross Timbers Township was formed by the county court in 1873, and it became the north and northeast part of the county, being mostly carved from the territory of Stark Township. In 1881 its west boundary line was reduced to run with the river north and south.

Weaubleau Township, which was formed at the May term of the county court in 1881, was taken from the west side of Tyler Township, and it now forms the southwest corner of the county, being six sections wide and seven sections from north to south.

Wheatland Township was carved from Montgomery and Cross Timbers Townships in 1881. Its south line is Tyler Township, its east line starting north at the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 36, Range 21, and along the sectional lines to the southeast corner of Section 32, Township 37, Range 21; thence due east to the Pomme de Terre River; thence along that stream to the north county line.

County Seat.—Jacob A. Rowans was appointed county seat commissioner, and the new county was hardly on its feet when arose the natural rivalry between the east and west side of the river for the location of the county capital. As noticed, the first meeting was fixed by law at the house of Judge Halbert, on the east side of the river. The good people of the west side were wide awake, and brought sufficient influence to bear upon the authorities to cause them to fix the second meeting at Heard's Spring, a little north of where Wheatland now stands — the farm

of John Heard. Upon the argument that turnabout is fair play, the west side gained the first decided advantage in removing the court from the east to the west side. Probably they held out the hope to those opposing that, after they had it one term, it could go back again to the other side. If this was done, the promise was delusive, as the seat of justice has since remained on the west side of the river. The county seat commissioners struggled mightily with the great question of Halbert's or Heard's, and soon came to the conclusion that a fair compromise was the only way out of the troublous question. Therefore the most eligible place to be found, and nearly half way between the two points, was selected on the banks of the dividing river. If the location chosen had been over the river, half and half, as it were, the result would have been most happy, and the wild contention on the subject have at once and forever ceased. Upon a close examination of the final action of the commissioners in choosing the spot they did, it brings to light the remarkable shrewdness displayed in complying to the letter with the demands of both sides. They—commissioners and friends—selected a clear day, and about noon came to a place where the river made a sharp loop and turned nearly due south in its course; by looking at their shadows, it was seen that they were on the east side of the stream, and, not having crossed that day, they knew in fact they were on the west side. What more could grasping, hungry county-seaters want? The town stood on the east bank of the river, and that was the main thing desired. No Delphian oracle ever was so adroit in reconciling conflicting circumstances. These county-seat choosers have embalmed their memories in this remarkable feat of founding a city and building it on the east bank, while in fact it stands on the west side of the river. Evidently nature had looked out for this very thing, as the town is on the only spot, and that, too, almost in the center of the county, where this equitable and just division of the conflicting claims of the east and west sides could be so happily adjusted. It is on the northwest of the southeast of Section 23, Township 37, Range 22. Then no one lived at the place, and hence no carping critics could accuse the commissioners of being influenced in their choice by the temptations held out by some resident's "clearing."

As soon as the county heads were notified of the location of the permanent county seat, Clerk A. H. Foster moved the county seat to its new home. Perhaps the records were in his hat, weighted down with a bandana handkerchief, and, thus loaded, the "movers" arrived at Hermitage, and their first "seat of justice" was a stump, which still stands as a memento of those stirring times. It is on the side of the road leading to the south ferry. Mr. Foster and the records had hardly left Heard's Spring, before there rose up a new party to the county-seat question. This was no other than Mr. Heard and his followers, who had tasted the sweets of having the seat of power, and they longed to retain it. So far as the west side was concerned, it was a house divided against itself—Wheatland and Hermitage. The east side now turned about and championed the cause of Hermitage, and now, for forty years, the contest has gone on; but victory has always resulted in favor of Hermitage. Those favoring removal to Wheatland have, generally, included John Heard, John W. Quigg, Amos Paxton, William Paxton, Samuel Walker, H. C. Butler and V. Bennett; while the opposition to removal has been sustained by Judge Halbert, Thomas Davis, A. H. Foster, Williams, Doak, James D. Donnell, W. E. Dorman, and others. The Wheatland party secured enough petitioners in 1864 to have the question submitted to a vote at the general election. Under the law it required a two-thirds vote to make the removal. The project was defeated by a very small majority. There was much interest, and hard work done in the campaign by the respective champions. In 1872 the matter was again submitted to a vote, and again a spirited campaign was inaugurated. On election day one party had taken possession of the southeast corner of the court house square, and opened their last and strongest argument. Unfortunately, the zeal of some of the participants overcame their judgment, and it is Judge Neihardt's recollection that he was the worst wounded man on that day (though not a partaker in its pleasures), a rock, thrown with force at some one else, coming near hitting his head. The election, however, was a signal triumph for Hermitage. Had not the court house burned, this last vote would, no doubt, have permanently settled the question; but the result of the fire has kept it alive in

the shape of a refusal to vote bonds to build a new structure. The county now has no court house, and it is impossible to say exactly when a new one will be built.

County Buildings.—The first court house, built in 1847, was a story and a half frame, on lot 1, block 1, on the south-east corner of the square — where is Dorman's old store-room. It was burned in 1852, and for the next eight years the county had no court house. Then the two-story brick was erected in 1860, in the public square. This afforded comfortable facilities for the courts and offices and jury-rooms. The court-room was on the second floor, where were also two jury-rooms, and below the building was divided into four rooms, with a north and south hall running through it. This was burned on the night of January 6, 1881. The fire was discovered about four o'clock in the morning, and, when reached, the most of the building was in flames. The loss of records was the greatest injury. The deed records saved were A, B, C, and N, O, P. The county court minute record books destroyed were A, B, C, and D.

About the time of the building of the first court house, a log jail was put up on lot 3, block 3, southwest of the public square, where is now William McCracken's residence. It was double walled, of hewn logs, two stories in height, with an old-fashioned trap door in the second story. It had been condemned, and was sold, torn down, and the logs carted away in 1870.

The present solid two-story stone jail, erected in 1870, was contracted at the price of \$4,000, and, when completed, the court allowed the contractor \$600. These two amounts represent the total cost.

An item of some interest is the fact that, when the court was held at the tanyard, one prisoner was in custody, and he was retained with a log chain. This was the noted "slicker," Isam Hobbs, and the manner in which he conducted himself around town, rattling his log chain, was a source of much amusement to the crowd. Isam was a noted character, and probably the worst desperado ever on the borders, but withal, full of fun; and it is said, that, in some of his practical jokes, if it became necessary to beat some poor fellow to death, Isam would do so rather than have the joke miscarry.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court Proceedings.— The time and place of the first meeting in the county of the circuit court is now mostly a tradition, of which there are no records to verify exact dates. E. F. Halbert, a son of Judge Halbert, was ten years old in 1845, and is under the impression that the circuit court held a session at his father's house, though this may have been only the county court.

Judge Neihardt, whose recollection, from preparing the centennial sketch, is, perhaps, the best obtainable, thinks the circuit court first met in Hermitage, during the latter part of the summer of 1845. It was held in Thomas Davis' house, in the southeast part of town, the property now belonging to Judge Liggett. The grand jury was impaneled, and retired for deliberation under a large tree near by. The stump of the old tree is still there, something of a monument to the first Hickory County Circuit Court.

The county was a part of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and Hon. Foster P. Wright served as presiding judge; A. H. Foster, clerk, and John S. Williams, sheriff. Two members of the grand jury survive, and reside in the county— Mr. Lindsey and Simon Creed.

There was no business other than merely organizing the court at this session. The grand jury returned no bills, and there were no causes set down for trial. The court convened late in the forenoon, and adjourned early in the afternoon.

The second term of the court was in the northwest part of the town, in a tanyard, where was a small building. It is supposed the third term was in the then new frame court house, southwest of the public square.

Notable Cases.— The people were quiet and peaceable, farmers mostly, and, even among the rough element, there was nothing serious happened until 1848. A man named Mullins became engaged with another individual in an affray on the streets, near where is now the county clerk's office. Some blows were struck on each side, when Mullins drew his knife and killed outright Jack Dorris, and stabbed John Hobbs in the arm so severely that

this member was afterward amputated. Mullins fled to the woods, and, although hotly pursued, was never captured. Indictments were found against him and carried on the docket many years before they were stricken off.

Among the early trials on the criminal side was that of a slave, indicted for criminal assault upon a white woman. He was convicted and punished. After the close of the war, society was in a greatly demoralized condition, and criminals prowled over the country to the terror of good people. Horse-stealing became common, and the honest farmers felt compelled, in self-defense, to organize themselves into a vigilance committee. Soon after their organization Burton Moore was found dead, between Pittsburg and Preston. It came to be known later that the vigilantes had swooped down on him at night, killed and left him. The public had, of course, their surmises as to who did it, and why.

Soon after Burton was killed, a man named Washburn had two horses stolen from his farm south of Hermitage. He and party claimed the thieves were two men named Moore and Pitts, to whom the vigilantes sent word to meet them at Hermitage on a certain day to settle the affair. Pitts and Moore came heavily armed, entering Dorman's store, and remaining there some time. About that time, from all directions appeared some seventy-five men on horseback, and fairly surrounded the town. Pitts came out of the store, and went to the court house, spending a few minutes in the clerk's office. Going out at the south door, he was approached and called upon to surrender, but with an oath refused, and commenced to draw his pistol. The crowd was now close about him, when two men, at the same time, one on each side, fired, the balls entering at the base of each side of his jaw, and passing up into his head. Springing into the air, he fell dead. Moore had escaped from the store, taking to the woods when he saw the crowd surrounding his partner. Another man, who was charged as being in the company of Moore and Pitts a great deal, was taken in hand by the vigilantes, but afterward released. After the affair was all over, Captain Rogers made a brief address to the crowd, when the horsemen departed as quietly as they had come. This was

in open daylight, with no attempt at secrecy or masking faces. No arrests followed.

The Allen-Clayton feud is of comparatively recent occurrence, and is well remembered. In 1886 Thomas Allen was marshal in the town of Wheatland. There had been some difficulty between him and Clayton, and afterward, in attempting to arrest him, Allen was attacked with a club, and, it is said, was fired at, when he drew his revolver and shot Clayton dead. A brother of the latter then appeared and shot Allen, severely wounding him in several places. The injured man was taken home, and lay for a long time suffering from his wounds. Clayton was fined for shooting Allen.

March 20, 1886, Thomas Moore, aged 26, and Lyman Stilts, aged 18, at Quincy, in this county, were engaged in a game of cards, over which arose a dispute, and the parties were about to come to blows, when bystanders interfered. A few hours later the parties again met, at the place of the first difficulty, when the quarrel was renewed. A bystander again stepped between them, when Stilts reached over the man's shoulder and shot Moore in the mouth, the ball ranging downward. The latter lingered several days and died. Stilts had a preliminary examination, and was not recognized to the court. He then left, and went to the Black Hills. When the circuit met, the grand jury found a bill against him for murder. He was brought back to the county, tried twice, and each time the jury could not agree; on the third trial he was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of ten years. His case was appealed, but he had been in the penitentiary eight months when the superior court reversed and remanded his case. This released him from confinement, and he is now out upon bonds to appear at the next term of the court.

In 1874, in the fall, the county safe, which was in the small building in the court house square, now occupied by Judge Neihardt, was blown open and robbed. The force of the explosion was sufficient to blow out the greater portion of one side of the building. There was a large amount of money in the safe, but, fortunately, the thieves, evidently being frightened off, secured only about \$800, and a large portion of this was in drafts.

William Graves and 'Lige Williams were arrested and held a long time, with no positive proofs appearing. The case against Williams was dismissed, and Graves was tried and sentenced to a four years' term in the penitentiary. He was taken to Jefferson City, and his case appealed, and, after serving one year, the court reversed and remanded the case. He is now at large on bail, awaiting a new trial.

In 1875, William Taylor killed Nathan Gann, in Elkton, in a street affray. He was tried and sentenced to hang, but was granted a new trial and sent to the penitentiary for a fifteen years' term.

County Court.—Commencing with the organization of the county, the county and probate court were one and the same, and the members were in law called "county justices." In 1847, the county court officials became "judges," consisting of a "presiding judge" and two associates. February 22, 1849, the probate court was established as a separate court, with entire jurisdiction in probate matters. This division of the courts continued until 1860, when it was again merged in the county court, and so continued until 1867, when the two were again separated, and have remained since as they exist now. By the law a probate judge may at the same time be county judge, and *vice versa*.

Early Meetings.—The first meeting of the county court to perfect the work of organization was at the house of Judge Joel B. Halbert. The members of the court were Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert and Thomas Davis. This important meeting—important because the duty devolved on its members to start properly Hickory in the sisterhood of Missouri counties—was held in April or May, 1845, and found a room for the transaction of business in a newly erected crib or stable of Halbert's, where they were sworn into office, and where they received; examined and approved the bonds of the other county officers. A. H. Foster was clerk, and John S. Williams was in attendance as sheriff. When these preliminaries had been properly performed, then came the very vital and important question of levying a tax proper to defray the county's expenses, fix a permanent county seat, erect county buildings, and at the same time to pay the salaries of county officers. Some idea of the sound conservatism

of this honorable body may be gained from the fact that the total amount of the county taxes for 1845 was \$383.65. They were guileless on the proposition that the greater the tax the greater the public blessing. The healthy public economy then prevailing may be traced in the fact that the next year, 1846, the tax was \$475; in 1852 it had only risen to \$515.98½. In the meantime county buildings had been erected, court house and jail, and the running expenses of the county paid. These were true nation builders—transmitting to posterity great and rich empires, void of paupers, poor-houses and asylums. To the infinite credit of Hickory County, the successors of this first honorable court have never placed taxes mountain high upon the people, and they have sternly refused, court after court, to the present time, to encourage or entertain the vast schemes of plunder of wild-cat railroad subsidies, to even the extent of submitting to the people a vote on any of these Rob Roy plans of enriching the county. There are perhaps not half a dozen counties in the State that have been so fortunate in the matter of wise and incorruptible courts; while nearly all of these have been about ruined by voting recklessly aid to roads that were never built.

The second meeting of the county court was held at Heard's Springs, at John Heard's house, on the northeast northeast Section 24, Township 37, Range 22, a short distance north of where Wheatland now stands. At this meeting the court proceeded to divide the county into municipal townships, and provide voting precincts. The latter was not a pressing necessity, because then, under the law, a man could vote at any polling place in his county. At that time the necessity arising caused frequent special meetings of the county court, as before it came questions of granting all licenses, and also all probate business, as well as those other exigencies attending the formation of a new county, and successfully putting the wheels in motion.

The third meeting, pursuant to call, was held at Hermitage. It should properly have been stated before that, at the first meeting, the court appointed Jacob A. Romans, county seat commissioner, and certainly much is due to his wise economy in the public expense account. It was his duty to sell, under the order of the court, at public sale, the town lots at the new county

seat, and from this source procure the funds to expend in the new county buildings. This he proceeded to do, and thus the tax-payers were relieved entirely in the matter of paying for the county buildings.

Probate Court.—As has been stated, this court was separated from the county court, and established as an independent court, February 22, 1849, and, as such, continued to transact all probate business until its December term, 1859, when it was again made a part and one with the county court. Thus it remained merged until Monday, October 14, 1867, when, by law, it again was made a separate court.

Aaron Trippett was the first probate judge; the county clerk, Foster, being *ex-officio* clerk. The jurisdiction of this court extends to all matters of inheritance and the estates of deceased persons, with or without wills, and with or without heirs. The public administrator is an officer of this court, to act only in the absence of any person in the State possessing the legal right, or, possessing it, neglecting to administer on the estate of any deceased person. By law at this time, the probate judge is his own clerk, and keeps his own records. No questions possessing any public interest have arisen in this court.

Hickory County Bar.—Here, as elsewhere, are found those members of the legal fraternity whose wisdom, learning and insight into all affairs of interest have been of material benefit to the people of the community. Among the members of the bar at this time may be mentioned Charles Kroff, F. Marion Wilson, J. Houston Childers, James J. Ramsey, W. L. Pitts, M. N. Neihardt, Robert A. Vance, William N. Carpenter, W. D. Harryman, J. D. Irvine, John H. Davidson and A. J. Pickett.

County Officials.—The following list includes the names of those who, in an official manner, have served Hickory County in different capacities at the time mentioned. The list is as complete as can be obtained.*

Of the circuit judges, Foster P. Wright served in 1845, followed in 1851 (September) by Waldo P. Johnson; 1854 (Septem-

* Every vestige of the records in reference to the county court and its acts from 1848 to 1860 was destroyed in the court house fire. It is only known that during that time as among the members of the courts were Urias Owens, John L. Hall, William Woodrum, and other judges whose names appear in the list given.

ber), DeWitt C. Ballou; 1859, Foster P. Wright; 1862, Burr H. Emmerson; 1872, Robert W. Fyan (elected to Congress, 1882); 1882, Benjamin P. Alton (appointed); 1884, Washington I. Wallace.

The county judges have been: 1845, Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert and Thomas Davis; 1848, Amos Lindsey, Joel B. Halbert, Enos Brown; 1860, A. H. Foster, judge; Jacob A. Romans, William Woodrum, associates; 1861, John L. Hall, associate; 1862, Isham B. Hastain, judge; Jacob A. Romans, William Woodrum, associates; 1863, Ephraim Dent, John Lawrence, associates; * 1865, Hastain, Lawrence and Dent; 1865 (May), John Pitts, associate; 1867, Thomas S. Morgan, judge; Hastain and Lawrence, associates; 1867, Henry C. Butler, associate; 1869, Judge Morgan, died in the latter part of the year; 1869, John A. Pare, judge; Butler and Lawrence, associates; 1869 (December), William F. Bradley, associate; 1870, John Lawrence, judge; Bradley and Pare, associates; 1871, Mansfield H. Bernard, associate; 1873, John A. Pare, judge; James H. Nunn, M. H. Bernard, associates; 1875, M. H. Bernard, judge; Lawrence and Nunn, associates; 1877, James H. Nunn, judge; James M. Gardner, John Lawrence, associates; 1879, Marmaduke E. Ferguson, judge; Joel W. Boone, W. C. Hickman, associates; 1881, Thomas H. Lord, N. K. Pope, associates, 1883, James H. Nunn, judge; William C. Hickman, James T. Wallen, associates; 1885, T. C. Anderson, James T. Wallen, associates; 1887, James A. Brakebill, judge; James M. Gardner, Benjamin L. Mallonee, associates; 1888, Brakebill resigned (February); Joseph S. Hartman appointed; 1888, Benjamin L. Mallonee, judge; James M. Gardner, Achilles Morgan, associates.

The list of probate judges includes the following: 1849, Aaron Trippett (court established); 1850, Thomas Davis; 1853, William Paxton; 1853, W. H. Liggett; 1857, A. H. Foster (merged in county court); 1867, W. H. Liggett; 1871, W. H. Liggett; 1879, George S. Selvidge; 1883, Charles S. Essex; 1887, M. N. Neihardt.

Among the circuit and county clerks are: A. H. Foster, in 1845; 1852, William Paxton; 1858, A. F. Doak; 1862, William

* The records now show that the court officers were making their own ink — a significant indication of the times.

H. Liggett; 1866, William Q. Paxton; 1870, William Q. Paxton; 1874, M. N. Neihardt; 1878, M. N. Neihardt; 1882, Samuel Dent; 1886, F. Marion Wilson.

The circuit clerk's office was made separate in 1883, when William L. Pitts was elected, and also in 1888.

The first sheriff and collector, in 1845, was John S. Williams; in 1850, John Mabary; 1855, Henderson Dollarhide (died); 1856, A. F. Doak (appointed); 1858, William Young Evans; 1862, Harrison H. Jamison; 1862, George S. Selvidge; 1868, William A. Pitts; 1872, John D. Pitts; 1874, W. D. Harryman; 1876, W. D. Harryman; 1878, William L. McCaslin; 1880, William M. McCracken; 1882, William M. McCracken; 1884, Thomas H. Lord; 1886, Thomas H. Lord; 1888, George W. Lindsey.

The collector's office was separated in 1874, when John D. Pitts filled the position; 1876, E. D. Blair; 1880, E. D. Blair; 1882, J. S. Hartman; 1884, William M. McCracken; 1886, James Vaughn; 1888, A. M. Paxton.

In 1845 the county treasurer was Thomas Davis, who held the office until 1861, when he left the county to go to war, and for two years there was no county treasurer; in 1863, E. F. Halbert (appointed); 1864, E. F. Halbert; 1866, E. F. Halbert; 1868, E. F. Halbert; 1870, James R. Wilson; 1872, James R. Wilson; 1874, E. F. Halbert, 1876, John A. McCartney; 1878, John A. McCartney; 1880, John A. McCartney; 1882, William Howard; 1884, James R. Marsh; 1886, B. F. Creed; 1888, B. F. Creed.

THE CIVIL WAR.

General View.—There were few localities in the United States that felt more keenly the prolonged agony of civil war than did Hickory County. It has been stained with brothers' blood—assassinations in cold blood of neighbor by neighbor, and the awful resort of slaughtering unarmed prisoners without any form of trial; house-burning, robbery and theft—every able-bodied man in the county driven by the awful times from home and family; and the destitute and impoverished people left at home driven to sleep in the brush, and in the open day to

prowl and move cautiously in the often vain effort to find something to eat. Those who were small children here then will never need further telling that all war is a scourge and a cruel calamity, but that all civil wars are the most unholy things that ever maddened men's brains or shed brother's blood. The people of Hickory County did not divide on the question of slavery. It was rather a question of Union and State's rights. The strongest and most outspoken Union men, in many instances, were the largest slave-owners, while the most active rebels were men who never even expected to own slaves, but who believed in State's rights; and to-day, between those who believed this and had the courage of their convictions and went into the regular armies of the South, and the volunteer soldiers, there exists as high a respect by their old neighbors who thought the other way, as there was before the blood issue was joined.

On the other hand, there were men on both sides who seized upon the disrupted state of society, and who, in the false name of fealty to their respective sides, made the fair face of the county a blackened hell.

The emigrants to the county had been poor men — farmers and stock-raisers mostly — who had gone to work, and had just begun to conquer their way toward comfort and a competence, all to be wasted and destroyed, many killed and many crippled, and then to gather their families together and commence the work of life anew. This was the condition in which they emerged from the six years of horrid nightmare.

Organizations.— Nearly a thousand men from the county, from first to last, were in some way connected with the respective armies. Maj. John Cosgrove was a leading spirit on the Union side. The Union men had all been ordered to leave the county, and a large number started for Jefferson City to join the Federal forces. Upon reaching Warsaw, stories were heard to the effect that Hickory County was swarming with armed rebels; that a lot of Texas rangers were overrunning the country. Maj. Cosgrove and Lieut. L. Lindsey called for volunteers to return and drive them out. A squad was raised, which came down to Cross Timbers; finding no enemy, they pushed on to Preston, where a rebel squad was camped, and dispersed them.

One man, named Mooney, was killed, and the Union forces then burned the town. In December, 1869, John Cosgrove raised Company B, Eighth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. He was first captain, and, when promoted major, was succeeded by John Lindsay; the first lieutenant was Lycurgus Lindsey, and the second lieutenants, William W. Owens, John Lindsay and William R. Rains. This company was made up of Hickory County men. There were also a number from the county in Company C, same regiment. The second lieutenant was Preston Richardson.

In Company I, B. A. Reeder was captain, succeeded by Jacob Cossairt; Ethan Paxton was second lieutenant. This regiment was mustered out in May, 1865.

In the Sixtieth Regiment, E. M. M., Joel B. Halbert was lieutenant-colonel, entering the service October 13, 1862. Of Company C, the captain was W. H. Liggett; first lieutenant, William A. Pitts; second lieutenant, Hiram Dixon. Company D (second lieutenant, Joseph Whitaker) was composed partly of Hickory County men.

Company B, in this regiment, formed mostly of men from Hickory, had John A. Pare as captain, and W. V. Murry, lieutenant. Capt. W. L. Snidow succeeded Capt. Pare.

In another company William L. McCaslin was second lieutenant.

Among the first Union troops raised in the county may be mentioned 300 Home Guards, under Major Hastain.

In the early part of 1862 occurred the attack on the invalid Iowa soldiers, mostly at Quincy, under the noted Capt. Rafter. The men took refuge in a building, which the rebels surrounded and threatened to set on fire. One of them killed Rafter with a small pistol. On the Union side John T. Frames was killed, and Lieut. William Charlton wounded.

On the retreat of Shelby through the county, a part of his command went into camp north of Hermitage. Capt. James Coissart called soldiers and citizens, and charged upon them, scattering and killing a large number, who were left unburied where they fell.

At one time Capt. Robert Allen's company was camped in

Hermitage, and had four prisoners guarded in the court house. A man entered town on horseback at full speed, and announced that the rebels were coming in force. The prisoners were shot and all killed except one, and the company retreated south across the river. The alarm was a false one. One of the prisoners, the only one known to be a Hickory County man, though badly wounded, recovered.

Review.—Some of the richest farming neighborhoods, especially in the southeast part of the county, presented but a sad scene of desolation at the close of the war. It is said there were roads on which one could ride for miles and see nothing but the blackened chimneys left standing to mark the spot where were once happy homes. The people had learned to sleep in the brush, and very few dared to sleep in their houses. Lights ceased to shine through windows; women barred the doors, and, when their men would be on their chance visits to their families, there was one of the family on watch to warn of the approach of any party. If they were not dressed when the signal warning came, they went without clothes, as their lives depended upon the quickest possible movement. About all property had been destroyed; horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, and provisions and feed for domestic animals; rails about the farms went to the camp-fires, and the armies had eaten up and destroyed the sustenance of the people. Besides this was the loss of men killed, crippled and physically ruined, and the loss of six years' time, and from this point all or nearly all had to commence life and its labors anew.

The Confederates generally went off to join Price's army, or Claib Jackson's. The only regularly enlisted organization in the camp on that side was Capt. John Mabary's company. The estimates by those who were on the grounds were that about an equal number went to the respective armies. When the cruel war was over, there was no bitterness of soul between those who chose to go south and those who went to the opposite side. They had crossed bayonets in civilized war, and, when the war ended, the conquerer respected the vanquished, and on both sides no old scores or old sores remained. It was the irregular bands on both sides who seized upon the times to assassinate, and rob,

and destroy. Their days for evil were over when the vanquished Confederates in line laid down their arms and surrendered.

None of the people here on either side had any hand in plunging the country into war; on the other hand, they had done all they could to prevent it. The cruel calamity was forced upon them. And, when the storm had passed, the respectable elements in society had no criminations to make, but, shoulder to shoulder, they went to work to rehabilitate the county, to heal the wounds, rebuild their homes and be good and loyal people.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

HERMITAGE.

Beginning.—The first platted town in the county, Hermitage, was made a town site in 1845, under the supervision of Jacob A. Romans, county seat commissioner. Thomas Davis, who settled here previous to the selection of this point as a county seat, had made some improvement. His house was a comfortable story-and-a-half log, weatherboarded, still standing in the southeast part of town, the property of Judge Liggett. Hence the first settler in Hermitage was Thomas Davis, who kept the first hotel in the only house in the place, until William Waldo built his store and residence in the southeast corner of the square, now the residence lot of Dr. Pack. W. E. Dorman built the third house, and had the second store-room in the hamlet. The property was on the same lot east of Waldo's. The nearest mill at that time was at Buffalo, thirty miles distant. When W. E. Dorman put up an ox-mill and ground meal and flour, even such a primitive affair was found a great public convenience. Five or six oxen were placed on the great tread-wheel, and from sixty to eighty bushels were ground in a day. Corn and wheat were ground through the same stones. When the old ox-mill was worn out, Dorman built a steam saw and grist mill on the river at the south ford, and this served for much of the country until the present steam and grist mill was completed. A man named Alexander had the first blacksmith shop in this locality. Public buildings were soon put up, and the town began to

assume important proportions. It has not been incorporated. Mr. Dorman early opened an hotel (then a one-story) in the building now occupied as a residence by E. F. Halbert. The church meetings, schools and public meetings, as well as entertainments, were all at the court house; and, when court held a session, every house in town would be a place of entertainment. If the weather was good, many would camp in their wagons, and some who were so unfortunate as to lose their way would sleep the sound sleep of the innocent, in the woodpiles or public square. The timber then extended nearly down to Davis' house. In 1858, W. E. Dorman built his large two-story frame hotel on the east side of the square, and put up a dinner-bell on the top of a pole in the yard. This was a noted advance in the town.

Present Interests.—The present population of Hermitage is about 200. Two general stores are kept by Halbert & Manuel and E. D. Blair; hardware and drugs, by William Howard; drugs, James R. Marsh; hotels, George Wilson and Thomas H. Lord; flour and grist steam mill, W. E. Dorman & Son; blacksmiths, Thomas Humphrey and E. T. Johnson; wagon-makers, George McKenzie and Henry Blair; carpenters, W. W. Hiatt, George W. McKenzie, S. T. Johnson and H. F. Blair.

Societies.—Hermitage Lodge No. 288, A. F. & A. M., commenced work under charter bearing date of October 15, 1866. The charter members and officers were: John W. Snyder, W. M.; Ephraim Dent, Sr. W.; W. J. Snyder, Jr. W.; Samuel Miller, treasurer; L. J. Tatum, secretary; P. J. Snyder, Sr. D.; J. A. Morton, Jr. D. The present membership is fifty-four, the officers being: William Howard, W. M.; W. L. Pitts, Sr. W.; Peter Solberg, Jr. W.; George W. Gardner, treasurer; J. H. Childers, secretary.

McIntosh Post No. 261, G. A. R., was organized February 5, 1886, the first officers being: William McCracken, C.; M. N. Neihardt, adjutant; Noah Scott, Sr. V.; Alfred Lindsey, Jr. V.; W. H. Cooper, O. D.; G. W. McKenzie, G.; Samuel Dent, secretary; James Robertson, chaplain. The first members were: W. H. Cooper, J. A. Robertson, A. D. Farr, William McCracken, F. H. Bullard, J. B. McClure, J. B. Cross, W. C. Walker, George Wilson, Alfred Lindsey, M. N. Neihardt, T. Skinner, A. J.

Young, J. J. Beal, W. W. Hiatt, W. B. Brewster, N. P. Williams, D. S. Kimmel, B. Scott, B. F. Fugate, John Lewis, Samuel Dent, J. W. C. Keener, G. W. McKenzie and Rudolph Gather. The present officers are: R. A. Vance, C.; M. N. Neihardt, Sr. V.; W. W. Hiatt, Jr. V.; W. B. Coon, adjutant; J. B. McClure, O. D.; Isaac Smith, Q. M.; J. B. Cross, chaplain. The membership is fifty-four.

Newspapers.—The *Hermitage Enterprise* was started in 1869 as a six-column folio Republican paper, by James R. Wilson. He continued it about one year, when it passed into the hands of Henry H. McKee. In a short time he leased the office to Mr. De Jarnette. Then it fell into the hands of John R. Moore, who ran it until 1875, when it was taken out of the county.

The next venture was the removal to Hermitage of William Moore's old office, the *Hickory County Mirror*, from Wheatland. It made its appearance in its new home under the old name, and was the property of F. M. Wilson. He sold to Mont. Moore; the latter, to D. Pitts; and in 1878 it again belonged to F. M. Wilson, who associated with himself E. P. Baldwin. Wilson sold to Courtney M. Wilson, and, after about six months, it was taken to Humansville, and from there to Stockton.

In July, 1885, F. M. Wilson and William McCracken brought on a new outfit and started the *Hickory County Index*, a folio, six-column Republican paper. In December of 1885 Mr. McCracken sold his interest to A. F. Miller; and in February, 1886, Wilson sold to Halbert; Miller, in 1887, sold a half-interest to C. M. Bentley, and the next year Bentley purchased the other half, and continues the sole proprietor.

Bank.—Hickory County Bank, at Hermitage, a substantial financial institution, was organized in March, 1889. W. H. Liggett is president, and James Vaughan, cashier. The capital stock is \$5,000.

WHEATLAND.

Historical.—Wheatland, the only incorporated village in the county, has a population of 330, and is situated on the northeast southeast and part of the southeast northeast of Section 24, Township 37, Range 23. It was platted December 7, 1869, by Frederick Kern and Joseph S. Naffziger. Their first deed to a

lot was made to John Sutter. The first building and first store was that of M. H. Cooper. The building is still a comfortable residence, standing a little east of the southeast corner of the square. The next store was by John Sutter, who was the first tinner and hardware man in the place. Fred Kern was the first blacksmith, and E. M. Reynolds the first carpenter. The saw-mill was built in 1868, and the grist-mill added in 1869-70.

The land on which the place stands was entered by William Bird, and, when platted, was simply in its wild prairie state. Heard's weatherboarded log house stood at Heard's Spring, a short distance north and a little east. This was the only improvement at the beginning for a long distance in every direction. The boundary lines included sixteen blocks — one of which was donated as a public square. A frame school-house was erected west of the public square in 1871, answering well the public both as school, church and public meeting-place until the school population passed beyond its capacity; then was built, in 1885, the present elegant two-story frame school-house, with a spacious room above and below. A frame Union Church was built in 1888.

Incorporation.—Wheatland became an incorporated village October 10, 1882, when the following were made trustees: H. C. Brookshire, chairman; P. L. Hargiss, Robert Wilson, John McCaslin and George Holmes. In 1883, A. C. Shrewsberry, chairman; Howard Buckalew, A. T. Fisher, S. E. Marston, and A. M. Paxton, clerk and treasurer, served; 1884, James A. Scrivner and Henry Scully, trustees; 1885, W. J. Snyder, chairman; R. Czarlinsky, John F. Clayton, president; David Naffziger, treasurer; John R. Chastain, Charles Czarlinsky, clerk; 1886, J. W. Eagan, chairman; W. J. Snyder, clerk; D. Naffziger, treasurer, and C. W. Gist; 1887, Alexander Humble, chairman; W. P. Dougherty, J. S. Dent, C. W. Gist, and A. M. Paxton, clerk; 1888, J. B. Powers, chairman; E. W. Hargiss, clerk; J. R. Chastain, treasurer (Chastain died January 5, 1889, and J. H. McCaslin appointed); William Miller and A. M. Paxton.

Present Business.—The business of the present time includes general stores, kept by McCaslin & Czarlinsky, and Halbert

Bros. ; hardware and agricultural implements, J. H. Bentley; drugs, James A. Pine, Ed. Powers; groceries, D. Allen; harness, D. Naffziger; tin-shop, A. Stover; boots and shoes, I. W. Eagan; wagons, J. B. Power, William Miller, Howard Buckalew; furniture, S. E. Marston; mill, grist and saw, Naffziger & Mosser; millinery, Miss Letta Marston, Mrs. E. Mendenhall, Mrs. Dr. Newman; carpenters, R. F. Wilson, C. Forsha; hotel, James Agee, C. Forsha, Henry McCaslin; livery, James Agee and C. Forsha.

Newspapers.—The Wheatland *Headlight*, by Humble & Smith, is the present newspaper published in the town. The first paper in the place was the *Hickory County Mirror*, by William Moore, established in 1869 — the pioneer paper in the county. Moore ran it three years, and transferred the office to Henry A. Moore, who published the journal until 1876, when it was moved to Hermitage, and sold to parties there. In 1876 a company was formed, and published the Wheatland *Enquirer*, managed by a Mr. Walker; then Rufus Woodbury and John H. Davidson conducted it, the name being changed to the Wheatland *Star*, and in 1883 it was taken to Humansville.

March 18, 1882, Alexander Humble started, in Hermitage, the *Hickory County Herald*, a quarto Republican paper, which he ran in that place four years, and then moved it to Wheatland. He leased the office to a company, and they issued, March 18, 1886, the first number of the *Hickory County Democrat*, which existed about a year. Mr. Humble then took the office, and started the Wheatland *Harpoon*, a Republican paper, and in 1888, moved it to Collins, and the same year returned to Wheatland, and changed the name to the Wheatland *Headlight*, in the publication of which A. Lincoln Smith is associated with him.

Fraternities.—Wheatland Lodge No 368, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1887, with the following charter members and officers: Dr. Z. Barnes, N. G.; James A. Scrivner, V. G.; W. D. Harryman, secretary; Fred Kern, treasurer; George Holmes and W. B. Estes. The lodge now has a membership of twelve, with these officers: H. Buckalew, N. G.; J. R. Campbell, V. G.; J. K. Moore, secretary; James A. Pine, treasurer.

CROSS TIMBERS.

This town, having a population of 240, is one of the handsome places in the county, surrounded by a rich and prosperous farming community. Its trade and commerce are heavy, and its business firms are noted as being among the solid men of the county. The town was platted February 24, 1871, by Ezekiel Kirby. It is situated on the northwest of the southwest southwest, Section 22, Township 38, Range 21, and this is in the oldest settled neighborhood in the county. The first settlers in this section were the Dawsons, Potters and Lakes. In 1857 V. S. Williams opened a house of entertainment, which became quite a place for travelers. This hostelry was known as Williams' Hotel. Rev. W. B. Hill, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, settled in the neighborhood in 1853. The place which became the town was settled by James D. Donnell. His sons, William L. and Thomas F., opened the first store; followed by John C. Brown, also a general merchant. The mill near the place was built by Mr. Donnell. It was idle during the war, and then Mathias Jenkins started it up, and afterward sold it to Crudington Brothers. It is now operated by Heath, Noland & Co., the firm also having a store. The other merchants are Condley & Bennett, and Burris & Co.; drugs, Curl & Mowell; hotel, V. S. Williams; hardware, E. T. Condley; blacksmiths, John F. Nelson and A. C. Fields.

PRESTON.

Preston (formerly called Black Oak) was platted by S. C. Howard and R. L. Robinson, December 8, 1857, on the southeast corner of the northeast Section 22, and part of the southwest Section 23, Township 37, Range 21. Robinson, in early days, made an improvement, and accommodated travelers, as they chanced along and needed it. He then opened a store, and his trade was so prosperous that, in a short time, Silas Howard opened his store. He was followed by a merchant named Trentham. The town now has a population of about 70. Reeser Bros. have a store and handle agricultural implements; A. Lindsey and S. P. Inks have stores; A. H. Crouch, drug store; Mrs. T. C. Piper, hotel and livery; blacksmiths, George A. Cook and

Mr. Leterman. A Union Church is here, the upper story being occupied by a Masonic hall.

Black Oak Lodge No. 432, A. F. & A. M., was organized in September, 1881. The first officers and charter members were: F. C. Piper, W. M.; Achilles Morgan, S. W.; G. W. Lindsey, Jr. W.; R. G. Pendleton, secretary; J. B. Cross, treasurer. The present officers are: Achilles Morgan, W. M.; Jasper N. Mabary, Sr. W.; R. B. Green, Jr. W.; George W. Rains, Jr. D.; J. B. Cross, secretary.

QUINCY.

Quincy was platted in 1848 or 1849, by Isaac M. Cruce—at all events, in the deed index is found a deed, from Cruce to J. W. Murry, for a lot here, February 3, 1849. In the early days Samuel Judy had a store at his place just south of Quincy, where is now Mrs. Lollar's farm. Judy's was made the first postoffice in the county, and for many years was known as Judy's Gap. In 1854, John Hunter and William Bird were the merchants in Quincy. Wash Whitlow had a blacksmith and wagon repair shop. Ransom Raymond had a horse-mill on the creek a quarter of a mile from the town in 1858. The present business consists of two general stores, conducted by J. C. Kagle and G. M. Nowell; drugs, Robt. J. Robertson; groceries, harness and drugs, Ira Anerine; mill, W. H. Morse; carding and woolen factory, George Lomas.

Hogle's Creek Lodge No. 279, A. F. & A. M. was organized in October, 1868, with L. W. Stiltz, W. M.; J. B. Brent, secretary; and L. W. Stilts, J. B. Brent, John Ragner, A. A. Crouch, J. A. Scrivner, P. J. Stoll, J. P. Stoll, James R. Wilson, H. B. Combs, and W. D. Harryman, members.

WEAUBLEAU.

Weaubleau, at one time called Haran, was laid out on ten acres of the northeast northeast southwest Section 11, Township 36, Range 24, and was platted by Emmerson Barber. He was postmaster, a minister of the gospel and president of the Weaubleau Institute, a male and female academy under the auspices of

the Christian denomination. A. A. John was a builder and contractor, Joel Meyers was for some time principal of the school, Phipps & Co. built the steam saw-mill, and T. J. Phipps opened a store. W. L. Snidow, for a long time the able representative of Hickory County in the Legislature, settled in the place in 1856. T. J. Tucker was manager of the lumber yard which was opened in the place about the commencement of the war. Joseph Whitaker settled in the place in 1859. He was also a member of the State Legislature. The town has been chiefly made by the high school, the Weaubleau Institute, which is a valuable addition to the educational facilities of the county. It was built in 1871. The present business consists of a mill, by Harryman & Hartley; stores, A. A. John and L. D. John, and Crouch & Dorman; hotel, Robert Orr. The population is 200.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg is not much more than a postoffice hamlet. The place received its name from the Pitts family, of whom there are numerous members in the neighborhood. It is south and a little east of Hermitage about seven miles, at the corner of Sections 25, 30, 31 and 36, on the range line between 21 and 22. The first settler on the spot was W. E. Dorman, and he opened a trading place. In 1845 he picked up himself and the entire settlement, and removed to Hermitage, and for some time the place was the "deserted village." J. T. Ferguson, in 1878, had a drug and grocery store, and Mr. Snow a drug store. At this time Kirkpatrick Bros. and Alexander Lightfoot are the merchants. Halleck Pitts conducts a drug store; Dr. Gentry also keeps drugs, and the steam mill is run by M. C. Mahaffy.

ELKTON.

Elkton is a postoffice station and trading post in a good settlement. It was first settled by Dr. Blue. Alexander McFarland started a store, and sold it to Clasebrook. Then Brown & Grimes had it for some time, and then Mr. Hartsell.

POSTOFFICES.

The oldest postoffice in the county is Quincy — called Judy's Gap, and the youngest is Galmey, established in 1887. In the

following list, except those towns mentioned above, the mails are kept at farm houses : Almon, Cornersville, Cross Timbers, Elkton, Galmey, Hermitage, Lone Spring, Pittsburg, Preston, Quincy, Roney, Weaubleau and Wheatland. What is now the Wheatland office was "Bledsoe," kept at Bledsoe Montgomery's house, where William T. Winkler now lives, about three miles north of Wheatland.

EDUCATION.

Considering population and wealth, no county in Southwest Missouri has shown a more liberal and wise interest in public schools than has Hickory County. The school census for the current year shows a population of school age of 3,375. Here are fifty-six school districts, and in fifty of them are good schools taught from seven to eight months in each year. The others are fractional districts, and children attend school in other counties, or are attached to districts in this county. Hickory is amply supplied with educational advantages; the legal term, at least, is taught in every district, by able and competent teachers. The school funds of the county are in a most healthy condition. From the sale of school lands and other sources, each township has a surplus fund as follows: No. 1, \$431.01; No. 2, \$743.27; No. 3, \$903.25; No. 4, \$491.00; No. 5, \$653.30; No. 6, \$899.39; No. 7, \$729.46; No. 8, \$968.52; No. 9, \$1,100.85; No. 10, \$814.13; No. 11, \$149.77. Total school fund, \$13,085.13.

The following are the school districts, and school population in the county:

Township 37, Range 20.— District No. 1, 83 children; No. 2, 50; No. 3, 44; No. 4, 52; total, 229.

Township 38, Range 20.— District No. 1, 115 children; No. 2, 71; total, 186.

Township 35, Range 21.— District No. 1, 29 children; No. 3, 16; total, 45.

Township 36, Range 21.— District No. 1, 72 children; No. 2, 65; No. 3, 65; No. 4, 86; No. 5, 53; total, 337.

Township 37, Range 21.— District No. 1, 86 children; No. 2, 89; No. 3, 71; No. 4, 37; total, 283.

Township 38, Range 21.—District No. 1, 141 children; No. 2, 62; No. 3, 53; total, 256.

Township 35, Range 22.—District No. 3, 17 children; No. 4, 15; total, 32.

Township 36, Range 22.—District No. 1, 93 children; No. 2, 49; No. 3, 59; No. 4, 35; No. 5, 50; total, 286.

Township 37, Range 22.—District No. 1, 62 children; No. 2, 64; No. 3, 39; No. 4, 32; No. 5, 31; No. 6, 42; total, 270.

Township 38, Range 22.—District No. 1, 85 children; No. 4, 64; total, 149.

Township 35, Range 23.—District No. 1, 38 children; No. 2, 57; total, 92.

Township 36, Range 23.—District No. 1, 61 children; No. 2, 107; No. 3, 29; No. 4, 84; total, 281.

Township 37, Range 23.—District No. 1, 36 children; No. 2, 45; No. 3, 49; No. 4, 42; No. 5, 37; total, 209.

Township 38, Range 23.—District No. 1, 83 children; No. 2, 46; No. 3, 42; No. 4, 43; No. 5, 62; No. 6, 37; total, 313.

Township 36, Range 24.—District No. 1, 152 children; No. 2, 47; No. 3, 48; total, 245.

Wheatland, 106 children.

The entire territory of the county is organized into school districts, except a small portion, three or four sections, in the south part of the county, on the Pomme de Terre River.

Hermitage school district has a bonded debt of \$2,400, 7 per cent interest. District No. 2, in Township 32, Range 22, has a small bonded debt, and also District 5, in Township 37, Range 22; also a small bonded debt in District 2, Township 35, Range 23, of about \$200.

The two-story brick school-house in Hermitage was erected in 1887.

Excellent two-room graded high schools are in each of the towns, and in the more densely populated districts are graded schools where the rising generation may receive all the blessings of a good English education.

The Weaubleau Institute was built in 1871, and is of the Christian church denomination. It has been one of the leading high schools from its inception, in this part of the State, and

draws pupils from the widely surrounding country. The beautiful and healthful location; the absence of those demoralizing influences of the larger cities, and the cheapness of living are its strong natural advantages. The buildings are comfortable and commodious, and the library and apparatus sufficient. The attendance last year was 126. The principal is J. Whitaker. The buildings cost \$3,000; library, \$200; and the school apparatus, \$100.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Early Movements.—The earliest church organization in what is now Hickory County was Antioch Church, of Primitive Baptists, organized in 1833, at the house of Washington Young, on North Prairie, four miles west of Cross Timbers. The officiating elders were James Richardson and Elijah Williams. The first members were James Dawson, John Potter, Daniel Lake, Elizabeth Lake, Nancy Young, Ann Foster, Nancy Holloway, Nellie Dawson and James Richardson. The organization was kept up until the war, and then, in common with nearly if not all the church organizations in the county, dissolved, and many of them have not resumed.

Over the county, prior to the war, there were sparse members of the various Protestant denominations — especially the Baptists, Christians, Methodists and Presbyterians. Union meetings were held at the dwellings of different individuals, or at the school-houses, when opportunity offered. Among the earliest preachers were James Richardson, James H. Baker, Hezekiah Parker, Daniel Briggs, Marquis Monroe and Marcus Walker. Slowly, after the close of the war, congregations began to seek out their members, and again organize their different societies.

The Baptists.—The Baptist Church edifice at Elkton was erected in 1888; among the prominent members are James R. Bass, Alexander S. Brown and J. B. Lindsey.

Macedonia Baptist Church, near Wheatland, is noted as the largest and finest church in the county. It was built in 1880.

Spout Springs Baptist Church is seven miles east of Cross Timbers. One of the principal supporters is Obadiah Driscoll.

The Swedish Baptist Church, at Cross Timbers, is a log building, erected in 1880.

The Swedish Baptist Church, four miles southeast of Hermitage, was built in 1888.

Methodist Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Cross Timbers was organized soon after the war, the building being erected in 1886. The prominent men in this movement were R. W. Dickinson, Noland Brothers and others.

Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church, two and a half miles south of Hermitage, was erected in 1883. Prominent in the organization were James D. Johnson, William R. Lopp, William Saunders, John J. Sheehan.

Forrest Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church, five miles east of Pittsburg, was built in 1887. Judge John A. Pare was one of the chief men in this movement.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South and Masonic Hall of Hermitage is a fine two-story brick building, erected in 1881.

The Protestant Methodists erected their church in Quincy, in 1881. It was blown down in 1887.

Antioch Christian Church is a little more than a mile southwest of Pittsburg. The building was put up in 1875. A. G. and Y. N. Pitts were foremost in this enterprise.

Union Churches.—The Union Church and Masonic Hall at Preston was erected in 1874. Among the principal members were John D. and William A. Pitts. Regular worship is held in this building by the Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist congregations.

Union Church at Wheatland was built in 1888.

Present Condition.—The comparatively recent date of the buildings for worship, as will be noticed above, indicates the activity of the church people at this time; and the amicable spirit of the congregations is to be seen in the fact that, in nearly all the buildings, different congregations hold alternate services. For instance, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Hermitage, is used by both branches of this church, and so it is in all parts of the county, even where the school-houses are still used for church purposes. The new church at Wheatland is liberal to

the extent of opening its doors for all who may desire to worship God, without question as to dogma.

GENERAL COUNTY TOPICS.

The Wheel.—This organization is at this time the most successful movement that has attracted, thus far, the attention of the farmers. They are establishing stores, and proclaim as their platform war upon oppressive monopolies. It is yet an experiment, and results cannot be forecast.

Hickory County Medical Society (Regulars).—This society was organized in April, 1888. Every practicing physician of the regular school in the county is a member. Its headquarters are in Hermitage. J. R. Pack is president; A. C. Curl, vice-president; G. W. Pack, secretary; and T. J. Sheldon, treasurer. The society has ten members.

County Bridge.—The imperative necessity for a bridge at Hermitage, across the Pomme de Terre, for many years so keenly felt, finally resulted in the erection of a suitable structure, which was nearly completed when the high waters of 1860 washed it away. This was a total loss, and since then there has been no renewed effort to supply this public want.

Finance.—The condition of the financial affairs of the county is fortunate. There is no bonded debt, and outside of the school tax, which is moderate, the burden of taxes rests lightly on the people's shoulders. The total receipts of the county for the year 1888 for taxes levied for county expenses, etc., was \$9,791.43. The county has the following funds: Derived from internal improvement fund, \$5,830.30, and three per cent land entry, or road and canal fund, \$1,424.29. In the matter of school money, there are few counties that can show a better condition of affairs. The figures in this are given in the article on "Schools."

Railroads.—There is no railroad within the county's borders, the 'Frisco road, on the south and west, furnishing shipping points. On the north is Warsaw. Two lines have been surveyed through Hickory County, and the right of way secured through most of

the territory. There is a cheering prospect that one or both of these lines will be built at an early day.

Elections.—The vote of Hickory County at the elections of 1884 and 1888, resulted as follows:

	1884.		
Towns.	Republican.	Democrat.	Scattering.
Hermitage.....	125	62	
Wheatland.....	160	90	
Cross Timbers.....	146	127	6
Quincy.....	89	87	2
Weaubleau.....	126	60	5
Elkton.....	107	65	
Pittsburg.....	158	91	6
Preston.....	152	47	11
Total.....	1,063	626	30

	1888.		
Towns.	Republican.	Democrat.	United Labor.
Hermitage.....	134	70	27
Wheatland.....	150	71	49
Cross Timbers.....	147	124	28
Weaubleau.....	125	66	18
Quincy.....	102	93	8
Elkton.....	110	66	13
Preston.....	154	55	10
Pittsburg	154	83	11
Total.....	1,076	628	164



HISTORY OF POLK COUNTY.

GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.*

Boundary.—Polk County is the central county of Southwest Missouri, and contains an area of 409,600 acres. It lies in the latitude of Richmond, Virginia, on the northern slope of the Ozark divide, between the elevated table lands on the south, and the low bottom lands on the north, high enough to escape the asperity of the former and the malarial influences of the latter, at an average altitude of 1,050 feet above the sea-level. Bounded on the north by St. Clair, Hickory and Dallas Counties, on the east by Dallas County, on the south by Greene County, and on the west by Dade and Cedar Counties, its length from north to south is $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its width from east to west 24 miles. As is shown by the Government survey, the county is comprised in Townships 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 north of the base line, which runs east and west across the State of Arkansas about five miles south of Little Rock, and Ranges 21, 22, 23 and 24 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian, which extends north and south across the States of Arkansas and Missouri, about thirty-six miles west of St. Louis. Its excellent geographical location in the center of one of the most rapidly developing sections of the West, and its paramount claims on investors and homeseekers, have made it a point of interest to both classes and gone far to insure the speedy advancement of all its important interests.

* In the preparation of these chapters, the compiler acknowledges obligations to Hon. T. H. B. Dunnegan, judge of the county court; Mr. C. D. Lyman, editor of the *Bolivar Herald*; Mr. H. Z. Williams, editor of the *Bolivar Free Press*; Mr. D. W. Faulkner, president of the Bank of Bolivar; Prof. S. A. Hoover, principal of the Bolivar schools and school commissioner of Polk County; Mr. F. S. Affleck, clerk of the circuit court; Mr. J. J. Akard, county clerk, and others, for data furnished, and to articles on the history of Polk County by Mr. C. D. Lyman, Mr. A. C. Lemmon and Miss Flora Jamison, published in the *Bolivar Herald*, of portions of which free use has been made. Acknowledgment of indebtedness to the county press is also due.

Natural Features, Streams, etc.—The surface of Polk County is beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, prairie and timber land, entirely obviating the faintest idea of monotony; and, to those who come here from great prairie States like Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, it appears rough and broken. Such impression is strengthened by a journey over the roads leading from Bolivar to the adjacent county seats; but a more thorough inspection of the country, however, will, to a considerable extent, remove this impression. There will be found many fine prairies, which, though not level plains, are not more rolling than is sufficient for good drainage. These prairies probably occupy from one-third to one-half of the surface of the county, as a general thing, each township having its due proportion. The balance of the territory is wooded and brushy land, while along the breaks of the principal streams there is considerable land available only for timber and pasturage.

As is to be expected from the situation of the county, its drainage is in a generally northern direction. The largest stream within the county limits is the Pomme de Terre, a tributary to the Osage, which empties into the Missouri River near Jefferson City. The stream enters the county near its southeastern corner, and passes out in the center of the northern boundary, crossing considerable portions of Mooney, Benton, Marion and Jefferson Townships, and penetrating Greene slightly near its northwest corner, only to flow back into Jefferson, and thence, by a sudden northward turn of its devious course, beyond the county line. In Mooney Township, Wilson Creek, which rises in the extreme western part of Dallas County, flows into the Pomme de Terre east of the center of the township, and, further down, northwest of the center of the township, the river receives another smaller creek, which has its source in the township northwesterly from their confluence. In Mooney, also, from the south and west, the Pomme de Terre receives half a dozen other small streams, most of which have their sources within the borders of this township. In Benton Township, Shules and Deer Creeks, which derive their waters almost wholly from the northeastern part of Mooney Township and the southeast part of Benton Township, become tributary to the Pomme de Terre, while from the west the river is

swelled by McKinney's Branch and two other small streams, all of which rise in the east part of Marion Township. In the latter township, from the east, the Pomme de Terre receives Hominy Creek, which has its source in the eastern-central part of Benton Township, and several small, short streams which rise in the northeast part of Marion, while, from the southeast, it receives Ciper Creek and its western branch, which have their sources respectively east and west of Bolivar, and one or two unimportant tributaries rising near by. Stinking Creek and Opossum Creek are the most important eastern tributaries to the Pomme de Terre in the northern part of Polk County. They both have their headwaters in the southwest part of Greene Township, and the former empties into the river near the northeast corner of Jefferson Township, and the latter at the Pomme de Terre's short bend in the northwest corner of Greene Township. Dry Fork is formed by the confluence of several small streams having their headwaters in Marion, Jefferson and Madison Townships, and flows eastwardly into the Pomme de Terre in the southern part of Jefferson Township. Sac River, next in importance to the Pomme de Terre, comes within its borders at the center of its southern boundary, and flows northwest by a winding course across the southwest part of Looney, the northeast part of Jackson and the southwest part of Madison Townships, thence passing into Dade County. It receives some unimportant tributaries in Looney Township, and in Jackson Township Slagle Creek, which has its rise in Looney Township, and several small streams having their sources in the eastern and northeastern portions of Jackson Township. Bear Creek rises near Bolivar, and passes through Madison Township west, swelled by a half-dozen or more small tributary streams rising in the western part of Marion Township and the western and central parts of Madison Township. The Sac River and Bear Creek are both tributaries, also, to the Osage. A creek of considerable size rises in the northeast part of Madison Township, north of Bear Creek, and drains the township westwardly, passing beyond the county line to a confluence with the Sac, which also receives Spring Creek, which is formed by the flowing together of several small streams rising in the southern and southwestern portions of Johnson Township,

and flows southwestwardly across the northwest part of Madison Township. Three small streams, uniting south of Humansville, in Johnson Township, form Brush Creek, which flows north to the Osage, to which Panther Creek is also tributary, which rises in Hickory County, and flows in a semi-circular course through the extreme northern part of Johnson Township again into Hickory County. Brush Creek and Panther Creek (not the streams of these names above mentioned) have their sources in the eastern and northern parts of Benton Township. Jordan Creek rises in the east part of Greene Township. These three streams, flowing together a little southeast of the center of Greene Township, form Lindley Creek, which flows in a generally northward course through Greene Township, and joins the Pomme de Terre in Hickory County. All these streams have numerous tributaries, and, taken all in all, the county is as well watered as any in this part of the State.

Caves.—There are many caves in the southwest part of Marion Township, the south part of Madison, and in Jackson Township. Of these Leith's Cave, in Jackson, is the largest explored. Only one cave is known to exist in this county, north or east of the center—a small one about six miles northeast of Bolivar. Leith's Cave is of considerable extent. It was explored by Prof. Hoover, of Bolivar, who reports that it is characterized by many beautiful stalagmites and stalactites of a whitish color. This cave is divided into several compartments, all connected. In 1887, William Anderson discovered a cave on his farm, about three-and-a-half miles south of Morrisville, in a peculiar manner. It was found that the bottom had literally fallen out of a well from which Mr. Anderson was wont to supply his household with water. Investigation disclosed the fact that a subterranean stream was flowing somewhere below, where the well had been. Soundings were made to ascertain the depth below the level of the land, and the existence of a cave of some size with a stream of considerable volume flowing through it, was demonstrated. The place has been visited by a number of reputable people, who agree in estimating the stream to be at least ten feet wide, and of about a like depth. Whence it comes and where it goes are, alike,

mysteries, though it is believed to originate in springs in the immediate vicinity.

Geology.—The geological formations of Polk County belong to the Lower Silurian, Sub-Carboniferous and Carboniferous periods. Calciferous sandrock represents the Lower Silurian age here, magnesian limestone and sandstone alternating. The magnesian limestones do not differ materially, except in stratigraphical position and thickness. All form good building stone, and the harder, clouded portions make a very beautiful marble. All contain heavy spar, calcareous spar, iron pyrites, and the sulphurets of lead, iron, copper and zinc. The first and second contain a larger percentage of chert than the others. The sandstones of this group are very much alike—friable, white and sugary in some places, in others hard and compact, colored and cemented together by various oxides of iron. The strata are much thinner than those of the limestones.

The Sub-Carboniferous age is represented in this county by the Chemung group, which consists of three strata, as follows: Chouteau limestone, vermicular sandstone and lithographic limestone. Chouteau limestone, which resembles encrinital limestone, is in two divisions when fully developed, and, when first quarried, is soft and easily worked, but, on hardening, forms an excellent building stone. Vermicular sandstone is a soft, fine-grained sandstone, containing more or less clay and lime. Its color is light brown, and, when it is exposed to the action of air and water, the softer portions dissolve, giving it a worm-eaten appearance, from which it takes its name. The shales which constitute the lower part of this formation contain large quantities of iron pyrites and quartz, which are very abundant in the mounds around Bolivar. The stratum reaches its maximum thickness in the southern part of the county. Lithographic limestone, or "pot-metal," is a pure, fine, compact, evenly textured limestone, varying in color from light drab to buff and blue. It is slightly siliceous, has few fossils, and contains large quantities of Iceland spar and a very little lead, zinc and iron. This formation is about ten feet thick in the southern part of the county. In some parts the last two-mentioned strata are entirely absent, the Chouteau limestone resting immediately above the

first magnesian limestone. Some very extensive quarries have been developed, and still others might be profitably opened. The Wishart quarry, about eight and a half miles south of Bolivar, is a conspicuous example of the possibilities of this industry.

The Carboniferous period is here represented by ferruginous sandstone and encrinital limestone. The first is the highest formation, geologically speaking, in Polk County. It belongs below the lower coal series and the St. Louis limestone, but in this county it rests immediately above the encrinital limestone. Ferruginous sandstone occurs in the southern part of the county, in the western part, between Bear Creek and the Sac River, and in some other localities. It is sometimes used as building material, as it is quite soft and easily worked when first quarried, and hardens on exposure to the air, but will not sustain great weight. Iron is found in considerable quantities in this sandstone, either as ore or as oxide of iron, which produces the beautiful red, yellow, and purple coloring matter so noticeable in this formation. Encrinital limestone is between ferruginous sandstone and Chouteau limestone. It is a mixture of several kinds of limestone, varying in color through all the shades of brown and gray, and contains a large quantity of chert. Many fossils are found in this stratum, mostly crinoids and brachiopods. Caves and "sink holes," also quite common, constitute a good system of underground drainage. The minerals in this formation are quartz, zinc blende, and lead ore. Ancient diggings have been observed in various places. The most extensive are those near the eastern boundary of Marion Township, between Hominy Creek and the Pomme de Terre River, which were probably made by Indians in search of flint. The encrinital limestone varies in thickness from 40 to 150 feet.

Soils.—The best classification of soils is according to the properties in which the different elements enter into the composition of the rocks from which the soils are formed. If silica predominates, the soil is siliceous or sandy. Where alumina is most abundant, the soil is argillaceous or clayey. When calcium is the principal ingredient, the soil is calcareous or limey. To form a good, productive soil these ingredients and many others, inclusive of iron, phosphorus and vegetable mold, must be judiciously

mingled; and this task of productive admixture Dame Nature has generously performed for Polk County, producing four varieties of soil, known as the red clay, alluvial, black loam and white ash.

The red clay soil, a chocolate-colored, marly soil, formed by the decomposition of the encrinital limestone, vermicular sandstone and shales, is colored by the oxide of iron, and is more abundant than elsewhere in the southern part of the county, where it sustains a fine growth of elms, oaks, ashes, hickories, walnuts, etc. It contains considerable quantities of lime, sand and other materials; so that, while it does not suffer from drouth with the excellent natural drainage of Polk County, it is never too wet to produce well. Although, in some localities, it contains considerable flinty chert, it is a very productive and durable soil, well adapted to wheat, corn, oats and tobacco.

The alluvial soil is, of course, found in the bottom lands and prairie valleys. It is generally light, rich and siliceous. It is very productive, and, in a wild state, sustains a heavy growth of timber, which consists, mainly, of linden, cottonwood, sycamore, box-elder, buckeye, pawpaw, honey locust, redbud, hackberry, mulberry, and several species of oak, ash, hickory, walnut, maple and elm. Several varieties of grapes also grow in great profusion.

The black loam soil is most abundant on the prairies and in the northern portion of the county, and is especially adapted to the production of corn, though it successfully produces all other crops common to this section. It is composed of mineral debris intermixed with vegetable decay, with perhaps more sand and less lime than the red clay. Being lighter and more porous than the other, it dries out more readily, but the roots penetrate it deeply, and water readily ascends by capillary attraction.

The white-ash soil is found upon the exposed ridges, and, though varying in quality, requires fertilizers and high cultivation to produce the results obtainable from other soils with ordinary cultivation. The finer particles of the formation have been washed away, leaving a poor, sandy soil, which contains a small growth of post, white, black and black-jack oaks, black hickory and dwarf sumachs.

Minerals.—The mineral resources of the county never have been developed. Many indications of lead have been found in various localities, and in 1875 a home company, which was organized to prospect, expended several hundred dollars without result, and passed out of existence after it had demonstrated that it would be advisable to discontinue the work on account of the small encouragement offered by the low price of lead. Later, lands were leased in the northeast part of the county by other parties, with a view to prospecting for lead, but nothing came of such efforts except some small discoveries, and the establishment of the fact that indications are promising. Iron ore is supposed to exist, and many indications of its presence have been found, but no important developments have been made. The history of operations looking to zinc mining is similar. There are some indications of coal, and those who have made investigations think it may sometime be found in paying quantities.

Springs.—Water is abundant in this county, wholesome and free from alkali. Numerous springs abound, many of which are on high ground, and good wells are easily procurable. There have been several reported discoveries of mineral waters in the county during the past ten or twelve years, one about three miles north of Bolivar, one near Orleans, one in Benton Township, one in Johnson Township, and others in other localities. There were others who professed to believe that some of these springs possessed great medicinal qualities, but none have been developed to a degree to attract any attention from the public. In 1877 a well at Fair Play was found to contain some medicinal virtue, and its waters have been used by many for kidney and bladder difficulties with satisfactory results. This well once promised to become a somewhat popular resort, but the opening of Graydon Springs, in the south part of the county, by Adams & Cummings, early in 1888, had a tendency to draw the patronage to that point, in view of its more convenient location. The water from these springs has never been analyzed, but has been found of incalculable benefit in urinary disorders, and by many is claimed to be a specific for Bright's disease, as well as beneficial in rheumatic cases. Messrs. Blystone & Rummels, from Ohio, erected a commodious hotel there during the past year, and bath houses,

provided with hot and cold baths, are under the management of Jeremiah Woolf. Extensive additions to the facilities for accommodating visitors are contemplated, and Graydon Springs promises in the near future to become one of the most popular health resorts in the Southwest.

Timber.—About one-half the county is timber land. The timber supply is abundant, but, as most of it is situated remote from the railroad, little has as yet been exported. On the uplands the timber is, as a rule, young, the major part having taken possession of what was once prairie. On the bottom lands the timber is older, and consequently larger. On both uplands and bottoms it consists of the different oaks, walnut, hickory, hackberry, sycamore, elm, hard and soft maple, mulberry, sassafras, box-elder, buckeye, locust, etc., with an undergrowth of hazel, sumach, black haw, pawpaw, white thorn, witch-hazel, dogwood, blackberries, raspberries and other small growth and shrubs indigenous to much of the north temperate zone.

Climate.—The elevation of Polk County above the level of the sea is such that the warmth of the summer rarely exceeds 95° Fahrenheit, and is offset by cool, invigorating nights, while the winters are generally devoid of the rigors of a more northerly climate. Like all elevated countries, its temperature is liable to sudden changes. The average annual rainfall is about forty inches, and there is usually some snow every winter, but it speedily disappears. The climate of any country is intimately connected with the well-being of its inhabitants, and, with its splendid drainage, high, rolling lands and fresh southwestern breezes, Polk County could not well be otherwise than healthy.

Productions.—Corn and wheat are the leading staples of the country, corn leading largely. Oats, rye, barley, flax and broom-corn are cultivated with success. Millet is much used as feed, and sorghum is raised for home consumption. All the cereals, grains and vegetables common to the latitude do well here where proper soils are selected and the usual amount of labor is expended upon the crop. Tobacco is successfully cultivated, and a good grade is produced. Some cotton has been raised, though the culture of the fiber has never been thoroughly tested by capitalists. Fruits do well in ordinary seasons. A total failure of

the apple crop is very rare, and the number of bushels grown has seldom fallen below the aggregate demanded for home consumption. The yield of peaches in good seasons is abundant. Grapes generally are good, and blackberries and raspberries succeed well. The wild varieties of the small fruits are quite abundant, especially gooseberries and blackberries.

Adaptability to Grazing.—The county is well adapted to the raising of stock, and, in earlier years, the luxuriant growth of grass furnished fine pasturage for large herds of cattle, sheep and horses. But little care or attention was given to the improvement of the breeds, and, with the general advancement of the country, large tracts of these pasture lands have been reduced to cultivation. In many parts the wild grass has given way to the introduction of tame grasses, such as timothy, clover and bluegrass. Consequently the farmers have become interested in raising fine stock, which must eventually supersede the common breeds. During the past few years hog-raising has grown to considerable importance.

Pottery Clay.—In some parts of the county, notably at a point a few miles northeast of Bolivar, where a somewhat extensive pottery is in operation, are found large quantities of a good quality of potter's clay.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

An idea of the natural advantages afforded to home-seekers and investors by Polk County may be derived from the above description of its surface and physical peculiarities and productive possibilities. It is rich in nearly everything that makes the desirable dwelling place of enterprising and progressive Americans, and its promise for the future is as brilliant as that of any county in Southwest Missouri.

The following statistics of the county's property valuation and taxation, products and population, have been compiled with much care, with a view not only to showing its gradual growth and development, as illustrative of its progressive history, but also to so set forth its multifold resources that the assurance of prosperity

it holds out to those who would locate within its borders may not be overlooked by any reader of this volume.

Property Valuation and Taxation.— The first statement upon the records of the county, showing the amount of valuation or taxation, either in detail or aggregate, is for the year 1862. Statements for the years 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885 and 1889, exhibiting statistics of taxation and valuation at periods of about five years from 1865 to date, are appended :

TAXABLE PROPERTY AND VALUATION FOR 1862.

	Value.	County tax.
Personal property.....	\$ 189,627	\$ 606 80
Cash and notes.....	218,306	698 58
Land, 270,629 acres.....	564,559	1,806 57
Town lots (245).....	26,530	84 89
Grist-mills (10).....	5,300	16 96
Saw-mills (4).....	1,650	5 28
Salaries (1).....	1,500	4 80
Carding machines (3).....	360	1 15
Distilleries (1).....	30	10
Tanneries (1).....	25	08
Polls (988)	988	988 00
Total.....	\$1,008,475	\$4,213 21

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT FOR 1865.

	Value.	State tax.	Military tax.	Total tax.
Personal property	\$ 242,150	\$ 484 30	\$ 484 30	\$ 968 60
Cash and notes.....	234,845	469 69	469 69	939 38
Land, 286,061 acres.....	671,746	1,343 49	1,062 92	2,406 41
Grist-mills (5)	2,350	4 70	4 70	9 40
Saw-mills (3).....	1,900	3 80	3 80	7 60
Salaries (1)	1,500	3 00	3 00	6 00
Carding machines (3)	375	75	75	1 50
Tanneries (1)	25	05	05	10
Polls (840).....		840 00	1,680 00	2,520 00
Total.....	\$1,154,891	\$3,149 78	\$3,709 21	\$6,858 99

The total taxable valuation in 1870 was: Tax on the book, \$6,950; town lots on the book (321), valuation, \$92,220; acres on the book, including improvements (349,350), \$1,653,250; personal property of all kinds, \$922,750; total taxable wealth, \$2,668,220.

VALUATION BY TOWNSHIPS IN 1875.

TOWNSHIP.	No. acres.	Valuation.	Personal property.	Town lots and valuation	
Mooney.....	37,244	\$ 187,396	\$ 60,459	11	\$ 2,000
Looney.....	41,272	148,792	78,685	43	3,380
Jackson.....	42,464	129,286	70,111		
Benton.....	55,416	155,447	68,638		
Marion.....	68,640	270,517	176,842	355	89,775
Madison.....	52,538	145,260	102,416	25	1,825
Greene.....	42,522	138,460	49,449		
Jefferson.....	34,220	94,828	63,805		
Johnson.....	28,617	98,868	71,587	105	12,995
Total.....	392,933	\$1,288,864	\$741,992	539	\$109 795

Aggregate valuation, \$2,140,831.

SUMMARY OF TAXABLE VALUATION.

YEAR.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Taxable wealth.
1880.....	\$ 1,505,995	\$ 856,739	\$2,362,734
1885.....	1,549,643	1,243,563	2,793,206
1889.....	1,942,046	1,429,032	3,371,078

Statistics of Agriculture, Manufactures and Population.—The latest statistics showing the facts here indicated are from the census of 1880. At that time there were within the borders of the county 2,165 farms, aggregating 299,307 acres, of which 136,056 acres were improved. The improved land was divided as follows: Tilled, 111,406 acres; permanent meadows, pastures, vineyards and orchards, 24,650 acres. The unimproved land was divided as follows: Woodland and forest, 140,138 acres; other unimproved land, including old fields not growing wood, 23,113 acres; total, 163,251 acres. The value of farms, including lands, fences and buildings, was \$2,333,195; farming implements and machinery were valued at \$112,954. The estimated value of live stock on farms June 1, 1880, was 777,237; of all farm productions in 1879, \$563,770.

The following figures represent live stock and its productions in 1879–80: Number of horses (1880), 6,488; mules and asses, 2,096; working oxen, 30; milk cows, 6,061; other cattle, 13,269;

sheep, exclusive of spring lambs, 18,470; swine, 38,401. Amount of wool (spring clip), 66,053 pounds; milk sold or sent to butter and cheese factories in 1879, 340 gallons; butter made on farms in 1879, 274,230 pounds; cheese, 754 pounds.

Cereal productions of Polk County reported in 1880, were as follows: Buckwheat, 353 bushels; corn, 1,482,281 bushels; oats, 234,237 bushels; rye, 1,218 bushels; wheat, 148,480 bushels. The number of acres of land devoted to the growing of buckwheat was 28; of corn, 49,740; of oats, 13,089; of rye, 89; and of wheat, 18,348.

The growth of sorghum had then become so important a feature of Polk County's agricultural industries that, in 1879, 57,369 gallons of molasses was made.

In the same year 9,646 acres of grass lands were mown, producing 5,301 tons of hay. The egg product was 253,597 dozen, and the number of poultry was 54,186, exclusive of spring hatching. Honey and wax were produced to an aggregate, respectively, of 5,517 pounds and 415 pounds. The amount of land devoted to tobacco culture was 44 acres, and 24,575 pounds of tobacco was grown. The potato crop amounted to 23,328 bushels Irish potatoes, and 5,129 bushels sweet potatoes.

The value of orchard products of all kinds sold or consumed in 1879 was \$4,175; market garden products brought \$197; the amount of wood cut was 32,298 cords; the spring wool clip of 1880 consisted of 18,470 fleeces, weighing 66,053 pounds.

The following figures represent the statistics of manufactures in the county in 1880: Number of flouring and grist mills, 7; capital invested, \$24,400; average number of hands employed, 23; amount paid in wages during the year, \$4,650; value of products, \$149,712.

The population of Polk County in 1840 was 8,449; in 1850 it was 6,186; in 1860, 9,995; and in 1870, 12,445. The following shows the population by municipal townships in 1880: Benton, 1,726; Greene, 1,430; Jackson, 1,746; Jefferson, 855; Johnson, 1,278; Madison, 1,709; Marion (and Bolivar), 3,282; Looney, 2,117; Mooney, 1,561; total population, 15,704.

The estimated population of the county at the present time is from 22,000 to 25,000.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Original Occupancy.—The Osage and Delaware Indians formerly occupied or claimed control of extensive territory, including what is now Polk County, and this possession was at times disputed by several other tribes. The last of a number of treaties between the United States and the Indians, through which the Government gained title to these lands, and thus enabled settlers to obtain peaceable possession of the same, was made in the early third of the present century. When the settlement of the territory now comprising Polk County began, the aborigines had resigned most of it; but, for a considerable after period, they returned in large numbers, hunting the wild game which abounded, and maintaining friendly relations with the settlers.

For some time after the settlement of the county began, the territory was infested with all kinds of wild animals and wild fowl common to this latitude. Chief among the larger game were buffalo, bear and deer. The buffalo that escaped destruction at the hands of the pioneers, fled westward, and were soon extinct. The bear remained, and in time fell a prey to the settlers. Deer were long plentiful, and small groups are yet seen occasionally. Wolves, panthers, wild-cats and other such pests have become well-nigh extinct. Wild turkeys are plentiful in the forests remote from settlement, and wild ducks are found along the streams. Sporting and hunting constituted a large share of the employments and pleasures of the first settlers. Bee hunting was both a pleasant and profitable source of amusement, and as much as 100 to 150 pounds of honey was frequently taken from a single tree.

Reminiscences.—It is estimated that, at the time of its organization, the population of the entire county scarcely exceeded 175 to 200 persons, or about one to every ten square miles; and, in this connection, the fact must not be lost sight of that the county then embraced much territory since added to surrounding sister counties. The inhabitants were chiefly Tennesseans and Kentuckians, enterprising settlers, who soon began the work of improvement. Log cabins were erected, small farms were

opened, enterprise was set on foot, and justice was established, until soon all the chief requirements of civilized life were here planted. Flattering reports of the grandeur and fertility of this section soon reached the older States. Vivid descriptions of its broad, undulating prairies, alluvial bottoms and fertile valleys, with their clear, sparkling springs and brooks, speedily induced hundreds to seek their future homes in the new county, which their friends who had come before them had so alluringly described.

Every year brought fresh arrivals, who entered at once upon the work of settling and improving the country. The settlements were small and far distant from one another, and the settlers frequently had to travel many miles to reach a mill, postoffice or trading point. Springfield was for a long time the nearest postoffice, and was then, as now, the most important town in this whole section of country. It was some years before anything like a convenient number of mills, churches, schools, and other public necessities, had been established, though they came, one after the other, as circumstances admitted.

There were several settlers in the southern part of the present county before the Indians retired. The latter demanded rent of the whites, payable in corn and other produce, and soon became quite troublesome, though they committed no serious depredations, making threats which alarmed the settlers. The danger became so great apparently that the whites assembled together and selected one of their number, J. N. Sloan, to visit and petition the Governor for relief. He made the journey on horseback, consulted with his Excellency, and returned with gratifying assurances of protection. After this the Indians became more quiet, and remained friendly until their removal.

The earliest settlers lived on claims, and the Government lands in Polk County were first opened to entry in the fall of 1837. Corn was about the only grain raised, and the pioneers obtained their meal by triturating their corn in a mortar with a heavy pestle and sifting it through a hand-sieve. The mortars were superseded by hand-mills, those by horse-mills, and the latter by water-mills propelled by the old-fashioned "tub" wheels. The millstones were quarried out of the hills, and

manufactured by slow chiseling. The early ones were not more than eighteen inches in diameter. The first bolting cloths were of domestic make, stretched around a rude frame, turned by hand and jarred by a beetle suspended from above. The first grist-mill was built on the Sac River, near Hickory Grove, in 1835. The first lumber used in any form other than the log was hewn into shape by painstaking pioneers. Many of the first cabins were built by "bees," in which all of the older residents for miles around contributed to the establishment in their midst of the newcomer. The first sawed boards were cut out with the once familiar "whip-saw." A log was placed on elevated bearings, and the saw was passed through it lengthwise by a man above and another below, after the manner of using the ordinary cross-cut saw. The early saw-mills were primitive affairs, of which John S. Lemmon built the first on the Sac River in 1835. Other saw and grist mills were erected until, in 1862, there were four of the former and ten of the latter. A comparatively small number of frame dwellings were built prior to the war of the States, and those chiefly in the villages. Since the war this class of houses has predominated, though in all parts of the county log dwellings are to be seen which seem to connect the Polk County of the past with that of the present day.

Mr. D. W. Faulkner, president of the Bank of Bolivar and of the Polk County Immigration Society, and one of the well-informed residents of the county, states that the first wheat flour used in Polk County was brought from Washington County, Arkansas, and that the first grain was hauled to Boonville, 150 miles, with cattle, and then brought only about thirty-two and a half cents per bushel. The best horses brought only \$25 to \$35 in trade, and good cows only about \$6. Among the first marketed were such as were driven to Independence, Mo., and there sold for use in the Santa Fé trade. About 1850 Polk Countians began driving beef cattle to St. Louis. The first clothing procurable by early comers here after their advent was entirely of home production. The flax which they were enabled to grow on their land was converted by processes common to new countries into thread, then into cloth. Red or uncolored leather was made from the skins of slain cattle, which were tanned

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in bark and rubbed out by hand. There was some genius in about every family who could make shoes, and the old red foot-wear then in use is remembered and commented on by many a long-time resident. From an early day, and until the war, many of the well-to-do residents owned slaves. There were very few who had as many as two or three dozen, and not many who had one dozen, the usual number owned by an individual being from three to six. From an economic point of view, negroes were never good property in this section, and even those who were once strenuous in upholding the slave system speak in high terms of the comparative profitableness of the labor system of to-day.

Looney Township produced the first woven cloth in the county, which came from the loom of Mrs. Martha Smith, wife of J. H. M. Smith, in 1830. The first sermon preached in the county was delivered by Rev. W. Slaven, in 1832, at the residence of Aaron Ruyle. Aaron Ruyle has the credit of having planted the first apple orchard in the county, in 1835. The first schools were established in Looney Township in 1835, one taught by a man named Wilson, and another, near Three Mound Prairie, by B. U. Goodrich. Somewhat later a school was opened at New Market, by Ezra Hamer. The first marriage solemnized after the organization of the county was that of Jeremiah Yancey to Miss Mary Thompson, August 11, 1835, "Squire" Isaac Ruth officiating.

The pioneers of Polk County were, for the most part, quiet, unostentatious, law-abiding citizens. There were few bullies among them, and one hears here fewer stories of fighting and violence than in almost any other county in Southwest Missouri. Of course, in the early days of white occupation, before regularly constituted legal authority was established, an appeal to the good right arms of disputants was not uncommon; but there was little bloodshed. One memorable incident, however, demands record: One day, in the summer of 1833, Joseph Ferguson killed Jacob Sigler, and was himself slightly wounded. The affray occurred at the foot of the hill near the "big spring." Ferguson was arrested, and tried at his own house before 'Squire Stinson, and, while the case was in progress, escaped. All search for him

proved vain. John P. Campbell was attorney for the State, and Littleberry Hendricks conducted the defense.

An idea of village life in Polk County during a comparatively early period of its history may be gained from the following extract from a communication relating to affairs in Bolivar, which appeared in the *Courier* more than thirty years ago:

Here we have no distinction of classes or caste, no hide-bound sectarianism, no exclusive clans or intolerant cliques; and, what is best, we are entirely free from that vile abomination of small places — cod-fish aristocracy. Our young gentlemen are dashing young blades, and our ladies, whether in the amplitude of hooped elegance or the unjeweled rustic garb of unsophisticated simplicity, will compare very favorably, in beauty of form and features, mental endowments, amiability of disposition, benevolence, politeness, modesty, and all the lovely attributes of the sex, with any set of the same number in the West. It is true that we have no churches,* and our citizens are not as pious as we would like to have them; but, without ostentation or the mere outward show and pomp of sanctity, they practice, in their daily walks of life, all the virtues of instinctive religion. A noted Methodist minister [Rev. Jo. Wood], after making repeated efforts to revive the good work here, without success, was heard to say that the citizens of Bolivar could do better without the gospel than any people he ever saw — they would not have it, but still were first-rate folks. We have no jail, and no use for one.† Our schools are not as extensive as they should be; neither are our streets in the repair we would like to see. Our county is improving with the general progress of the State. Immigrants are daily moving into it with money and industry; new farms are being made, and old ones extended. Two steam-mills are in operation, and another one ought to be right here.

Early Settlers.—Looney Township was the first settled part of the county. Benjamin Looney, for whom it was named, located there in 1833, and died in 1875. Among the other early comers were John Mooney, Richard T. Sage, Samuel Asher, John Ross, David Ross, Aaron Ruyle, Gideon Ruyle, Nelson Ruyle, J. N. Sloan, Jacob Lemmon, Thomas Lemmon, Smith Lemmon, Joseph B. Tuck, Pittman Woodward, Thomas Woodward, W. W. McKnight, James Faulkner, Charmer de Grafenreid, Nathaniel Herndon, Daniel Harpool, Martin Harpool, William Maxey, William Daley, Hartwell Johnson, William Winton, Hugh Boyd, Robert E. Acock, Abram Slagle, John Slagle, Abram Sears and Jesse Mitchell. This township was, in every essential respect, the pioneer township of the county. There the first cloth was woven, the first school was opened, the first sermon was preached, the first orchard was planted, and the first mills were built; and at Brighton, in the latter part of 1857, was established the first

* Church buildings evidently meant.

† The jail was then out of repair.

telegraph office in Southwest Missouri, on the line of the overland mail route.

John Mooney, William Patterson, Dr. Hamilton Bradford, John McClure, Samuel Beckley, Anthony Agnes and James Smithson were among the earliest settlers in Mooney Township, which derived its name from the first mentioned. Mrs. Lucretia H. Bradford, widow of Dr. Hamilton Bradford, long had in her possession a relic of the Revolution—a bottle-shaped gourd raised on the farm of Eli Coffee, in Albemarle County, Va., in 1776. Mr. Coffee presented it to Dr. Bradford considerably more than half a century ago. It was used as a powder-horn during the struggle for American independence, and is yet in a good state of preservation.

Conspicuous among the pioneers in Marion Township were Gustave Gunter (said to have built the first house in Bolivar), William Lunceford, James W. Johnson, Winfray Owens, William Piper, E. M. Campbell, Caleb Jones, Samuel Wilson, John W. Wilson, Joseph L. Young, David D. Stockton, Daniel M. Stockton, William Jamieson, Ephraim Jamieson, Edmund Keeling, Abner Fenley, I. W. Davis, Thomas McAllister, R. B. Price, John E. Rains, William Henry, Rev. Elijah Williams, W. R. Devin, Clayton Devin, A. C. Denny, Isham Ables, James Ables, J. R. Callaway, Darling Smith, Scudder Smith, Amos Richardson and Lewis Morgan. The first building was erected in 1832 or 1833, by Gustave Gunter, who afterward sold his improvement to Edward Keeling. A few other houses had been built previous to the organization of the county. In the southwest part of Three Mound Prairie, at Hickory Point, William Jamieson opened the first retail store in the county. Joseph C. Montgomery was appointed commissioner to select the seat of justice of Polk County, March 20, 1835. He was succeeded by William Jamieson, who, as such commissioner, purchased from the General Government the land on which the city of Bolivar now stands (the first cash entry made in the county) laid off the town and sold the lots.

Jackson Township was early settled. Among its pioneers were Isaac Looney, Michael Crow, Adam Zumwalt, Isaac Ruth, James Mallicoat, Jeremiah Acuff, Woods Hamilton, Berry Coats,

Jonathan Rice, Thomas Burros, Joseph Linn, Middleton Lane, Henry King, James King, John McClure, August New, Thomas J. Kelly, Butcher Holder, and several families of the Potters and Mitchells. In the early history of the county, Orleans, on the Sac, was quite a trading point, and the name of the town was quite familiar throughout the Southwest, but for many years past there have remained but few reminders of its former prominence.

Johnson Township was not settled as early as the central and eastern parts of the county. James Human, the pioneer, located at the "big spring," where Humansville now is, in 1834, and died in 1875. Shortly after him came David Moulder, W. B. B. George, James Rentfrow, Larkin Williams, John Yoast, George Yoast, Thomas W. King, Wesley Saveley, Rev. Daniel R. Murphey, Ransom Cates, and Joseph H. Miller. James, or "Judge," Human, as he came to be known, emigrated from Illinois, and, after his identification with Polk County, frequently filled important positions of trust, once representing the county in the State Legislature, once as a member of the county court, and, at different times, performing the duties of several other offices. Rev. Mr. Murphey, who also died in 1875, was a minister of the Baptist Church, well known throughout the county for more than forty years.

The first settlers in Madison Township were S. H. Bunch, Ransom Cates, Abner Rentfrow, Peter Rugle, William Campbell, Shaves Campbell, Scott Campbell, John Hunt, James Stockton, Robert Evans, Henry Akard, Jonas Akard, Jacob Sugler, Joseph Ferguson, Silas Fox, John Crain, James Watson, Ahab Bowen, James Hopkins, Benjamin Craighead, Francis Dunnegan, William Dunnegan, Matthew Dunnegan, William Webb, Drury Kersey, Alfred Frieze, David Roundtree and William Davison. The general occupation of this part of the county was by no means early, and as late as 1857 the township could boast of but one school-house, which also did service as a church when its use was so required.

The old town of New Market, laid out by William Campbell, once had an active trade, which was diverted to Orleans when that now half-forgotten town was built near by, and New Market is not now known on any map of the county.

David Bartley was the first who located permanently in Benton Township. John Vanderford, Maynard Vanderford, Stephen Jones, Elijah Gordon, Noah Gordon, James Shaw, John Gordon, David Hendrickson and Benjamin Gordon came a little later.

Greene Township was settled at a comparatively recent period by Joseph Inks, B. L. Stephens, Jacob Bollinger, John Jump, John Howe, James Jump, Samuel Rutherford, Brice Stewart, Leonard Richards, Derrit Barclay, Hugh Estes, Evan Stewart, Rev. Mr. Callison and John Burns. John Jump, Evan Stewart and John Burns were soldiers in the war of 1812-14. The latter lived to a very advanced age, and was long revered as the oldest man in the township.

The latest settled part of the county was Jefferson Township. George W. Kelly made the first settlement at Dry Fork, on the Bolivar and Warsaw road. James Black, Ezekiel Flint, Russell W. Kelly, S. A. Morgan, J. C. Davis and Leander Wilson were all early here.

The settlement of Campbell Township, where some of the Campbells, Dunnegans and others early located, is included in the paragraphs above referring to pioneering in Johnson and Madison Townships, from which Campbell Township was formed at a comparatively recent date.

Public Lands and Land Entries.—The records of the United States Land Office at Springfield show that Government lands in Polk County were first opened to entry in the fall of 1837. The land first entered was that on which the town of Bolivar was built, and the entry was made by William Jamieson, commissioner of Polk County, October 5, 1837. R. K. Payne, John Looney and Washington Williams entered lands in the same year, which are now embraced within the limits of Looney Township. To afford a more extended list of early settlers, as well as to more definitely locate many of those already mentioned, the following has been compiled from the records, showing by whom and in what years the earlier land entries were made in the several congressional townships included within the county as it is now bounded:

Township 31, Range 21: 1844 — George C. Reed, Jane Reed, Hugh Boyd, Joseph Cavin, Robert L. Fullerton, James W. Tiller,

Andrew W. Fullerton, Sol H. Owens, Gray Wills, John Ramey; 1845 — Greenbury Rogers, James O. Cowden.

Township 31, Range 22: 1844 — Middleton Lain, William W. McKnight, James Faulkner, Z. Woodard, Thomas Bancorne, Thomas Lain; 1845 — Thomas Johnson.

Township 31, Range 23: 1844 — Elijah Perkins, Elijah Hamilton, Jacob Lemmon, William Lemmon, William Asher, Willard Pyle, Nathan A. Anderson, William Adamson, Samuel G. Thompson; 1845 — Jacob Vaun, H. Mitchell, Thomas Lemmon, William H. Lemmon, Neal Thompson, William Adamson, James W. Cooke.

Township 31, Range 24: 1837 — Isaac Looney, William J. Meadors; 1838 — Robert J. McElhany, Hezekiah Rooks, Burton A. James, Bledso Holden, Benjamin Coats, Hezekiah Rooks; William Mallicoat, Gideon Dailey; 1839 — A. Killingworth, Jonathan Rice, John McClure, Jeremiah Claypool, Adam McCarty, John McArty, Nelson McDowell, Polly Meadors, William J. Meadors, William Meadors, Bledso Holden, Levi Rush, James McClure; 1840 — John Goodwin; 1843 — Henry M. Newland.

Township 32, Range 31: 1837 — C. J. Pendergraft; 1845 — Cyrus Patterson, John B. Mooney, James Smithson, John Fouts, John Burns, J. W. Beckley, Joseph R. Burns, Caleb Murray, James Driscoll, John Mooney, Samuel G. Beckley, Charles Tise, William D. Cowden, James A. Cowden.

Township 32, Range 22: 1837 — Gideon Ruyle, Aaron Ruyle, John Looney, Sr., John T. Williams, John R. Williams, Green B. Adams, William M. Payne, Rodham R. Payne, John Looney, Sr., Benjamin Looney, Jonathan N. Barr; 1838 — John Mooney, Anthony Ayres, Jeremiah N. Stone, Jesse Mitchell, James M. McClure, Providence Mitchell, LeRoy Adams, John Smith, Hugh Boyd, John Roberston, Sol. B. Bryant, Josiah Scroggins, John N. Ruyle, Robert D. Powell, Gideon Ruyle, Aaron Ruyle, Alvis Ruyle, Richard Sage, Absalom Looney, J. H. M. Smith, John McClure, John F. Williams, James H. McClure, James McClure, John M. Brock, Stephen Jones, Benjamin Looney, Abraham Slagle, John Becker, Edward Thompson, James Driscoll, William Henderson, Hugh Boyd, Edwin Elliott, Robert

E. Acock, Greenup Leeper, John Cantwell, Wilson Gilmore, Peter Gilmore, Jacob Slagle, Jr., John Slagle, Ransom E. Elliott; 1839 — Samuel G. Beckwith, Hugh Boyd, Charles Hatler, Abraham Lears, Peter Gilmore, William Hancock, James Gilmore, Robert E. Acock, Ransom E. Elliott, Elvira Elliott, Edward Thompson, Samuel G. Beckley, James Smithson, Jacob Lears, James Slagle, Aaron Ruyle, John Mooney, John McClure, James Perryman, James H. Perryman, James B. Lusk; 1840 — Gideon Ruyle, Jasper Ruyle, Richard Sage, Joseph Tuck, John Bollinger, Absalom Looney, Jacob Lears, Robert E. Acock, Robert Ross, Edward Thompson, Benjamin Coats, Wilson Gilmore, John R. McKinney, James Slagle; 1841 — Absalom Looney, Richard Graham; 1844 — John W. Mitchell.

Township 32, Range 23: 1837 — Abner Spence, Benjamin Looney, John Looney, Jr.; 1838 — Samuel Davis, William Thompson, Morris Mitchell, Samuel Tindle, Morris Mitchell, Jr., Edwin C. Rogers, Stephen Mitchell, James Mitchell, James Boone, Jesse Scroggins, William Stephens, Samuel Blanton, Reuben M. Hill, Edwin C. Rogers, Michael N. Crow, Abram H. Foley, John Grider, John Dunnaway, John F. Winton, Samuel A. Mackey, Samuel Mackey, Benjamin Hancock, Benjamin C. Mitchell, John Looney, James Appleby, Benjamin T. Hancock, John S. Lemmon, George Mitchell, Samuel Mackey, William Dailey, Thomas Lemmon, Michael Dailey, Enos Johnson, Samuel Asher, Jacob Lemmon, George W. Dailey, John Dailey, G. Dailey, Hannah Denney, Arthur Ewing; 1839 — Calvin H. Davis, William Gouty, Jeremiah N. Sloan, Hannah Denney, Malachi Betthal, James H. Perryman, James Matthews, Joseph Ingraham, Gibson Hendrix, Ezekiel M. Campbell, Ransom Cates, Stephen Mitchell, James Mitchell, Caleb McDaniel, Samuel Davis, Mordecai Acock, James Pike, Hartwell Johnson, Morah Mallicott, James Boone, Tandy Lane, William T. Grider, Benjamin W. Robertson, Samuel H. Bunch, Hiram Tuck, Berry Scroggins, John F. Winton, William Goodman, George Mitchell, John Looney, Jr., James Appleby; 1840 — Isaac Ingraham, Morris Mitchell, Jacob Perryman, William Johnson, William Pyle, Samuel Asher, Daniel West, Calvin H. Davis, John Keller, Thomas Gilmore, Morris R. Mitchell, Stephen Mitchell, John Grider,

Jesse Scroggins, Benjamin C. Mitchell, Isaac Lemmon, Robert Wilson, William Dailey, John Dunnaway, George W. Dailey, George Venable, Alfred Major; 1841 — Daniel F. Ross, John Matthews, Berry Scroggins, William Wilson; 1842 — William Davis, James Boone, Stephen Sawyer, George Mitchell; 1843 — Elgin G. Hill; 1844 — Abner M. Ross, John Looney, David M. McClure; 1845 — James Johnson, John Lane.

Township 32, Range 24: 1838 — Thomas Jones; 1845 — Charles Bunch, David N. Hunt, John Hunt, Lawson Thompson, Jesse Neal, Ezekiel M. Campbell, Benjamin Hagerman, Henry King, Jonath. King, Burton Potter, John H. Taylor, Isaac P. Russell, Francis M. Goodman, Thomas B. King, Perry M. Coats, Isaac Coalson.

Township 33, Range 21: 1837 — Elijah Gordon; 1838 — Moses P. Hart, Robert Barclay, David Wright, Noah Gordon, Elijah Gordon, Richard Brown, Alfred Gordon, Elihu Hedges, Gordon Tirey, David B. Font, William Owens, William Barclay; 1839 — William M. Payne, Brackett Davidson, John Williams, David Wright, John Alderman, Richard Brown, Clark Bolt, John Vanderford, John W. Ratcliff, Nathaniel Gregg, Hugh J. Gordon, Isaiah Gregg, Duret H. Barclay, Noah Gordon, Alfred Gordon, Moses P. Hart, Samuel Gordon, Joseph R. Callaway, Jonathan T. Bradford, Alfred Major; 1840 — Perry Viles, James Haynes, Noah Gordon, Richard Brown; 1841 — Brackett Davidson, John Allen, James W. Gordon, John H. Beckley; 1842 — William Viles, H. Nichols; 1845 — Benjamin F. Tirey, John Wright.

Township 33, Range 22: 1838 — William Piper, Jason Ashworth, James Ashworth, Thomas McCallister, Stephen Jones, Edmund Keeling, Thomas J. Shannon, William Owens, John W. and J. B. Jamieson, Winfrey Owen; 1839 — Joseph R. Callaway, Pleasant Fouts, James Wilson, Joseph Powell, Thomas J. Shannon, Edmund Keeling, William Jamieson, Abraham Hendricks, John Terry, Ira Parrish, Peter Haynes, John Decker, William Wright, James Ashworth; 1840 — Thomas McCallister, John Hendricks, Winfrey Owens, Larken Fouts, William Owens; 1841 — Delilah Piper, William Wright, James Wilson, Lewis E. Morgan, William, John W. and J. B. Jamieson; 1842 — Jesse S. Fow; 1845 — Wesley Pennington, Erasmus D. Wilcox.

Township 33, Range 23: 1837 — William Jamieson; 1838 — Isaac A. Hartman, Levi A. Williams, Isaac Ruth, Thomas Doolley, John D. White, Samuel Moore, Richard Stout, Clark Jones, Asham Able, Nathaniel F. Williams, Joshua Jones, James Able, Joseph Deeds, William Able, Elijah Williams, Frederick J. Oliver, Samuel S. Hughes, William R. Devin, William Hawkins, Robert Holmes, Ezekiel M. Campbell, Abraham Finley, Patrick F. Andrews, Caleb Jones, Thomas McCallister, William Lunceford, Ephraim Jamieson, Daniel M. Stockton, John Swingle, Martin Harpool, Alexander C. Denney, Thomas Rountree, Elizabeth King and heirs, Emsley Fouts, Robert Hopper, John M. Gillespie, Scudder Smith, Abraham Hendricks, Clayton Stockton, David D. Stockton, Samuel Dunnegan, John P. Redman, James W. Johnson, Hutchison Webb; 1839 — John Stockton, Mary J. Millican, Azariah Cates, John Denney, James W. Johnson, David D. Stockton, Nathaniel W. Wilson, Darling Smith, William Smith, William Clark, David Stockton, William Henry, John M. Miller, Abraham Finley, Ezekiel M. Campbell, Sampson Norton, William Lunceford, William R. Wollard, Thomas Walker, Annanah F. Oliver, Samuel Dysert, Samuel S. Hughes, Alexander E. Denny, Jesse W. Nelson, Joseph Deeds, William White, Nicholas McMahon, Nathaniel F. Williams, E. E. Nowell, Nathan T. Williams; 1840 — Isaac Ingraham, E. P. Nowell, Joshua Jones, John Hartman, Malcolm McDougald, Nathaniel F. Chaise, George Gehar, Alexander E. Denney, Ephraim P. Nowell, Thomas Rountree, Ezekiel M. Campbell, Simpson Deck, Darling Smith, Lewis E. Morgan, Lewis Offield; 1841 — William Henry, Reuben Tow, Lewis E. Morgan, Caleb Jones, Alexander Tow, James I. Tilton, and L. L. Landers; 1842 — Seth Walker; 1844 — Ephraim Nowell, Louis H. Scruggs.

Township 33, Range 24: 1837 — Zaccheus Harper; 1838 — William C. Campbell, Ransom Cates, Joseph Akard, Benford Maxwell, James Simmons, Wash. Hensley, Robert C. Garner, Henry Akard, John F. Rountree, Thomas Rountree, Thomas Hill, Peter Ruyle, Robert Evans, Andrew Hayes, Daniel Moulder, Reuben Smith, Joseph and Charles Rountree, Joseph Rountree, James Watson, Benjamin U. Goodrich, D. B. Roaks, James Stockton, Caleb Murray, Margaret Bunch, John Bunch,

Absalom Rentfrow, Jeremiah R. Yancey, Joseph Miller, Samuel H. Bunch, Albert Bryant, John Davis, Thomas Gillihan, Isaac Ruth, John Wright, Hezekiah Brown, George W. Blair, Enos Hammer, Demarcus Hopper, Susannah Coffman, Caleb Jones, Jesse Neal; 1839 — William C. Campbell, Susannah Coffman, William Webb, Alexander Blair, Benjamin Craighead, Pallas Neely, Archibald Ray, Jonas L. King, Henry Akard, Peter Jones, Thomas Rountree, Joseph Rountree, Jr., Simeon Trent, James Akin, Andrew M. Akard, Henry Akard, Joseph Akard, Aaron Akard, Samuel S. Hughes, Alexander W. Denney, John W. Wakefield, George W. Hayes, Miller W. Easley, Robert Evans, Thomas Gillihan, Ahab Bowen, John Grant, Richard Grant; 1840 — John W. Wakefield, Samuel B. Hopkins, John Hensley, George W. Sutherland, Solomon Hopkins, James Simmons, Andrew M. F. Akard, John Crain, William C. Akard, Jonas L. King, Caleb Jones, Andrew Akard; 1841 — Joseph Rountree, Andrew D. Coffman, Rufus B. C. Bunch, John O. L. Bunch, Thomas Rountree, Miller W. Easley; 1842 — Merrit Simmons, Robert S. Bigham; 1843 — Silas Fox; 1844 — James Davis; 1845 — Silas Fox, Gideon Hillihan.

Township 34, Range 21: 1839 — John M. Link, Thomas Vinson, James Jump, James Paerman, R. M. Vanderford, John W. Thompson, Charles Bolt, Jacob Alderman, Milton Davidson, George Davidson, Rodham Payne; 1840 — Charles Bolt, James Shaw, F. H. Edwards, John Brashears; 1841 — Alexander McAlexander, John Steele; 1842 — John Brashears, E. B. Beard; 1845 — Charles Bolt, Jr.

Township 34, Range 22: 1844 — Jesse W. Nelson, Madison Snapp; 1845 — William Zumwalt, Jonathan W. Wilson, Evan Stewart, Joseph Stewart, Joshua Stewart, Richard Stewart.

Township 34, Range 23: 1844 — William L. Barker, William Jamieson, James Faulkner, James Williams, John Toller, Christian C. Toller, William Douglas, John O. Devin, William R. Devin, Clayton Devin; 1845 — William White, Seth Walker, D. L. M. Ashlock, Joshua A. Stewart, Alexander Moore, William T. Holt.

Township 34, Range 24: 1838 — James Fox, J. P. Thompson, Jacob Frieze, William Dunnegan, Alfred Frieze, James Potts;

1839 — Aaron Allard, Charles Wakefield, Nathan Garner, Hiram Hopkins, William Ashlock, M. G. Campbell, Jacob Frieze, James Fox, Alfred Frieze, John Hopkins, James A. Hopkins, Leander Wilson, Elijah Fox, James Fox, Silas Fox, Andrew R. Colmes, Abner Osborn, Matthew Dunnegan, Francis Dunnegan, William Dunnegan, Obediah Ashlock; 1840 — William Grant, Charles Wakefield, Thomas Ashlock, Woodford Frieze, Obadiah Ashlock, William H. Gammon, Wesley G. Gammon, W. H. Gammon, Jeremiah W. Blankenship, William Dunnegan, Zaccheus Harper, John W. Alexander, Thomas Williams; 1841 — William Lost, William Dunnegan, Joseph Noland; 1842 — Eli Mourfield, Lorenzo J. Blankenship, James Dunnegan; 1844 — John Noland, W. N. Fox; 1845 — Alexander O. Gilley.

Township 35, Range 21: 1844 — James Martin, Joseph N. Lowe; 1845 — Nathan Boone, A. C. Callison.

Township 35, Range 22: 1851 — John Burns, Joseph Payne, Moses Simpson, J. B. Mallock, Ambrose Bradley; 1852 — Ambrose Bradley, Peter Howe, E. Baker.

Township 35, Range 23: 1838 — George W. Kelly, Leander Wilson, John Slagle, John P. Campbell, Thomas W. King, Zaccheus Howard, James Black; 1839 — Joseph H. Miller, Allen C. Tate, James Black, George W. Kelly, John M. Kurr, Leander Wilson; 1840 — Leander York, James W. Nowlin, Jonathan Owing; 1841 — George W. Kelly, Richard G. Andrews; 1842 — Thomas McCracken, Moses B. Kurr; 1844 — James Dudley, George P. Lemmon; 1845 — John Holt, William S. Hatton, Andrew Yoast, Dr. T. McCracken.

Township 35, Range 24: 1837 — James G. Human; 1838 — Archibald Hopper, George W. Fain, Larkin Williams, Thomas W. King, Leander Wilson, John Yoast, M. G. Campbell, Josiah Goodson; 1839 — Wiley B. B. George, Larkin Williams, Moses Waddle, Summers Harper, Amos Richardson, Wesley Saveley, Clayton Richardson, James Rentfrow, Thomas W. King, Mary E. Wilson, Lawrence Rains, Isaac Troth, Peter Ruyle, George C. Yoast, Wiley B. B. George, Daniel Moulder; 1840 — Elliott Bland, William Arnold, John Yoast, William Simmons, John N. Goodson, Josiah Goodson, Larkin Williams, James Dudley, James G. Human, Poleman W. Harper, Ebenezer

Arnold; 1841 — David P. Harris, William C. Davidson, George W. Norman, Wiley B. B. George, Larkin Williams, Samuel Tillary, James Rector, Elliott Bland, Ebenezer Arnold; 1842 — John C. Twiner, Thomas D. Hall; 1844 — John Weir, Thomas D. Hall, Gibson Arthur; 1845 — Burrel Ecelston.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Creation and Original Boundaries.— Polk County was created by an act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, and organized March 13, 1835. As defined by an act of Legislature approved March 20, 1835, its original boundaries were as follows:

Beginning at the line between Ranges 17 and 18, two miles south of the township line between Townships 31 and 32; thence west to the range line between Ranges 26 and 27; thence north to the township line between Townships 36 and 37; thence east to the range line between Ranges 17 and 18; thence south along the same to the beginning.

When organized, the length of the county from east to west was 54 miles; its width, from north to south, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its total area, 1,701 square miles, or nearly three times its present extent. It embraced portions of territory subsequently added to surrounding sister counties as follows: All of Dallas, except 12 square miles in the southwest corner of said county; 147 square miles on the south side of Hickory; 54 square miles in the southeast corner of St. Clair; 105 square miles on the east side of Ceder; 48 square miles in the north corner of Dade; and 36 square miles in the northwest corner of Webster, taken from Dallas, though originally belonging to Polk.

Present Boundaries.— The present limits of Polk County were established in 1845, and defined by statute as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 12, of Township 35, Range 21; thence west with the subdivisional lines to the northwest corner of Section 10, Township 35, Range 24; thence north with the sectional line to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 25, Range 24; thence west with the township line between Townships 35 and 36 to the northwest corner of Township 35, Range 24; thence south with the range line between Ranges 24 and 25 to the southwest corner of Township 35, Range 24; thence east to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 34, Range 24; thence south with the range lines between Ranges 24 and 25 to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 31, Range 24; thence east with the subdivisional lines to the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 31, Range 21; thence north with the range lines between Ranges 20 and 21, to the place of beginning.

The length of the county from north to south is $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from east to west 24 miles; its area 640 square miles — but little more than one-third of its original extent.

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS.

The county court first met February 9, 1835, at the house of Daniel M. Stockton, five miles southwest of Bolivar, on the West Bend road. At an adjourned meeting the next day, at the house of William C. Campbell, it was ordered "that the county surveyor of Polk County meet the county surveyor of Greene County on the 25th day of the present month, to survey and mark out the county line between the counties of Polk and Greene, beginning at a point where the township line between Townships 31 and 32 intersects the range line between Ranges 17 and 18; thence west 42 miles."

It was also ordered "that all that portion of territory bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the county line due north of Alexander Brown's, in the Twenty-five Mile Prairie, and from thence to John Isbell's, on the Little Pomme de Terre; from thence to James Abel's; from thence to Clayton Stockton's; from thence to the mouth of Brush Creek; from thence south to the county line; from thence east with the county line to the dividing ridge between the Pomme de Terre and Niangua Rivers; from thence north with said dividing ridge to the north boundary line of the county; from thence west with the county line to the beginning, including Brown's, Isbell's and Able's, shall be erected into a separate township, to be called and known by the name of Marion Township." Also, "that all that portion of the territory west of Marion Township, in Polk County, be erected into a separate township, to be known and called by the name of Jackson Township;" and "that all that portion of the territory east of Marion Township, in Polk County, be erected into a separate township, to be known and called by the name of Washington Township." The house of Ephraim Jamieson was designated as the place of holding elections in Marion Township; that of William Davidson in Jackson Township, and that of Richard Riddle in Washington Township.

Sac Township.—February 15, 1836, it was ordered by the court that "there be a township laid off in the northwest corner of Polk County, designated by the following boundaries," to be known as the township of Sac: "Beginning at the northwest

corner of Polk County; running with the west boundary line of said county eighteen miles, so as to include Township 34; thence with the line between Townships 33 and 34; thence north with the range line between Ranges 23 and 24, to the north boundary line of said county; thence west to the beginning." James G. Human's house was designated as the place of holding elections.

Morgan Township.—May 10, 1836, Morgan Township was erected, bounded thus: "Beginning where the county line crosses township lines between Townships 24 and 25; thence north to where said line crosses Little Sac River; thence with the windings of the Little Sac to the Big Sac, to the middle of Township 34; thence west to the western boundary of said county of Polk; thence south to the southwest corner of said county; thence east to the beginning." Elections were ordered to be held at the house of Jeremiah Ward.

Jackson Township.—On the same day the borders of Jackson Township were thus defined: "The land laid off east of Morgan Township;" bounded as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Morgan Township; running north with said township line; thence down Little Sac River with said Morgan Township line to the township line between Townships 33 and 34; thence east to the middle of Range 23; thence south through the middle of said range to the south boundary line of said county; thence west to the beginning."

Shelby Township.—February 16, 1836, it was ordered by the county court that "all that portion of territory bounded as follows: Beginning at a point where the township line between Townships 33 and 34 intersects the middle of Range 23; thence north to the county line; thence west to the northeast corner of Polk County; thence south to the middle of Township 34; thence eastwardly with the northern boundaries of Morgan and Jackson Townships to the beginning, be erected into a separate township, to be known as Shelby Township;" elections to be held at the house of James G. Human.

Washington Township.—On the same day the court reestablished the boundaries of Washington Township thus: Beginning at the southeast corner of Polk County; running west eighteen miles to the range line between Ranges 20 and 21; thence north

to the south boundary of Greene Township; thence east to the county line; thence south to the beginning.

May 15, 1838, Morgan Township was re-bounded as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Madison Township; thence south to the southwest corner of Polk County; then due east with the southern boundary line of said county to the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25; thence north with the said range line to the southern boundary line of Madison Township; thence west to the beginning.

At the same time the limits of Jackson Township were thus redefined: Beginning at the southeast corner of Morgan Township; thence north with said township line to the southern boundary line of Madison Township; thence due east one mile; thence due north to the township line dividing Townships 33 and 34; thence due east to the middle of Range 23; thence south to the southern boundary line of Polk County; thence west with said line to the beginning.

Mooney Township.—May 16, 1838, the county court decreed that that portion of Polk County bounded as follows should constitute Mooney Township: Beginning at the southeast corner of Jackson Township; thence due east to the range line between Ranges 21 and 22; thence due north to the township line dividing Townships 32 and 33; thence west with said township line to the eastern boundary line of Jackson Township; thence south to the beginning.

Van Buren Township.—On the date last mentioned, the following bounded territory was set off as a separate township by this name: Beginning at the southeast corner of Mooney Township; thence due east to the range line dividing Ranges 19 and 20; thence due north eleven miles; thence due west to the range line dividing Ranges 21 and 22; thence due south to the beginning.

The following new boundaries of Washington Township were defined at the same time: Beginning at the southeast corner of Van Buren Township; thence due east to the southeast corner of Polk County; thence due north eleven miles; thence due west to the range line dividing Ranges 19 and 20; thence due south to the beginning.

Benton Township.— This township was created May 16, 1838, with the following described boundaries: Beginning at the northwest corner of Van Buren Township; thence due east to the range line dividing Ranges 19 and 20; thence due north twelve miles; thence due west to the range line dividing Ranges 21 and 22; thence due south to the beginning.

Jasper Township.— A town by this name was created, May 16, 1838, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the southeast corner of Benton Township; thence due east to the east boundary line of Polk County; thence north eleven miles; thence west to the range line dividing Ranges 19 and 20; thence south to the beginning.

Miller Township was also formed May 17, 1838, with the following boundaries: Beginning at the northeast corner of Benton Township; thence due east to the east boundary line of Polk County; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of Polk County; thence west to the range line dividing Ranges 19 and 20; thence south to the beginning.

Greene Township.— Greene Township was created May 16, 1838, with these boundaries: Beginning at the southwest corner of Miller Township; thence due north to the northern boundary line of Polk County; thence due west to the Pomme de Terre river; thence south with said river, to the southeast corner of Johnson Township; thence due east to the beginning.

Marion Township was re-bounded at this time, thus: Beginning at the northeast corner of Mooney Township; thence due north to the southern boundary line of Greene Township; thence west to the northeast corner of Madison Township; thence south to the township line dividing Townships 33 and 34; thence east to the northeast corner of Jackson Township; thence south to the township line dividing Townships 32 and 33; thence east to the beginning. February 17, 1840, the county court ordered that "the following designated bounds be attached to, and the same shall constitute and form, a part of Marion Township: Beginning at a point where a line passing through the center of Range 23 will cross Bear Creek; thence down said creek with the main channel thereof to the range line dividing Ranges 23 and 24; thence north with the said line to the township line dividing

Townships 33 and 34; thence west with said township line one mile; thence due north to the township line dividing Townships 34 and 35.

May 4, 1841, the county court established the boundaries of Benton, Madison and Marion Townships as they were redefined in 1845 and stand to this day; re-bounded Jackson, Mooney and Greene Townships, and created Tyler and Jackson Townships. The boundaries of these several townships, exclusive of Benton, Madison and Marion, were as follows:

Jackson Township.—Beginning at the southwest corner of Polk County; thence east with the line dividing Polk and Greene Counties to where the range line dividing Ranges 22 and 23 crosses the same; thence north with said range line till it strikes the township line dividing townships 32 and 33; thence west with said township line to the Dade County line; thence south with said line to the beginning.

Mooney Township.—Beginning on the Greene County line, where the range line dividing Ranges 22 and 23 crosses the same; thence east with said county line to the southeast corner of Polk County; thence north with the county line dividing Polk and Niangua Counties to where the township line dividing Townships 32 and 33 crosses the same; thence west with said township line until it strikes the range line between Ranges 22 and 23; thence south with said range line to the beginning.

Greene Township.—Beginning at the line dividing Polk and Niangua Counties, where the township line dividing Townships 34 and 35 crosses the same; thence north with said county line to the northeast corner of Polk County; thence west with the line dividing Polk and Benton Counties eight miles; thence due south to the line dividing Townships 34 and 35; thence east with said township line to the beginning.

Tyler Township.—Beginning on the Benton County line, at the northwest corner of Greene Township; thence west with said county line ten miles; thence due south to the township line dividing Townships 34 and 35; thence east with said township line eight miles; thence due north to the beginning.

Johnson Township.—Beginning on the county line dividing Polk and Dade Counties where the line dividing Townships 34

and 35 crosses the same; thence east with said township line six miles; thence due north to the Benton County line; thence west with said county line to the northwest corner of Polk County; thence south along the line dividing Polk and Dade Counties to the beginning.

May 7, 1845, the county court created Looney Township and re-established the boundaries of the several townships in the county as follows:

Mooney Township.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Polk County; thence north with the county line dividing Polk and Dallas Counties to the township line dividing Townships 32 and 33; thence west with the said township line eight miles; thence due south to the Greene County line; thence east with said county line to the beginning.

Looney Township.—Beginning at the southeast corner of Mooney Township; thence north with the western boundary line of said township to the line dividing Townships 32 and 33; thence west eight miles with said township line; thence due south to the Greene County line; thence east with said county line to the beginning.

Jackson Township.—Beginning at the southwest corner of Looney Township; thence north with the western boundary line of said township to the line dividing Township 32 and 33; thence west with the said township line to the county line between Polk and Dade Counties; thence south along said line to the southeast corner of Polk County; thence east with the line dividing Polk and Greene Counties to the beginning.

Benton Township.—Beginning on the line dividing Polk and Dallas Counties, where the line dividing Townships 32 and 33 crosses the same; thence north along said county line to section corner between Sections 12 and 1; thence due west with said section line to the Pomme de Terre River; thence up said river until it strikes the township line between Townships 32 and 33; thence east with said line to the beginning.

Greene Township.—Beginning at the northeast corner of Benton Township; thence north with the line dividing Polk and Dallas Counties to the northeast corner of Polk County; thence west with the line dividing Polk and Hickory Counties to the

Pomme de Terre River; thence up said river to the northwest corner of Benton Township; thence east with the northern boundary line of Benton Township to the beginning.

Johnson Township.—Beginning at the northwest corner of Greene Township; thence west along the line dividing Polk and Hickory Counties to the northwest corner of Polk County; thence south along the line dividing Polk and Dade Counties to the section line between Sections 6 and 7; thence east with said section line to the Pomme de Terre River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

Madison Township.—Beginning on the line dividing Polk and Dade Counties where the line dividing Townships 32 and 33 crosses the same; thence east with the said township line to the range line dividing Ranges 23 and 24; thence north with said range line to the southern boundary line of Johnson Township; thence west with said township line to the county line dividing Polk and Dade Counties; thence south along said line to the beginning.

Marion Township.—Beginning on the line dividing Townships 32 and 33 where the same crosses the range line dividing Ranges 23 and 24; thence east with said township line to the Pomme de Terre River; thence down said river to the southeastern corner of Johnson Township; thence west with the Johnson Township line to the range line dividing Ranges 23 and 24; thence south to the beginning.

Jefferson Township.—This township was created February 11, 1860, from the western part of Greene Township and the eastern part of Johnson Township. Its original boundaries were as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of Marion Township; running thence due north to the Hickory County line; thence west along said line to a point due north of the northwest corner of Marion Township; thence due east with the north boundary line of Marion Township to the place of beginning.

March 5, 1873, the township lines of Greene, Jefferson, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Benton, Mooney, Looney and Jackson, were re-established. The only changes in boundaries were of Greene, Jefferson and Johnson Townships, by the annexation of a portion of the east half of Jefferson to Greene and the extension of a portion of its western half into Johnson. By this

survey, the western boundary line of Sections 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, Township 35, Range 22, and of Section 5, Township 34, Range 22, became the boundary line between Greene and Jefferson Townships, and the western boundary line of Sections 7, 18, 19, 30 and 31, Township 35, Range 23, and of Section 6, Township 34, Range 23, became the boundary line between Jefferson and Johnson Townships.

Campbell Township.—This, the most recently organized township in the county, was created August 5, 1886, and its boundaries were thus defined: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 36, Range 24; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 6; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 18; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 13; thence north to the place of beginning. The boundaries of Madison and Johnson Townships were changed by the creation of Campbell from their territory, the southern boundary line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, Township 35, Range 24, becoming the southern boundary line of Johnson Township, and the northern boundary line of Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, Township 34, Range 24, becoming the northern boundary line of Madison Township.

JUDICIARY HISTORY.

County Courts.—The county court of Polk County, consisting of Judges Jeremiah N. Sloan and Richard Sage, met for the first time February 9, 1835, at Daniel M. Stockton's house, five miles southeast of Bolivar. Joseph English was appointed sheriff, and William Henry performed the duties of clerk. The court appointed E. M. Campbell, county surveyor; Bodham R. Payne, assessor; and John C. Montgomery, commissioner, to select a seat of justice for Polk County; and, after transacting some other business, adjourned to meet the following day at the residence of William C. Campbell.

Having convened the second day, the court proceeded to divide the county into three townships, as has been related, after which Richard Riddles was appointed constable of Washington Township; William M. Payne, constable of Marion Township;

and John S. Campbell, constable of Jackson Township. At the same term the following justices of the peace were appointed: Thomas Marlin, William Montgomery, Richard Sage, William Lunceford, Abner Spence, T. W. Johnson, John Riddles, Henry Akard, Isaac Ruth, James Stockton, and William Penn. County warrants were issued to the amount of \$10—the first one to J. N. Sloan for \$3.50, which was, at that time, considered sufficient remuneration for two days' service as judge. The second was in favor of Richard Sage for the same amount and services; the third in favor of Joseph English for services as sheriff in waiting on the court.

During the greater part of its history the county court consisted of three county court justices, one of whom acted as the presiding officer, and the other two as associate justices. February 8, 1878, under an act of the Legislature providing for a uniform system of county courts, approved April 27, 1877, the county court divided Polk County into two separate districts, making one of them consist of the townships of Benton, Greene, Jefferson, Mooney and Looney, and the other of the townships of Marion, Johnson, Madison and Jackson, to which Campbell Township was added after its creation, in 1886. The first is known as the Eastern, and the second as the Western District. This was done, as the act provided, for the purpose of electing a county court judge, biennially, from each district, beginning with 1880. The act further provided that one judge of the county court should be elected quadrennially by the people of the county at large, beginning in 1882, and that this officer should be the presiding judge of the court. The county court has now, as before, jurisdiction over all county business proper, and for the whole of the time, when there has been no separate probate court, it has also had jurisdiction over all probate business in the county. Polk County adopted the township organization by a vote in November, 1872, under which much of the business formerly devolving on the county court is now under the jurisdiction of township officials. (See list of county officers.)

Probate Court.—The office of probate judge was established in 1860, previous to which time the county court held probate jurisdiction. W. R. Cowan was appointed first judge, and was

succeeded by William Beren in 1862, who was the incumbent of the office until 1863, when it was abolished, and the business was transferred to the county court, which afterward exercised jurisdiction over all probate affairs until 1867. A separate probate court was then established.

Circuit Court.—The first circuit court in Polk County was held at Bolivar in a log cabin, near the present court house site, September 7, 1835. C. H. (familiarily known as "Horse") Allen presided as judge; Joseph Allen was clerk *pro tem.* and Joseph English sheriff. But two cases were on the docket, and only one of them was tried—an action of replevin brought by David Welch *vs.* Robert Graham, in which judgment was rendered for the defendant. The grand jurors at that time were Thomas Jones, foreman; Peter Ruyle, Richard Stout, William Penn, Elijah Milliken, William M. Crisp, Henry Akard, Joseph H. Miller, William Lunceford, Amos Richardson, Thomas Gillihan, Absalom Rentfrow, Caswell Beckham, Winfrey Owens, John Burch, Josiah Dent and Thomas Marlin. The only true bill which this body returned was an indictment of David O. George for peddling without a license. Not a member of this court or jury has been living for nearly fifteen years, the latest survivor, Amos Richardson, having died at Humansville in 1875, aged 83 years. The first name on the list of attorneys is that of Hon. John S. Phelps, under date of August 7, 1837. Then follow, in the order mentioned, those of Littleberry Hendricks, Charles S. Yancey, Robert W. Crawford and James Winston at the same term.

In time Polk was attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri, which, by a legislative enactment of 1849, was made to consist of the counties of Benton, Hickory, Laclede, Dallas, Polk, Cedar, St. Clair and Henry. That circuit was afterward changed to the Fourteenth, and, under a statute of 1876, it was made to consist of Laclede, Webster, Polk, Wright, Dallas, Hickory and Douglas Counties. In 1883 Douglas County was attached to another circuit and Camden County was taken into the Fourteenth in its stead, and the circuit is now composed of Laclede, Camden, Wright, Webster, Dallas, Polk and Hickory Counties.

Bar.—The roll of attorneys who have registered upon the

records of this court, is as follows: John S. Phelps, Littleberry Hendricks, August 7, 1837; Charles S. Yancey; Robert W. Crawford, James Winston, December 11, 1837; David Sterigere, John Wilson, George W. Daschal, 1837; William McCord, John W. Waddill, August 7, 1838; C. H. Allen, Charles P. Bullock, Benjamin F. Robinson, 1838; George Dixon, March 15, 1841; B. P. Major, R. P. Clark, Jr., July 19, 1841; F. A. Kownslar, William J. Mayo, November 15, 1841; Peter Hurler, John T. Crenshaw, March 21, 1842; G. W. Buckner, November 20, 1842; Thomas Ruffin, William C. Jones, Cyrus Stark, E. D. McKenney, John T. Coffee, John C. Julian, June 26, 1843; M. D. Hendrick, November 28, 1843; John C. Price, Edward H. Howell, November 29, 1843; E. C. Davis, William Smyth, William Rogers, March 21, 1844; Waldo P. Johnson, William Cunningham, March 25, 1845; Caleb Williams, September 22, 1845; Samuel A. Boake, De Witt C. Ballou, March 23, 1846; J. A. Chapman, William M. Peck, September 29, 1846; J. M. Barker, June 14, 1847; J. W. Davis, April 15, 1848; William C. Price, April 15, 1851; A. T. Howe, October 19, 1852; B. L. Hendrick, October 21, 1852; Robert S. Bevier, S. Chandler, August 10, 1853; John M. Slemmons, C. W. McCulloch, April 3, 1856; John W. Payne, June 2, 1857; Z. D. German, October 20, 1857; John F. Snyder, M. A. Steele, T. W. Freeman, October 20, 1859; Burr H. Emerson, W. A. McClain, A. B. Whipple, October 19, 1859; D. C. Dade, J. F. Hardin, J. M. Richardson, J. H. Shaw, H. J. Lindenbower, Henry C. Young, John S. Phelps; T. A. Sherwood, J. H. Baker, A. M. Julian, James Mack, J. R. Waddill, J. H. Lay, Foster P. Wright, John R. Cox, J. H. Creighton, John P. Tracy, J. C. Rogers, William M. V. Leighton, W. G. Gilger, S. S. Burdett, J. H. Clark, 1859-65; R. F. Buller, J. J. Gravely, September 4, 1866; W. Galland, Allen C. Wallace, L. A. Wright, James Masters, W. D. Hoff, John D. Abbe, W. H. H. Wagoner, S. E. Price, Henry T. Sumner, E. J. Smith, John P. Ellis, C. F. Leavitt, C. H. Brown, Robert Allen, W. A. McClain, John R. Cox, J. O. Cox, Benjamin W. Massey, John E. McKeighan, John L. Barr, Peter Wilson, J. E. Kenton, H. B. Watson, Charles Kroff, G. Whitelaw Shield, 1866-67; Joseph H. Outhwaite, William O. Mead, August 31,

1868; R. A. Holt, November 10, 1868; A. S. Smith, John W. Ross, March 1, 1869; F. H. B. Lawrence, March 2, 1869; John L. Shields, November 8, 1869; B. J. Emerson, December 30, 1869; Sidney C. Wilson, W. Rollins, T. G. Rechow, May 16, 1870; J. D. Parkinson, September 3, 1870; R. H. Musser, October 19, 1870; A. A. Underwood, November 2, 1870; R. Speer McIlduff, April 24, 1871; James G. Simpson, J. B. Upton, April 25, 1871; W. F. Freeman, O. D. Knox, October 23, 1871; C. A. Milliken, October 24, 1871; B. F. McHenry, October 23, 1871; M. N. Neihardt, October 30, 1871; M. B. Smith, W. H. Anderson, April 22, 1872; Orlando H. Barker, October 21, 1872; J. E. McCabe, October 26, 1872; William A. Kittinger, October 25, 1873; David A. De Armond, October 27, 1873; C. J. Harrison, William R. Hudson, William T. Johnson, Ben. V. Alton, A. D. Matthews, B. L. Brash, 1874; C. W. Thrasher, October 27, 1875; James W. Rains, October 29, 1875; Eugene Wilkerson, April 24, 1876; W. B. Burr, April 25, 1876; H. Shellenberger, April 28, 1876; H. R. Milliken, May 4, 1876; J. F. Duckwell, December 9, 1876; J. H. Lucas, December 12, 1876; Thomas K. O'Day, John C. Ferguson, April 26, 1878; W. W. Shaffner, October 28, 1889; R. V. Burns, October 29, 1879; C. L. Allen, October 20, 1880; W. H. Sherman, April 26, 1881; W. E. Johnson, April 27, 1881; C. L. Russell, October 29, 1881; Phil. F. Simmons, April 25, 1882; M. Kinealy, October 23, 1882; John S. Haymes, April 27, 1883; J. H. Childers, May 14, 1884; A. McElhinney, October 20, 1884; W. R. Porter, October 27, 1884; James T. Neville, C. H. Skinker, April 20, 1885; J. D. Irvine, April 27, 1885; C. W. Hamlin, April 21, 1885; Thomas K. Musick, April 27, 1885; William C. Kelly, October 20, 1885; Levi Engle, October 23, 1885; George P. Uhl, October, 1885; W. A. Ragland, J. H. Page, April 20, 1886; I. W. Boulware, April 22, 1886; D. H. Budlong, May 2, 1887; Edgar P. Mann, Herbert H. McCluer, A. F. Butts, October 18, 1877; George T. Edmison, October 20, 1887; W. E. Bowden, April 25, 1888; T. T. Loy, J. A. Moore, December 10, 1888; O. H. Scott, E. P. Miller, December 11, 1888.

Of these lawyers, many lived without the borders of the

county; some, perhaps, never had more than one case in the Polk County Circuit Court; many were well-known residents of the county, identified with its most important interests. Of both residents and non-residents, several have been distinguished in one way or another, and such are deemed worthy of special mention. Hon. John S. Phelps was for eighteen years representative of his district in Congress; was military governor of Arkansas, and, later, governor of the State of Missouri. Littleberry Hendricks was a noted lawyer in his time. Benjamin F. Robinson was an able advocate and the owner of a large tract of land near Bolivar. Thomas Ruffin was widely known in his day; and so, too, was John T. Coffee. John C. Price served as judge of the circuit court, and lived to an advanced age. Waldo P. Johnson was prosecuting attorney and a United States senator about the opening of the Civil War. He allied himself, with some distinction, with the Confederate cause. After the war he returned, and practiced his profession until within a short time of his death, which occurred a few years ago, serving as judge of the circuit court. De Witt C. Ballou, also a circuit court judge, died about 1860. T. W. Freeman, father of Walter Freeman, a merchant of Bolivar, was judge of the circuit court for many years. Foster P. Wright was likewise distinguished. S. S. Burdett was prosecuting attorney, and later a member of Congress. He, for some years, held the position of commissioner in the general land office in Washington, D. C., and is now practicing his profession in that city. T. A. Sherwood is a judge of the supreme court. Burr H. Emerson was an able lawyer, and a man of strong personality, who exerted much influence. B. J. Emerson, his son, also gained a high standing at the bar. J. J. Gravely, who served during the war as colonel of a Federal regiment, was later admitted to the bar, where he gained a good reputation. He became lieutenant-governor of Missouri. John D. Abbe, a lawyer of ability, was elected probate judge in 1868; has served in the Legislature and as prosecuting attorney, and is now in practice in Bolivar. Ben. V. Alton became a circuit court judge. J. D. Upton, a resident of Bolivar, was the Republican nominee for Congress from his district in 1888.

Criminal Cases.— Murders in Polk County have been few.

There has never been a conviction in the court of murder in the first degree, and it is probable no county in the State can show a clearer record, so far as the taking of human life is concerned. The county has yet to have its first shocking murder and its first exciting trial, conviction and hanging. The indictments most numerous in the court records are for selling liquor illegally, and it is little to be questioned that actions for divorce rank next in frequency — at least they have been so numerous as to take a prominent place on the records. In a majority of these cases, women have been the plaintiffs. In view of these facts, it will be seen that Polk County really has no remarkable criminal record, and this speaks well for the peaceful and law-abiding character of her citizens. Her resident bar is able, if not numerous, and the affairs of the court have been administered with uniform ability and integrity.

GENERAL COUNTY INTERESTS.

Seat of Justice.— Joseph C. Montgomery, who was appointed at the first term of the county court to select the county seat, failed to do so, and, on March 20, 1835, William Jamieson was appointed to succeed him. The land on which Bolivar now stands was selected on account of its pleasant situation and central position in the county. Mr. Jamieson purchased the land from the United States Government, and the purchase is recorded at the land office, in Springfield, as the first cash entry in the county.

Public Buildings.— The court house is a substantial brick edifice of two stories, built in 1841. Though it was ample for the purpose when erected, in some respects the county has outgrown it, and additional accommodations are needed, chief among which are fire-proof vaults for the protection of important public records.

The first jail, a log structure, built soon after the organization of the courts, stood on the southwest corner of the square facing the old Emerson place, in the southeast part of the town. It was superseded by a more pretentious building, on the site of the present jail, built about the beginning of the

war. The new jail was erected in 1880, and paid for without the imposition of a special tax. It is of brick, two stories, the upper story containing three cells or cages of chilled iron of the most approved pattern. The lower story is occupied as a residence by the sheriff and his family. Prisoners are treated with humanity, their safe keeping assured, and their necessities amply supplied. The cells, however, rarely have a tenant.

County Finances.—After the war, the receipts and expenditures of Polk County began to assume considerable proportions. The public records do not show any statement prior to 1879. A copy of that year's statement is appended, and also that for 1887–88, the last on file. showing the condition of the county finances at the dates mentioned.

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

To railroad bonds.....	\$33,500.00
To bond to school fund.....	1,000.00
To amount 1877, county warrants unredeemed.....	2.40
To amount 1878, county warrants unredeemed.....	15.97
To amount 1879, county warrants unredeemed.....	4,735.72
	<hr/>
	\$39,254.09

RECEIPTS COUNTY FUNDS FOR 1879, AND BALANCES IN TREASURY.

To county revenue on hand in treasury, May 9, 1879.....	\$2,722.12
To railroad interest fund on hand in treasury, May 9, 1879.....	739.67
To Greene Township fund on hand in treasury, May 9, 1879.....	9.87
To poor-house fund on hand in treasury, May 9, 1879.....	.10
	<hr/>
Total balances in treasury on settlement, May 9, 1879.....	\$3,471.78

To county revenue fund received from county collector from April 1, 1879, to March 1, 1880.....	\$10,050.09
To receipts from sale of county furniture.....	5.00
To receipts from railroad interest fund.....	2,013.81
To receipts from general township fund.....	16.85
To receipts from road fund.....	36.35
To receipts from county past indebtedness.....	58.12
To receipts from Greene Township.....	50.84
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Total receipts into treasury.....	\$12,231.06
Total balances in treasury May 9, 1879.....	3,471.78
	<hr/>
Total balances and receipts for past year.....	\$15,702.84

EXPENDITURES COUNTY FUNDS FOR 1879 AND BALANCES IN TREASURY.

By county warrants redeemed from May 9, 1879 to April 1, 1880.....	\$ 9,752.35
By jury scrip redeemed from May 9, 1879 to April 1, 1880.....	1,110.79
By interest paid on school fund bond for 1879.....	1,505.00
By Greene Township warrants redeemed.....	33.86
Total debt redeemed by treasury.....	\$12,502.00
Total balance in treasury April 6, 1880.....	32.84

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURES 1879.

County warrants issued from January 1 to December 31, 1879.....	\$14,713.03
Jury scrip issued from January 1 to December 31, 1879.....	1,179.83
Interest on railroad bonds	1,505.00
Interest on county bond to school fund.....	100.00
Total expenditures.....	\$17,497.86
Total receipts.....	15,702.84
Total expenditures in excess of receipts.....	\$ 1,795.02

COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS, 1887:

County warrants and jury scrip of 1883, unredeemed.....	\$ 10.50
County warrants and jury scrip of 1884, unredeemed.	23.70
County warrants and jury scrip of 1885, unredeemed.	1,271.53
County warrants and jury scrip of 1886, unredeemed.....	5,944.11
County warrants and jury scrip of 1887, unredeemed.....	6,219.52
Railroad bonds.....	33,500.00
Total indebtedness.....	\$46,969.36

ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1887.

Receipts: County revenue	\$18,995.97
Railroad interest.....	6,314.03
Road fund.....	3.23
Township fund.....	.95
County past indebtedness fund.....	2.88
Dog fund.	5.00
Total receipts February 7, 1887, to February 7, 1888.....	\$25,322.06
Expenditures: County warrants issued during 1887.....	\$14,118.59
Jury scrip issued during 1887.....	1,627.95
Interest on railroad bonds.....	2,345.00
Coroner's bill for inquests.....	20.00
Total expenditures from February 7, 1887, to February 7, 1888.....	\$18,111.54
Receipts in excess of expenditures.....	\$ 7,210.52
Receipts and balances in treasury:	
Amount on hand February 7, 1887.....	\$ 3,863.70
Received from February 7, 1887, to February 7, 1888.....	25,322.06
Total.....	\$29,185.76

County warrants and jury scrip redeemed.....	\$18,933.44
Railroad bond coupons.....	2,345.00
Railroad interest transferred to railroad sinking fund.....	4,045.02
Total.....	\$25,233.46

Balance in treasury is \$3,862.30, divided as follows: County revenue fund, \$114.54; railroad interest fund, \$3,743.58; road interest fund, \$1.58; township interest fund, 83 cents; county past indebtedness fund, \$1.77.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR 1888.

County officers' salaries.....	\$ 5,796.37
County roads and road overseers.....	4,177.00
Paupers and poor-house.....	1,319.00
Costs in criminal cases.....	1,122.50
Printing, stationery, etc.....	1,070.60
Paupers in county.....	898.95
Insane paupers at asylums.....	636.10
Wood, repairs, etc.....	422.04
Defense in suit of A. D. Wilson <i>vs.</i> Polk County.....	327.50
General election.....	277.50
Financial investigating committee.....	119.00
Polk County fair premiums.....	100.00
Miscellaneous.....	153.10
Grand and petit jurors and witnesses before grand jury.....	1,337.65
Total.....	\$17,757.31

Railroad Bonds.—In 1869 the county court subscribed \$250,000 to the capital stock of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad. A large portion of the grading between Lebanon and Bolivar was done in 1871 and 1872, and of the subscription made Polk County paid \$33,500 in bonds. In 1872 the work of construction was suspended, and Polk County refused to issue any more bonds. Several attempts have been made by parties claiming to be creditors of the railroad to compel Polk County to issue bonds in satisfaction of judgments obtained by them against the railroad company. These efforts have been successfully resisted by the county, and have now probably received their quietus from the United States courts, and Polk County, more fortunate than any of her sister counties of the West, has lightly escaped the consequences of a rage for bond-voting, which at one time was so prevalent.

Aside from the litigation above referred to, several interesting incidents of the county's history find their material in this subscription. In 1877 it was proposed to construct a narrow-

gauge trunk line from Easton, Kansas, through Bolivar, on the line of the Laclede & Fort Scott, to Lebanon, and thence to the Mississippi River. A convention was held at Lebanon, early in 1877, which was attended by delegates along the line. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the work of procuring subsidies by private subscription was taken up immediately. During the summer and fall of that year a canvass of the county was made, and private subscriptions amounting to \$60,000 were pledged and placed in the hands of trustees. Nothing came of this scheme, which cost much labor on the part of public-spirited citizens.

In 1877, the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad passed into the hands of the St. Louis, Lebanon & Western Company. In 1882, Eastern capital, to the amount of \$75,000, was secured, and expended upon the grade between Lebanon and Bolivar, which was made ready for the ties to a point within a few miles of Bolivar. The new company, of course, desired a subsidy; but the State constitution of 1875 prohibited counties from voting aid to railroad corporations. A proposition, therefore, was submitted to the voters of the county to compromise Polk's unpaid subscription for the sum of \$100,000, such compromises of liabilities being still lawful. With the compromise proposition was coupled a pledge to complete the road to Bolivar within a certain time. This proposition was hastily debated in an exciting campaign, and was defeated.

In the fall of 1882 the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company conditionally purchased the property of the St. Louis, Lebanon & Western, and at the general election of that year a second proposition of compromise was submitted, and the inducement again offered of securing a railroad. This gave rise to a still hotter contest, but was carried by a good majority. However, the St. Louis & San Francisco Company failed to complete its purchase of the road-bed, and nothing was done toward the further construction of the line. Thus matters remained until 1874, when the "Frisco" constructed the Springfield & Northern road to Bolivar. This, the first railroad entering the county, was completed in October of that year.

The creditors of the Laclede & Fort Scott, after many years of

litigation, finally obtained the appointment of a receiver for the road, and in 1886 the property was sold for a nominal sum, parties closely connected with the St. Louis & San Francisco becoming the purchasers. The property is still in their possession, and in the fullness of time the road will undoubtedly be constructed and become a portion of the 'Frisco system.

In 1871 the county court issued an order subscribing \$250,000 to the Clinton & Memphis branch of the Tebo & Neosho railroad, subject to the ratification of the tax-payers at the polls. The conditions upon which the proposition was made to the people were, among others, that the said branch railroad should be located through Polk County, from or near its northwestern limits, upon the most practicable route, by way of Bolivar, in the general direction of Memphis, Tenn.; that a depot should be established and maintained within one-half mile of the public square in Bolivar, except in case of a possible extension of the city limits, in which event the distance might be increased to three-fourths of a mile; and that depots should be located on the line of the railroad near Humansville, and at some convenient point near the eastern or southern boundary of the county. Such, in brief, were the advantages offered by the projectors of the line. Other conditions followed, defining the work the projectors should accomplish before demanding anything from the county. The proposition was defeated by popular vote March 25, 1871.

Other Railroad History.—About ten years ago, a line was surveyed from Springfield, through Bolivar, to Warsaw, to form a portion of the Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern scheme, which was nipped in the bud by Gould, after he assumed control of the Missouri Pacific, who bought it to prevent an extension southerly. A line from Osceola to Bolivar was surveyed in 1884 and 1885, which, however, never came nearer completion. A line was surveyed for the Chicago, Hannibal & Springfield projectors, through Polk County, passing through Pleasant Hope and Fair Play, but the adoption of the route *via* Buffalo, in 1887, of this not yet constructed road, deprived this county of the promised benefits offered by the original survey. In the spring of 1887, the "Gulf" people made a survey of a line from Bolivar to Fair Play, as a possible feeder to the Gulf road, but its construction

seems at this time extremely problematical; though the construction of the Jefferson City & Southwestern Railroad *via* Humansville, across the northwest corner of the county, appears probable.

Polk County railway facilities consist of those afforded by the Springfield & Northern Railroad, popularly known as the 'Frisco branch, which has stations within the county limits at Bolivar (the present terminus), Tremont, Wishart and Graydon; and the Clinton branch of the Gulf road, with stations in the county at Humansville, Dunnegan, Fair Play, Aldrich and Sharon.

The County Poor Farm.—This establishment consists of a tract of 160 acres of improved, productive and valuable land, with suitable buildings, located about four miles southeast of Bolivar. The inmates are cared for with humanity and kindness, the contract for their oversight and sustenance for 1889 having been awarded to Washington Eidson.

The Polk County Medical Society.—March 17, 1860, the following notice appeared in the Bolivar *Weekly Courier*:

" *To the Medical Profession of Polk County.*

" GENTLEMEN — You are respectfully invited to meet at the office of Drs. Bird and Gregg, in Bolivar, on Saturday, April 21, 1860, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a county medical society."

It was signed by Drs. Henry Frasse, J. S. Gregg, C. H. Bird and J. D. Lindsey. Pursuant to this call, members of the medical profession of this and some of the surrounding counties met at the time and place designated, and organized an association to be known as the Polk County Medical Society. Dr. S. B. Neil was elected chairman, and Dr. J. S. Gregg, secretary. Drs. Henry Frasse, John King and J. A. Lindsey were appointed a committee to report a constitution and by-laws, which were presented and adopted at an afternoon session, after which the following officers were elected: Dr. C. H. Bird, president; Dr. J. B. Weaver, vice-president; Dr. J. S. Gregg, secretary; Dr. J. A. Lindsey, treasurer. The following committees were appointed: Drs. J. W. Farmer, J. A. Lindsey and J. S. Gregg, committee on admissions; Drs. S. B. Neil, J. A. Lindsey and

Henry Frasse, executive committee; Drs. Henry Frasse, John King and J. A. Lindsey, committee on ethics. This organization existed about a year, and went to pieces near the beginning of the war.

Pursuant to a notice previously given, the following-named physicians of Polk County met at Bolivar June 1, 1878, for the purpose of organizing the Polk County Medical Society: J. W. Farmer, G. W. Drake, William G. Weaver, I. M. Jones, John H. Bond and J. F. Roberts. The constitution of the Southwest Medical Society, with necessary amendments, was adopted, and the following officers were elected: Dr. J. W. Farmer, president; Dr. W. G. Drake, vice-president; Dr. J. F. Roberts, secretary; Dr. I. M. Jones, treasurer. The president and secretary were appointed a committee on scientific communications for the next monthly meeting, and Drs. W. G. Drake, William Lemmon, J. E. Loafman, I. M. Jones, S. B. Neal, Benjamin R. Raines and William G. Weaver were appointed to read such papers. The objects of the association, as stated in the constitution, were as follows: "To constitute a representative body which will encourage the unity and advance the interests of the medical profession of the county; to suppress empiricism, as far as possible, by restricting the practice of medicine to educated and properly qualified medical men; to develop talent and stimulate study and inquiry; to encourage medical inventions and discoveries, and to maintain the rights and immunities of Polk County physicians as medical men." Since its organization the society has been officered by: Presidents — J. W. Farmer, W. G. Drake, J. E. Loafman, W. W. Ellis, W. E. Arnold, Jefferson Lemmon and J. F. Roberts. Vice-Presidents — W. G. Drake, J. E. Loafman, W. W. Ellis, W. E. Arnold, G. B. Mitchell and A. M. Jones. Secretaries — J. F. Roberts, J. E. Loafman, W. G. Drake and A. P. Mitchell. Treasurers — I. M. Jones, W. G. Weaver, J. F. Roberts, J. E. Loafman, A. P. Mitchell and W. G. Drake. Following is a list of those who have become members of the society from 1878 to 1889, inclusive: Drs. J. W. Farmer, J. E. Loafman, W. G. Drake, I. M. Jones, J. H. Bond, S. H. Griffin, W. G. Weaver, T. W. Nickel, W. E. Arnold, J. F. Roberts, George W. Griffin, M. D. Brewer, T. B. Neil, M. H. Cochran,

William Lemmon, Benjamin R. Raines, George B. Mitchell, John W. Miller, A. W. Mitchell, Z. L. Slavens, W. W. Ellis, William Danby, R. A. Williams, J. B. Wann, A. M. Jones, B. Franklin Barnes, Jefferson Lemmon, A. P. Mitchell, L. C. Neil. Of these, J. H. Bond and W. G. Weaver are dead, and the following have removed from the county: W. E. Arnold, T. W. Nickel, George B. Mitchell and R. H. Williams. It will be noticed that Dr. J. W. Farmer, who was prominent in the pioneer organization of 1860, was a leading spirit in the organization of the present society. He is yet living at an advanced age, and has come to be known and trusted as the father and adviser of the society. Almost without exception, the physicians mentioned above have proved to be of high professional ability and good repute as citizens.

Former Agricultural Societies and Fairs.—In 1859 some of the citizens of Polk County effected an organization for the purpose of holding a fair, which was held in the fall of that year on the Moses P. Hart place, near Bolivar. It was not repeated the following year, and the organization passed out of existence. Another similar organization was effected in 1871, with Thomas Higginbotham as president, A. H. Underwood secretary, and C. E. Bushnell treasurer, and, in the fall of that year, gave a fair on the property where Mr. A. A. Underwood now lives. A small fair ground was inclosed, and some improvements were made; but the success of the fair did not warrant its repetition.

The Polk County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.—A stock show was given at Bolivar in the autumn of 1887, under the auspices of a committee of citizens, which met with such a measure of success that it was deemed advisable to organize and incorporate the Polk County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which was legally authorized November 15, 1887, its capital-stock to be \$5,000, most of which has been paid in. The original officers were: T. H. B. Dunnegan, president; J. G. Simpson, secretary; H. L. Cary, treasurer; Directors—T. H. B. Dunnegan, C. H. Hockenbull, William Underwood, R. B. Viles, G. L. Tuck, J. F. French, George McFall. The stock show of that year had been held in the Clark Grove, west of the city; but, this place being not altogether desirable, the society, soon after its

incorporation, purchased about forty acres in the northeast part of the city, which has been fenced in and improved as a permanent fair ground. A half-mile race track has been provided, and an exposition building 90x90 feet, and a grand stand with a seating capacity of more than 1,000 have been erected, besides other necessary buildings. The first annual fair of the society was held September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1888, and proved a financial success. To many "Children's Day" was the most interesting feature of the fair. The fair of 1889 has been set for September 10, 11, 12 and 14. The present directors and officers of the society are: T. H. B. Dunnegan, president; H. L. Cary, treasurer; C. H. Hockenbull, William Underwood, S. R. Johnson, J. M. Cunningham, J. F. French, S. H. Hopkins, W. H. Smith; and J. G. Simpson, secretary.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Elections.—The removal of some of the earlier records from the office of the county clerk, at some time previous to the election of the present clerk, renders it impossible to present here any statement of the official vote of the county prior to 1847. In that year the county gave 872 votes for Hardin (Democrat) for governor, and 972 for Gentry (Republican); Republican majority, 100. 1876 — Tilden (Democrat), for President, received 1,209 votes, and Hayes (Republican), 1,385 votes; Republican majority, 176. 1878 — Norton (Democrat), for supreme judge, received 1,027 votes; Denny (Republican), 1,087; Gilstrap (Greenbacker), 439; Republican majority, 60. 1880 — Hancock (Democrat), received 1,360 votes; Garfield (Republican) 1,506; Weaver (Greenbacker), 250; Republican majority, 146. 1882 — Sherwood (Democrat), for supreme judge, received 1,338 votes; Wagner (Republican), 1,437; Rice (Greenbacker), 357; Republican majority 199. 1884 — Blaine (Republican), for President, received 1,936 votes; Cleveland (Democrat), 1,545; St. John (Prohibitionist), 6; Republican majority, 385. 1886 — Theodore Brace (Democrat), for supreme judge, received 1,722 votes; John R. Cravens, (Republican), 1,997; J. P. Orr (Prohibitionist), 5; O. D. Jones (Greenbacker), 143; Republican majority,

127. 1888 — Cleveland (Democrat), for President, received 1,794 votes; Harrison (Republican), 2,101; Clinton B. Fisk (Prohibitionist), 69; A. J. Streeter (Union Labor) 325; Republican majority, 307.

Polk County has given a small majority for each Republican President since the war, though in county matters much independent voting is done, and the Democratic party has often elected a portion of its ticket. Elections are hotly contested, though conducted fairly, and no fraud upon the ballot-box has ever been attempted, or would be countenanced by any party. The colored vote is very small, and not a disturbing factor. The right of suffrage is freely exercised.

The following comprises Polk County's civil list:

Judges of the County Court.— J. N. Sloan, elected 1835, served three months; Richard Sage, 1835, one year; Winfrey Owens, 1835, two years; Thomas Marlin, 1836, one year; James G. Human, 1836, two years; William Fourshee, 1836, eight years; Isaac Routh, 1837, two years; Henry Akard, 1837, two years; William Lunceford, 1837, two years; A. W. Temple, 1838, four months; William Henry, 1839, one year; Winfrey Owens, 1840, four months; Thomas Rountree, 1841, three years; Benjamin C. Mitchell, 1844, eight years; Francis Dunnegan, 1844, two years; Caleb Luttrell, 1844, five years; John Burns, 1846, two years; William R. Devin, 1848, two years; William H. Newland, 1849, three years; Leander Wilson, 1851, one year; Thomas W. Cunnyingham, 1852, four years; William Lunceford, 1852, four years; David M. McClure, 1853, eight years; William H. Lemmon, 1856, six years; Moses P. Hart, 1856, six years; Thomas D. Hall, 1860, two years; James Jump, 1862, two years, Moses L. Carter, 1862, six years, James Potts, 1862, four years, Thomas Higginbotham; 1864, two years; Thomas Fox, 1866, six years; Thomas Burros, 1866, four years; Hiram Hopkins, 1868, one year; John W. Ratcliff, 1868, eighteen months; W. H. Branham, 1870, six months; Jesse H. Murray, 1870, three years; J. B. Barnett, 1870, three years; L. J. Mitchell, 1872, eight months; William McVanzant, 1873, two years; J. W. Farmer, 1873, four years; Enoch Plummer, 1873, five years; Benjamin Rodgers, 1873, four years; Hiram Hopkins, 1873, six years;

B. W. Appleby, 1875, six years; T. H. B. Dunnegan, 1878, four years; S. A. Morgan, 1879, two years; T. G. Weatherby, 1881, two years; William McVanzant, 1882, two years; James Rule, 1882, present incumbent; J. R. McDonald, 1882, two years; A. B. Hughes, 1884, two years; J. M. Zumwalt, 1884, two years; J. B. M. Ramsey, 1886, two years; James E. Slagle, 1888, present incumbent; T. H. B. Dunnegan, 1888, present incumbent.

Legislative Representatives.—Thomas Marlin, elected 1836, served one term; Nicholas McMin, 1840, one term; Robert E. Acock, 1842, two terms; Winfrey Owens, 1844, one term; John Hunt, 1846, one term; B. F. Robinson, 1848, one term; R. E. Acock, 1850, one term; James G. Human, 1852, one term; R. E. Acock, 1854, one term; George M. Williams, 1856, one term; T. W. Cunnyingham, 1851, one term; T. W. Freeman, 1860, one term; W. R. Devin, 1862, one term; David D. Stockton, 1864, one term; James A. Akard, 1866, two terms; John D. Abbe, 1870, one term; William Lemmon, 1872, one term; John Carson, 1874, one term; William B. Mitchell, 1876, one term; S. B. Miles, 1878, one term; J. B. Upton, 1880, one term; A. F. Renfrow, 1882, one term; S. D. Tidwell, 1884, one term; S. J. George, 1886, two terms.

Members of State Constitutional Conventions.—R. E. Acock and S. H. Bunch, convention of 1845; James W. Johnson, 1861; R. C. Cowden, 1865; John W. Ross, 1875.

County Treasurers.—William M. Payne, elected 1835, served one year; Joseph L. Young, 1836, three years; Nathaniel T. Williams, 1839, eight years; Neil McKenzie, 1847, one year; William Fourshee, 1848, one year; William M. Griggs, 1853, one year; William R. Devin, 1854, nine years; John R. Raines, 1863, four years; G. W. Drake, 1867, four years; John Watson, 1870, ten years; William Cary, 1880, six years; A. J. Mitchell, 1886, present incumbent.

Probate Judges.—W. R. Cowan, 1860 (office then established), two years; William Beren, 1862, one year (office abolished, and re-established in 1867); John D. Abbe, 1868, two years; H. B. Watson, 1870, four years; Thomas J. Page, 1872, two years; J. G. Simpson, 1874, eight years; J. M. Jones, 1882, four years; A. J. Lower, 1886, present incumbent.

County Recorders.—(The recorder's office was separated from the circuit clerk's office in 1869.) A. J. Hunter, elected 1870, served four years; A. J. Lower, 1874, twelve years; H. H. McCracken, 1886, present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—Joseph English, elected 1835, served two years; James Ables, 1837, two years; N. McMin, 1839, three years; Samuel H. Bunch, 1842, two years; David D. Stockton, 1844, two years; Richard Sage, 1846, four years; James W. Johnson, 1850, two years; Morris Mitchell, 1852, two years; James M. Jones, 1854, four years; William B. Mitchell, 1858, three and one-fourth years; Joseph McBroom, 1862, two and three-fourths years; John Caldwell, 1864, four years; T. H. B. Dunnegan, 1868, four years; Robert Greer, 1872, two years; Thomas Greer, 1874, two years; J. J. Akard, 1876, two years; Henderson Boon, 1878, two years; A. J. Renfrow, 1880, two years; Leander Shahan, 1882, two years; J. G. Dollison, 1884, two years; Samuel Hadlock, 1886, present incumbent.

Clerks of County Court.—William Henry, *pro tem.*, 1835, three months; William C. Campbell, elected 1835, three years; Israel W. Davis, 1838, nine years; Abram Finley, Jr., 1847, five years; Israel W. Davis, 1853, six years; James M. Jones, 1859, three years; Thomas W. Cunnyingham, 1862, three years; T. H. B. Dunnegan, 1866, one year; James B. Burros, 1866, seven years; A. C. Lemmon, 1874, five years; A. J. Hunter, 1878, four years; James W. Rains, 1882, four years; J. J. Akard, 1886, present incumbent.

Circuit Clerks.—Joseph Allen, *pro tem.*, 1835, served one year; Thomas Jones, 1836, three years; Israel W. Davis, 1839, nine years; Abram Finley, Jr., 1847, five years; Thomas Rountree, 1852, one year; Israel W. Davis, 1853, six years; James M. Jones, 1859, two years; (vacancy;) M. G. Devin, 1862, two years; W. L. Snodgrass, 1864, ten years; A. J. Hunter, 1874, four years; A. Y. Brandenburg, 1878, eight years; F. A. Affleck, 1886, present incumbent.

Circuit Judges.—Charles H. Allen, 1835–37; Foster P. Wright, 1837–51; Waldo P. Johnson, 1851–54; DeWitt C. Ballou, 1854–59; Foster P. Wright, 1859–62; Burr H. Emerson,

1862-71; R. W. Fyan, 1871-82; Ben. V. Alton, 1882-85; W. I. Wallace, 1885, present incumbent.

WAR HISTORY.

The Mexican War.—In the summer of 1846 Hon. Sterling Price, then representing this district in the Lower House of Congress, resigned his seat and returned home for the purpose of raising the Second Regiment Missouri Volunteers. Through the influence of such leading citizens of Polk County as William C. Campbell, Col. R. E. Acock, John E. Rains, Capt. Robertson, and others, Company H was recruited in this county. It consisted of 100 men, and was officered as follows: Captain, B. F. Robertson; first lieutenant, Samuel Hughes; second lieutenant, Nat. T. Williams; third lieutenant, J. W. Miller. Having organized and elected their officers, these men furnished their own horses and arms, and, in July, went to Fort Leavenworth, where they arrived about August 1. They were mustered into the service of the United States for twelve months, and assigned to the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Price. Four companies more than were necessary to complete the regiment were there, and they were formed into an extra battalion. Company H was one of these. About August 15 the regiment started for Santa Fé, following the old Santa Fé trail by way of Las Vegas. Arriving October 10, it was assigned to post and garrison duty in that country, which was then in a state of anarchy, partially at the mercy of predatory bands of Mexicans and Indians. In this service the company was divided into several detachments, and was not reunited until the homeward march was begun. It participated in skirmishes at Moro, Red River Cañon, Taos and Wagon Mound, and was mustered out of service September 10, 1847.

The Kansas Difficulties.—At a meeting of the citizens of Polk County, in the court house in Bolivar, August 30, 1856, resolutions of sympathy were adopted for residents of Kansas Territory on account of "invasions of Kansas by bodies of armed abolitionists," and aid was invoked to "secure immunity to life and property" for the people there. Of this meeting, E. M.

Campbell was president; Dr. C. H. Bird, vice-president; and I. W. Davis, secretary. The resolutions referred to were drafted by a committee of ten appointed for that duty, and constituted as follows: George M. Williams, John W. Wilson, B. M. Jewett, J. F. Snyder, J. B. Clark, Benjamin F. Acock, John Slagle, Burk Priddy, L. J. Ritchey, I. W. Davis. Four persons in each township in the county were appointed to call on citizens for contributions of money, provisions, etc., for the relief of the distressed objects of the meeting's solicitude. The following are the names: John W. Williams, Burk Priddy, B. M. Jewett, D. S. Clark, Marion; B. F. Acock, Gideon Rule, B. C. Mitchell, A. Ewing, Looney; W. B. Mitchell, A. Carlock, Jesse Potter, W. H. Newland, Jackson; W. D. Cowden, J. B. Lusk, John T. Self, James Rogers, Mooney; W. R. Woolard, Root Evans, M. W. Easley, James McBroom, Madison; James G. Human, Thomas D. Hall, George Yoast, E. Arnold, Johnson; A. Zumwalt, A. Turk, T. Wainscote, H. H. Simpson, Greene; B. F. Gordon, J. W. Ratliff, John Vanderford, S. O. Gooden, Benton. Later an armed company was organized, in which J. F. Snyder and "Jake" Clark were leading spirits, which went into Kansas, and aided some settlers to move into Missouri. It was absent a month, and had no part in any scene of bloodshed. It consisted of from fifty to sixty men.

The War of 1861-65.—The opening of the Civil War found the citizens of Polk County irreconcilably divided as to the rights and wrongs of the two great contending factions whose differences resulted in four years of bloodshed and devastation over a large portion of our country; but, differing though they did politically, they were still friends and neighbors, and, while the excitement at times ran high, few of them ever forgot this fact. Men went into the Federal service, and men went into the Confederate service—men who had known each other in boyhood and helped each other in manhood—but for the most part they respected each other's opinions, and conceded the right of an individual to ally himself with whatever cause his convictions might impel him to espouse. It must not be forgotten in this connection, that many of the early settlers had come from the South, and that they and their sons were fully imbued with the

Southern idea of the defensibility of slavery and State supremacy, nor that Missouri itself contained many slaves, and had long been a bone of contention between the two great parties of the country. When these things are considered, together with the natural boldness and aggressiveness of the class of men who settle and improve such territory, some coming from the disaffected South, and some from the stubborn North, a division on the great questions which then agitated the nation will appear to have been inevitable; and, as the signal gun was fired at Fort Sumter, and it became evident that actual war could not be avoided, the men of Polk County began to organize promptly for the struggle, some to assist the National Government, and others under a call of the Legislature, with the intention of maintaining the neutrality of the State, and Bolivar was early the scene of active preparations, organized bodies of men under two flags drilling on the public square at the same time, though the county was at no time the scene of any noteworthy military events.

Fifteenth Regiment, United States Reserve Corps.—This regiment was organized in Polk County, in June, 1861, by authority of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon. A portion of the companies performed guard duty at Jefferson City and on the railroad. Fifteen men were detached from Company C, under Col. Marshall, as scouts from Jefferson City to Lexington, Mo., and were captured when the place was surrendered to Gen. Price, September 20, 1861. The regiment disbanded in the following December. The following is the official roster of this regiment: Field and Staff—Colonel, James W. Johnson; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas W. Cunnyngnam; major, Irvin Wright; surgeon, Perry B. Larrimore; assistant surgeon, H. C. Dunham; adjutant, D. D. Stockton; quartermaster, Henry McCabe. Company A (mounted rifles)—Captain, Richard W. Menefee; first lieutenant, James J. Ackard; second lieutenant, John H. Wakefield. Company B—Captain, Reuben Lunceford; first lieutenant, John Caldwell; second lieutenant, William Hall; second lieutenant, Thomas M. Davison. Company C—Captain, Thomas A. Peters; first lieutenant, John W. White; second lieutenant, Edward W. Wilson. Company D—Captain, John W. Wakefield; first lieutenant, Joseph McBroom; second lieutenant,

William J. Williams. Company E — Captain W. B. Mitchell; first lieutenant, E. E. Treadway; second lieutenant, J. H. C. Mitchell.

The Eighth Cavalry, which was stationed in the district of Southwest Missouri, contained many men from Polk County, and some officers who had formerly seen service in the Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, among whom may be mentioned James J. Ackard, commissioned as captain of Company A, ranking from May 9, 1863; T. A. Wakefield, commissioned as first lieutenant of Company A, ranking from May 9, 1863; William C. Human, commissioned as captain of Company C, ranking from August 7, 1862; James Rule, commissioned as second lieutenant of Company C, ranking from September 11, 1864; Henry J. Eaton, commissioned as second lieutenant of Company D, ranking from September 10, 1862; Henry McCabe, commissioned as first lieutenant of Company D, and later as captain of Company E, ranking from September 9, 1862; David F. Kesling, commissioned as first lieutenant of Company E, ranking from September 29, 1862; John W. Goldston, commissioned as second lieutenant of Company E, ranking from April 3, 1863; and Milton Birch, commissioned captain of Company M, ranking from April 19, 1862, and promoted to major February 6, 1864. This regiment did guard and escort duty, and aided in keeping open communication between Rolla and Springfield. A portion of it was attached to the cavalry brigade commanded by Brig.-Gen. Sanborn during the Confederate invasion of the State, and its history is identified with the movements of this brigade during the overthrow of Price's army. Toward the end of the war the regiment was stationed at Springfield. Its colonel commanding was Joseph J. Gravely, who was commissioned to rank from March 18, 1863, who is remembered as an able and prominent member of the Polk County bar, and is mentioned in the history of the Polk County Circuit Court.

Others who had been identified with the Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, with others from Polk County, were connected with the organization mentioned below.

The Twenty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.— Of this regiment, James W. Johnson, who had commanded the

Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, was commissioned colonel, to rank from September 1, 1862. Others from Polk County were commissioned as follows: Benjamin D. Smith, as lieutenant-colonel, to date from November 1, 1863; William B. Mitchell, as major, to date from November 1, 1863; Thomas P. Sage, as adjutant, to rank from September 1, 1862; James M. Jones, as first lieutenant of Company E, to rank from July 30, 1862; Mosely Stratton, second lieutenant of Company E, to rank from October 4, 1862; T. Higginbotham, as captain of Company F, to rank from July 30, 1862; L. A. Mitchell, as captain of Company F, to date from July 19, 1864; B. H. Bond, as first lieutenant of Company F, to date from November 1, 1863; William M. Delaplain, as captain of Company G, to rank from December 28, 1862; E. P. S. Roberts, as second lieutenant of Company F, to date from November 1, 1863; John Watson, as first lieutenant of Company G, to rank from July 30, 1862; William A. Potts, as second lieutenant of Company G, to rank from December 28, 1862; David P. Burnes, as captain of Company H, to rank from July 30, 1862; Boyd Miller, as second lieutenant of Company H, to rank from July 30, 1862, and as captain of the same company, to rank from August 10, 1864; M. Hackaby, as second lieutenant, to rank from August 10, 1864; Jesse H. Murray, as captain of Company I, to rank from July 30, 1862; James B. Burros, as first lieutenant of Company I, to rank from July 30, 1862; S. C. Mitchell, as second lieutenant of Company I, to rank from July 30, 1862; George L. Tuck, as second lieutenant of Company I, to rank from April, 1864; James W. Burnes, as captain of Company K, to date from November 1, 1863; and John Askren, as second lieutenant of Company K, to rank from July 30, 1862. Col. Johnson resigned March 28, 1864; Capt. Higginbotham resigned July 2, 1864; Capt. Burnes resigned April 21, 1864; Second Lieut. Mitchell resigned March 18, 1864. This regiment was composed of men chiefly from Polk, Cedar and Dallas Counties, and served mostly in Southwest Missouri, but was at different times in Arkansas. It was in no regular engagement as a whole, but at Springfield a portion of the regiment was engaged.

The Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry contained many former

members of the Twenty-sixth Enrolled Militia Regiment. Among them were Benjamin D. Smith, who was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, to rank from November 1, 1863; Maj. William B. Mitchell, commissioned to rank from the same date; Dr. John W. Farmer, commissioned assistant surgeon, to rank from September 1, 1864; Thomas B. Hopper, commissioned second lieutenant of Company D, to rank from July 3, 1864; L. F. Mitchell, commissioned captain of Company F, to rank from July 19, 1864; B. H. Bond, commissioned first lieutenant of Company F, to rank from November 1, 1863; George L. Tuck, commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, to rank from April 5, 1854; James W. Burnes, commissioned captain of Company L, to rank from November 1, 1863; James B. Burros, commissioned first lieutenant of Company L, to rank from November 1, 1863; and E. P. S. Roberts, commissioned second lieutenant of Company L, to rank from November 1, 1863. This regiment was organized, chiefly from the Seventh Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia (provisional regiment), and mustered into the service for a period of twenty months from November 1, 1863, and did excellent service. In protecting the southwestern border, the local knowledge of its officers and men eminently fitted them to keep the country clear of bushwhackers; and their services were repeatedly acknowledged by General John B. Sanborn, who commanded the Southwest District, under whom the regiment served in the campaign against Price, receiving many compliments for gallantry under fire in several severely contested engagements.

Confederate Organizations.—Two companies which eventually became a part of the Confederate army, and a portion of another company, were recruited in Polk County. The first of these was attached to Maj. Gibbons' battalion. Its captain was Asbury Bradford, and its first, second and third lieutenants were James R. Mitchell, Wayne Simpson and James L. Mitchell, respectively. The second was commanded by Capt. A. C. Lemmon, with Luke Herrendon as first, James Bryant as second, and I. T. Davis as third lieutenant, and formed a part of the Fifth Regiment, C. S. A. (infantry). The portion of a company comprised seventeen men, who became a part of Company D, of

Samuels' battalion of the Third Missouri Confederate Cavalry. Alexander Burns was the captain of this company. Samuels' battalion was later consolidated with Gates' Third Missouri Confederate Cavalry. These organizations were all attached to one command, were at the Pea Ridge engagement, later saw service at Corinth, and participated in all the battles in which their command was engaged, inclusive of the siege of Vicksburg, and the campaign through Georgia against Sherman, until the close of the war. These men, who did such valiant service on the losing side of the great conflict, were in Gen. Bowen's command until that gallant officer died after the fall of Vicksburg, and was succeeded by Gen. French.

Guerrilla Warfare.— During the war, a number of men were killed in Polk County by guerrillas and bushwhackers. Some of them were Northern and some of them Southern sympathizers. In some cases their murders were clearly attributable to political animosity, and in some they seemed to partake largely of robbery, or the satisfaction of private grudges. Such troublous times permit the greatest freedom to vengeful and desperate men, and it is probable that guerrillas and bushwhackers were charged with slaying men who were the victims of covetous villains or murderous enemies. The truth about such crimes can never be known. "Fred" Hall, Noah Long, Dr. Weaver, George Williams, Rev. Mr. Grider, one Goff, and others died during the war in irregular warfare, or at the hands of assassins whose crimes were covered by the turbulence of the times. This feature of the great conflict, both North and South, is one which brings sadness to every true soldier, Unionist or Confederate. The story of the death of Dr. Weaver is a sanguinary one. He had been South with his negroes and stock, and had returned with considerable money. On the night of August 13, 1863, a body of armed men appeared, and shot him as he lay in bed. Seven balls entered his body, the first, near the heart, being sufficient to cause instant death. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for this cowardly assassination. The tales of the taking off of some of the others mentioned are scarcely less tragic, but at this time details concerning this class of crimes are so uncertain that it is

impossible to present anything approaching connected and reliable narratives of them.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Following are sketches of the several towns and villages in the county:

BOLIVAR.

Location, Incorporation, Etc.—Bolivar, the county seat of Polk County, is situated very nearly in the county's geographical center. It was located by the county court in 1835, soon after the organization of the county. The site was purchased from the Federal Government, and was the first land entered for cash in the county. As is shown by the following entry in the records of the county court, the town was originally incorporated February 15, 1840:

Whereas, a petition has this day been filed, signed by two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the town of Bolivar, praying to be incorporated and a police established for their local government, therefore said town of Bolivar is hereby declared to be incorporated, and the following designated bounds, to wit: The southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 1, in Township No. 33, Range No. 23, shall be and continue a body politic and corporate by the name of Bolivar, and that Caleb Jones, John T. Williams, John H. Smallman, John Hartman and A. P. Faizer be and they are hereby appointed a board of trustees for said incorporation.

During the session of 1855-56, the State Legislature passed an act incorporating Bolivar and defining its boundaries. In 1861, by a subsequent act, this act was amended so that the corporate limits of Bolivar were extended to include all that territory measuring, with the cardinal points of the compass, one mile square, having the center of the court house as the center of the square. During the troublous period of the Civil War little attention was given to municipal affairs and the town became disincorporated. The incorporation was revived in 1876 however, and continued unchanged until 1881, when Bolivar was organized as a city of the fourth class. Numerous additions to its site have been platted as necessity seemed to warrant, viz.: Hendricks' addition, Clark's addition, Elmwood Park addition, Knox addition, Burros addition, Nelson addition, and Hendrickson's addi-

tion, making (with the original plat) 568 acres, all platted, with broad streets and alleys, which are under the direct jurisdiction of the street commissioner, and are kept in a fairly good condition.

The Past and Present.— The first building within the present limits of the city, erected in 1832, by Gustavus Gunter, stood near the site of the residence of A. J. Hunter. There remains little doubt as to who was the first merchant in Bolivar. By some that distinction is accorded to Thomas J. Shannon, whose store is said to have been located on the south side of the square, near the southeast corner. William Jamieson early had a store a few miles from where Bolivar now is and by some, he and his brother are claimed to have had a store southeast of the center of the town plat before the location of the county seat. The town grew slowly for a number of years, and it was in the period immediately preceding the opening of the Civil War that it attained its greatest *ante-bellum* development. Among the prominent merchants doing business here before the war, were: W. G. Devin, Neil McKenzie, John W. Wilson & Brother, J. E. Rains & Co., Ahab Bowen & Co., William Akard, Looney & West, Pitton & Saunders, and Leachman & Price. About the close of the war, the leading merchants were: J. C. Clark, John E. Rains, W. R. Devin, and Gordon & Millegan; and these, with Nelson Acuff, E. G. Lunceford, and R. D. Viles, who began business soon afterward, did the bulk of the local trade for some years. During the struggle for State supremacy, business here, as elsewhere in this section, was almost utterly prostrated, and, though they did not stop entirely, the wheels of progress moved but tardily. At this time, Bolivar is the recognized distributing and shipping point for Polk and a large portion of Dallas, Hickory and Cedar Counties, covering an area of forty or fifty miles, northeast and west, and, next to Springfield, it is the largest city in this section, having an estimated population of 2,000. Its business interests are represented by five solid banking institutions, two weekly newspapers, four dry goods houses, two clothing houses, two general stores, six groceries, one boot and shoe house, five hardware and implement houses, two lumber yards, two furniture houses, four drug stores, and several book

and music, jewelry, stove and tinware, millinery and other stores, and the usual number of carriage, blacksmith, carpenter and repair shops. Its mercantile interests are well diversified, but not overdone, and more live stock and farm produce are shipped annually from this point than from any other point on the 'Frisco system. The town also has a roller flouring-mill, a corn-mill, a feed-mill, a saw-mill, two brick yards, and a creamery and cheese factory. Many cigars are made.

Financial.—In the spring of 1889 the Bolivar Loan and Trust Company was organized at Bolivar. It is a substantial institution, incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, and has already attained a permanent footing in this section. The officers of the company are: J. N. Sperry, president; W. R. Spoon, vice-president; W. H. Smith, treasurer; and A. F. Shriner, secretary.

The Polk County Bank was founded in June, 1872, by Messrs. T. H. B. Dunnegan, J. E. Tolfree and J. B. Kelsey, under the name of Tolfree, Dunnegan & Co. Mr. Kelsey retired in 1874, and Mr. Tolfree in 1876. Mr. C. E. Bushnell succeeded Mr. Tolfree in 1877, and the bank was reorganized under the above name, and Mr. Dunnegan became its president, and Mr. Bushnell its cashier. W. B. Dunnegan became assistant cashier in January, 1888.

The Bank of Bolivar was organized March 11, 1886, with Mr. D. W. Faulkner as president, and Mr. W. L. Snodgrass as cashier. N. C. Faulkner is assistant cashier. This bank has a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$5,000. It does a general banking business, and gives considerable attention to loans on real estate, personal property and other approved security.

The Bolivar Creamery is a new enterprise. Its building was completed March 23, 1889, at a cost of \$7,500. It is a complete butter and cheese factory, containing an outfit of the best improved machinery and implements. It is owned mostly by the enterprising farmers in the immediate vicinity of the city, who expect to furnish the raw material (milk) for its consumption, organized as a stock company, the directors being Elias Walts, president; H. C. Sea, P. C. Roberts, R. B. Beck and James G. Simpson, secretary. Frank Wilcox, an expert butter and cheese

maker, has charge of the factory as superintendent. There is a mill-room, with "Diamond" grinders, attached to this establishment, for grinding cow-feed for the patrons, who can bring their grain when they make their regular visits to the creamery, and carry away their feed without inconvenience.

The Press.—The Bolivar *Weekly Courier* was issued first in June, 1856, by L. B. Ritchey and A. B. Cory. Early in 1860 J. F. Snyder was at the helm, and in the summer A. B. Cory became sole proprietor. In July, that year, the paper passed into the proprietorship of Cory & Crabtree. In the succeeding October Mr. Cory again became sole owner of the paper, and in December sold it to M. J. Hughes. In March, 1861, it passed into the hands of M. J. Hughes and W. M. Smith. This was an able and fairly well patronized paper for the period, and passed out of existence early in war times. In July, 1865, the Bolivar *Weekly Sentinel* was issued by Thomas M. Garland, and was published with more or less success about two years. In 1866, R. B. Viles began the publication of a paper called the *Union*, which was bought in 1867 and taken to Carthage by Thomas M. Garland, and merged into the Carthage *Banner*, which he there established. The Bolivar *Dispatch* was started upon a brief existence by John Molloy in 1867. The Bolivar *Free Press* was established by a company in 1868, and subsequently was owned early in its history by James Dumars and H. B. Knight successively. June 17, 1878, it passed into the hands of James M. Stevens. Later owners were, successively, T. J. Poage, A. R. Miller, A. R. & C. W. Miller, A. R. Miller. The present proprietor, Mr. H. Z. Williams, bought it in May, 1883. The *Free Press* is a newsy local paper, Republican in politics, devoted to the upbuilding of Bolivar and vicinity. The Bolivar *Herald* was issued May 1, 1871, by Potter & Barton, and passed into the ownership of Theodore Brower May 29, 1873, and from his to that of L. B. Ritchey, December 18, 1873. July 16, 1874, it was purchased by Mr. C. D. Lyman, its since proprietor, who has made it one of the best local Democratic papers in Southwest Missouri. The *Polk County Review* was started in September, 1874, by L. J. Ritchey, who removed it to Humansville in January, 1875, and thence to Springfield, where it passed

out of existence. Two Greenback campaign papers have been published in Bolivar—the first in 1878 by W. J. Evans, and the last in 1882, by J. N. Sperry. The *Polk County Leader* was issued by A. R. Miller in 1885, and soon passed to the ownership of A. R. & C. R. Miller. It was later owned, successively, by Miller & Shellenberger, C. W. Miller and A. H. Schofield, and in the spring of 1887 was removed to Humansville and consolidated with the *Star* of that place, under the name of *Star-Leader*.

Bolivar Board of Trade.—The Bolivar Board of Trade was organized in May, 1887, and includes in its membership a majority of the best business men of the city. Its objects are to encourage immigration, establish manufactures, locate railroads and generally to work for the advancement of the material interests of Bolivar and vicinity. The officers are: T. H. B. Dunnegan, president; D. W. Faulkner, treasurer; R. W. Richardson, secretary.

Societies.—Bolivar Lodge No. 175, A. O. U. W., a flourishing organization, was formed December 22, 1879, with twelve charter members. The list of the first officers is as follows: J. W. Ross, M. W.; J. R. Maupin, P. M. W.; J. B. Upton, G. F.; T. G. Rechow, O.; J. A. Nichols, G.; C. L. Russell, R.; A. C. Lemmon, F.; M. W. Cary, Re.; James O'Neel, I. W.; S. H. Howell, O. W.; W. G. Weaver, Med. Ex. The succeeding master workmen were J. A. Nichols, J. B. Upton, T. G. Rechow, W. M. Delaplain, A. H. Lewis, J. B. Hatler, G. H. Affleck, M. A. Brenner and R. M. Dysart, the present incumbent. The other officers at present are: M. A. Brenner, P. M. W.; George F. Rohring, G. F.; J. B. Drake, O.; W. S. Odor, G. and Med. Ex.; John W. Ross, R.; C. D. Lyman, F.; D. R. Stallings, R.; W. M. Holland, I. W.; M. Greer, O. W.

Osage Lodge No. 61, I. O. O. F., was organized April 11, 1853, with James E. Barkley, James Dunn, John B. Staley, S. C. Bennett and James A. Atkinson (from Warsaw), and P. G. Thomas and J. Bishop as charter members. It was called Osage Lodge, in deference to the wishes of the five charter members from Warsaw, above named. The first noble grand was James E. Barkley; the first vice-grand, S. A. Williams; the first

secretary, John E. Rains; the first treasurer, B. M. Jewett. The present officers are: J. B. Leopard, N. G.; W. S. Lovelace, V.G.; J. W. Rains, P. G.; C. L. Allen, secretary; H. M. Lyman, P. S.; J. T. Stanley, treasurer. This lodge is conspicuous among the lodges of the order in Southwest Missouri for the good work it has accomplished. It is the mother lodge of the Humansville, Sac River and Polk Lodges, all of which were organized by members of Osage Lodge.

J. J. Gravely Post No. 149, Grand Army of the Republic, was mustered April 19, 1884, with the following members: James A. Mathers, P. C.; William J. Owen, William Simpson, Leander Shahan, Henry Shellenberger, J.V.; James N. Hyde, A. Y. Brandenburg, A.; Thomas Greer, J. W. Raney, Q. M.; Thomas H. Russell, C.; F. A. Clark, S. T. Harrison, O. D.; C. S. Allen, S. V.; J. P. Coates, S. H. Oldfield, John W. Carmon, G. W. Solgers, A. Nihart, Emri Built, James McMahan, O. G.; Joseph Ammerman, B. W. Mendenhall. The successive Post Commanders have been James A. Mathers, S. T. Harrison, H. Shellenberger, J. D. Abbe, C. S. Allen, S. A. Hoover (present commander). The other officers at this time are Thomas Greer, S.V.; Samuel Hadlock, J. V.; James McMahan, O. D.; R. M. Parrish, O. G.; Elias Watts, Q. M.; R. H. Frizzell, A.; D. R. Stallings, C.; C. S. Allen, S. M.

Elsworth Camp No. 27, Sons of Veterans, was mustered in September, 1886. J. C. Burros, J. D. Raney, A. H. Poage, A. P. Mitchell, J. A. Delaplain, H. K. Schofield and C. E. Greer were the charter members. The first captain was James T. Neville; the first lieutenant, A. A. Mitchell; the first second lieutenant, J. A. Delaplain. The present officers are J. H. Gravely, captain; J. B. Drake, lieutenant; W. S. Moore, second lieutenant.

Bolivar Lodge No. 41, A. F. & A. M., was organized in the *ante-bellum* days, and surrendered its charter during the war.

Bolivar Lodge No. 195, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in October, 1867. Its first officers were Washington Galland, W. M.; E. P. S. Roberts, S. W.; James B. Burros, J. W.; John E. Rains, treasurer; John D. Abbe, secretary; John W. Farmer, S. D.; Aaron G. Devin, Jr. D.; James M. Jones, T. The

present officers are A. P. Mitchell, W. M.; J. C. Heydon, S. W.; J. M. Leavitt, J. W.; T. H. B. Dunnegan, treasurer; J. G. Simpson, secretary; Rev. J. Sinclair, chaplain; J. T. Neville, S. D.; R. P. Fuqua, S. D.; J. C. Weaver and J. J. Akard, stewards; A. A. Lovelace, T.

Bolivar Chapter No. 5, Royal Arch Masons was chartered October 5, 1877. Its first officers were John D. Abbe, H. P.; S. A. Edmonson, K.; John E. Rains, S.; John Watson, treasurer; Robert Greer, secretary; H. J. McClure, R. A. Capt.; R. B. Viles, M. 3d V.; M. V. Mitchell, M. 2d V.; M. L. Reynolds, M. 1st V.; A. A. Lovelace, G. The officers for 1889 are: T. H. B. Dunnegan, H. P.; S. A. Hoover, K.; P. C. Roberts, S.; H. L. Cary, treasurer; J. G. Simpson, secretary; Dan C. Farrar, C. H.; J. T. Neville, P. S.; A. P. Mitchell, R. A. Capt.; C. E. Bushnell, G. M. 3d V.; J. F. Roberts, G. M. 2d V.; R. M. Howe, G. M. 1st V.; A. A. Lovelace, guard.

St. Elmo Commandery No. 43, K. T., was chartered May 6, 1884. Its officers for that year were the following: John W. Abbe, E. C.; O. W. Fisher, Gen.; R. B. Viles, C. G.; J. G. Simpson, Prel.; J. J. Akard, S. W.; C. W. Freeman, J. W.; T. H. B. Dunnegan, treasurer; F. A. Affleck, Rec.; W. G. Weaver, St. B.; John E. Rains, Sw. B.; Dan C. Farrar, W.; A. A. Lovelace, G. The officers for the present year are: F. A. Affleck, E. C.; A. H. Lewis, Gen.; H. L. Cary, C. G.; J. D. Abbe, Prel.; J. J. Akard, S. W.; A. P. Mitchell, J. W.; T. H. B. Dunnegan, treasurer, J. G. Simpson, Rec.; Thomas Greer, St. B.; C. E. Bushnell, Sw. B.; J. T. Neville, W.; A. A. Lovelace, G.

Bolivar's Mayors.—The following-named gentlemen have been elected mayors of Bolivar since its incorporation as a city of the fourth class, in the years mentioned, each to serve two years: John W. Ross, 1881; I. P. Warren, 1883; J. B. Upton, 1885; J. G. Simpson, 1887; John W. Ross, 1889.

The Southwest Baptist College.—Eleven years ago, under the auspices of the Southwest Missouri Baptist Convention, this institution started on its mission of usefulness. The need was felt of a center of intellectual light, where the sons and daughters of Baptists and others could be trained in the paths of virtue and

knowledge. At the regular session of the meeting, held at Lebanon, Mo., November 8, 1878, a board of trustees were elected, and they began at once to found an institution of learning. Rev. Jehu Robinson was elected president of the board, and Rev. T. S. Lewis secretary. Rev. J. R. Maupin, A. M., was elected president of the college faculty. A meeting of the board was held at Strafford, Greene County, January 30, 1879. Committees from competing points in the Southwest were there. In the morning session the committee from Bolivar, consisting of Hon. T. G. Rechow, Maj. A. C. Lemmon, and A. J. Hunter, made a report, urging good reasons for the location of the college at that point, and submitting a large subscription. Other points also presented their claims, but finally the location was decided on by ballot in favor of Bolivar. The name, Southwest Baptist College, was settled. The charter prepared by Pres. J. R. Maupin was discussed and adopted. A building committee was appointed, consisting of A. J. Hunter, H. Boone, Pres. J. R. Maupin, T. H. B. Dunnegan, and Rev. Jehu Robinson.

At a meeting of the board, held at Tatum Chapel, June 25, 1879, all committees reported progress. A site of six and one-half acres of land, donated by J. C. Clark, had been decided on, and the building was partly done. At the next meeting encouraging success was reported, a building 26x65 feet, two stories high, with twelve rooms, being about completed; the school had made excellent progress, and eighty students were then enrolled, many of them from abroad.

At Bolivar Church, June 10, 1880, Rev. B. McCord Roberts was chosen president, and A. J. Hunter, secretary. The different committees reported that the contractor had finished the building, and the school was rapidly filling with students; that 138 had been enrolled; that the standard of the school had been raised, and that the library had increased.

The first class graduated in 1882. Prof. W. A. Wilson, A. M., was elected vice-president of the college faculty. The college now had an able faculty, an alumni, and the desires of the founders were beginning to be realized. At the board meeting, in June, 1883, Rev. J. R. Maupin was unanimously re-elected president. In 1884 a reading-room was established, and the

library was augmented. Prof. J. M. Leavitt, A. M., was elected vice-president. At the close of the year Pres. Maupin resigned, and was elected a member of the board of trustees. In May, 1885, Rev. A. S. Ingram was elected president of the faculty, but on account of ill health resigned the following March, when Prof. J. M. Leavitt, A. M., who had been professor of mathematics since 1883, and vice-president since 1884, was elected president, March 1, 1886. At this time, on account of the many changes that had been made, the school was small, and darkness seemed to overshadow it. Nevertheless, the largest class the institution had ever graduated went out into the world to try its realities. The next year a great many new features were introduced into the school. The courses were enlarged; the methods of examination were made better; new teachers were brought into the institution from the best Eastern universities and colleges. The board of trustees came in closer communication with the faculty, by means of reports made to them, and the school increased in membership. Mr. William Cary was appointed financial agent. He improved the buildings and grounds, and, with generous aid, succeeded in raising the debt from the institution. The class that graduated in 1887 was the largest in the history of the college. The enrollment in 1888 exceeded that of any previous year since 1883. The result of the year was fairly satisfactory, but financial difficulties arose, which a strenuous effort is being made to overcome. In the board, R. W. Richardson resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by William Cary. A new business system has been introduced, which relieves the president of much care, which formerly prevented his giving his undivided attention to the purely educational interests of the college. About 1,500 students have been enrolled since the college opened. Three classes have been graduated under Prof. Maupin's administration, and three under Dr. Leavitt's. About forty ministerial students have received free tuition and other help.

The faculty at this time includes Rev. Dr. Burnham, president; Rev. Dr. Downer, professor natural science, and assistant in mathematics; Rev. Robert E. L. Burks, professor Latin and Greek; J. R. Lightfoot, tutor.

HUMANSVILLE.

Historical.—Humansville, seventeen miles northwest of Bolivar, in Johnson Township, was named in honor of Hon. James Human, who settled at the big spring at that point in the fall of 1834. It is located in a fertile and productive part of the county, on the line of the Gulf road, and draws a large trade from Polk, Hickory, St. Clair and Cedar Counties. The population by the census of 1880 was 372. It is now estimated at 1,000. All ordinary branches of business are represented here, as follows:

Groceries, six; dry goods, three; hardware, two; furniture, two; bakeries and confectioneries, two; drugs, three; books and stationery, one; harness and saddles, two; hotels, two; livery stables, three; boots and shoes, one; jewelry, one; farm implements, two; lumber yard, one; millinery, two; bank, one; printing offices, two; produce, three; real estate, two, and a sufficient number of carpenters', blacksmiths' and other mechanics' shops. As regards the volume of business done, Humansville compares favorably with any other town of the same size in Southwest Missouri.

Newspapers.—The *Star* was removed from Wheatland, Hickory County, to Humansville, in 1886, by H. A. Moore. In 1887 A. H. Schofield removed the *Polk County Leader* from Bolivar to Humansville, and, purchasing the *Star*, consolidated the two papers under the name of the *Star-Leader*. The Humansville *Dawn* was first issued in 1888 as a Union Labor advocate, by a company organized to establish it as an organ of that party. It was edited by U. F. Sargent. In 1889 it was purchased by Tingle & Thrall and consolidated, under the name of the *Bee*, with the Humansville *Bee*, which was established in 1888. Its politics have since been Democratic. Its present proprietor is E. D. Tingle.

Municipal.—Humansville was incorporated as a town in 1873, and, as a city of the fourth class, in 1886. Mr. J. H. Washburn was elected mayor, and has been re-elected to the present time.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Humansville, was organized in 1880, and has a capital of \$5,000; its surplus, March

30, 1889, was \$17,000. Its building was erected in 1883. O. W. Fisher is the president, and J. B. Barnett is the cashier. Its correspondents are the Chase National Bank, New York; the Continental Bank, St. Louis, and the Bank of Commerce, Kansas City. It does a conservative business, and has come to be regarded as one of the reliable monetary institutions of Southwest Missouri.

Fraternities.—Humansville Lodge No. 310, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 11, 1874, by authority of a dispensation issued by the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Missouri, dated May 21, 1874. Its first officers were: J. F. Beaty, N. G.; J. R. Allison, V. G.; P. W. Bufford, secretary; T. S. Durham, treasurer. The present officers are: N. H. Mitchell, N. G.; Willis McCracken, V. G.; Calvin Rains, treasurer; N. H. Hamblen, recording secretary; R. W. Beaty, permanent secretary.

Modern Lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M., was organized before the war. Among its early members were A. F. Rentfrow, Sam. M. Tinker and Francis Yoast. Its chief officers at this time are as follows: D. A. Murphy, W. M.; D. J. Sevingood, S. W.; James Henn, J. W.; J. B. Wann, secretary; J. B. Barnett, treasurer; James Rentfrow, tyler. Its membership is large and active.

S. A. M. George Post No. 232, G. A. R., of Humansville, meets on the first Saturday afternoon on or before the full moon in each month. H. N. Hamblen is commander, and Stacy Smith, adjutant.

MORRISVILLE.

Morrisville, in Looney Township, ten miles south of Bolivar, was founded in 1870 by Morris Mitchell, in whose honor it was named. It has a population of about 400, and contains two general stores, two drug stores, two millinery stores, a hardware store, a flour-mill, and several small mercantile establishments and mechanics' shops. It is distinguished chiefly as being the seat of Morrisville College.

Historical.—The first building erected to mark the site of this town was a log church, which was also used as a school-

house. It was built in 1838. The town was originally surveyed in 1867 by Thomas H. Cunnyngnam, and, until it was renamed in honor of Mr. Mitchell, was known as Pleasant Prairie. Langenburg & Jorden built the first store soon after the survey had been made. Among the first to erect residences were James Grim; Henry and T. S. Fox, and Dr. West. In 1880 a fire destroyed the pioneer store building, the public school-house, and the house of worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The Morrisville News was the name of a newspaper, partially local, but devoted principally to the interests of Morrisville College, which was edited by Prof. W. A. Godbey, and published about two years. Its first issue was in 1877.

The following sketch of Morrisville College will be found to contain much of value concerning the advantages and general interests of the town:

Morrisville College.—This institution was chartered as Morrisville Institute in 1872, and as Morrisville College in 1876, and during the past seventeen years has had a patronage embracing some eight or ten States and Territories, with a large number of counties in Missouri. It had its origin in a need for a better and broader culture among the Methodist people of the Southwest. Prominent members of the District Conference of the Springfield District, looking out to the East, North and West upon the broad prairies occupied by an industrious and thrifty people (a large per cent of whom were Methodist), felt impelled to take steps and make provisions for the education and training of the young men and women of the church.

Morrisville, situated upon an elevation of the Ozarks which projects into the territory of the conference from the south, midway between the eastern and western boundary lines, and rising to an altitude of nearly 2,000 feet, was thought to be a most desirable locality for the erection of an institution of learning. The town overlooks an extensive country to the west and south, where beautiful landscapes meet the eye. The grounds occupied by the town and college form a convex surface in the border of a timberland, filling in a niche between Pleasant and Three Mound Prairies, where good water, a whole-

some atmosphere and a fertile soil abound. The town has grown to several times its former proportions by the gathering here of a substantial class of citizens seeking more favorable conditions for their children. A depot has been established three miles west on the 'Frisco railroad, giving easy access from every part of the country *via* Springfield, Ash Grove and other points, but a few miles away, on the Kansas City & Gulf Railroad. Other roads have been surveyed and will be built in the near future. When these roads are completed, the college will be in direct communication with every part of the territory occupied by the Southwest Missouri Conference, by at least eight lines of railroad. The buildings are wooden, large and well arranged, there being five recitation-rooms, two music-rooms, a laboratory and chemical-room, two society-rooms, a large library-room, a chapel 40x60, with halls and other conveniences. The chemical department is supplied with all necessary apparatus. A good telescope, microscopes, a spectroscope, and a variety of less costly apparatus, etc., are also provided.

The course includes three departments, preparatory, high school and collegiate. The collegiate course is about the same as that usually adopted, embracing the sciences, higher mathematics, Latin, Greek, and the modern languages.

There is connected with the college a Minister's Aid Society, the purpose of which is to aid worthy young men preparing for the active ministry. The society has assisted quite a number of young preachers who are now filling important positions in several different conferences. A class in commercial arithmetic and bookkeeping is formed at the beginning of each term. B. W. Appleby has served as president; Dr. W. W. Ellis, treasurer; and B. W. Mitchell, secretary, the past year.

Secret Societies.—Pleasant Lodge No. 160, A. F. & A. M., was organized October 19, 1867, at West Bend, and was subsequently removed to Morrisville. The charter members are here named: G. M. Winton, W. M.; B. H. Bond, S. W.; W. B. Mitchell, J. W.; John B. Appleby, treasurer; T. W. Cunningham, secretary; Seth Walker, Thomas W. Mitchell, A. W. Mitchell, J. F. Ball, S. N. Jones, C. L. Lane, A. C. Mitchell, Dr. J. W. Miller. The successive worshipful masters have been:

G. M. Winton, John D. Winton, G. L. Tuck, B. H. Bond, Arthur Looney, B. W. Mitchell, John L. Mitchell, Arthur E. Mitchell. Prior to 1870 the lodge met at the houses of members. In that year it occupied a hall built for it over the public school rooms. This building was burned in 1880, and the present hall of the lodge was completed in 1882. The present membership is seventy.

Morrisville Lodge No. 261, A. O. U. W., was instituted December 15, 1886, by P. P. Ellis, state deputy. Its charter members and officers were: B. H. Bond, P. M. W.; J. M. Worden, M. W.; George A. Hamilton, F.; Dr. J. F. Lemmon, O.; James C. Shelton, R.; B. W. Mitchell, Fin.; Dr. J. W. Miller, receiver; G. A. Palsten, G.; H. R. Conethard, I. W.; W. S. Woodward, O. W. The past-master workmen are B. H. Bond, J. M. Worden and Dr. J. Lemmon.

FAIR PLAY.

Fair Play is a thriving town of 400 population, in the northern part of Madison Township, and on the line of the Gulf road. Its distance from Bolivar is about ten miles. It contains three general stores, a drug store, and several small mercantile houses and manufacturing and repair shops.

The Ewart & Train Charcoal Company.—This company owns one of the most important business plants in the country, and employs about 200 men the year round in the manufacture of charcoal, which is shipped to the Kansas City Smelting Works, at Argentine, Kan. A capital of \$50,000 is invested in the business, which was established in 1885, by Mr. H. E. Ewart. In the fall of 1887, Mr. H. D. Train removed to Fair Play from Kansas City and bought a half-interest. Later he bought Mr. Ewart's interest, and incorporated the concern under its present name.

The Fair Play Flag (formerly the *Walnut Grove Bulletin*), was removed to Fair Play in the spring of 1889. It is a newsy paper, published by Edward M. Lappin.

Fire.—In the fall of 1887, Fair Play was nearly destroyed by an extensive fire which is thought to have been of incendiary origin. The promptness with which its business men rebuilt

and otherwise recovered from their, in some cases, heavy losses, goes far to show the vitality of the town.

Lodges.—Hines Lodge No. 114, K. P., was organized in 1887. The present membership is sixty, and principal officers are: J. P. Wakefield, C. C.; Eli Barker, V. C.; William Potts, P. C.; P. B. Wannacott, Prel.; M. O'Neill, M. A.

Fair Play Lodge No. 55, I. O. O. F., was organized in July, 1887, with the following first officers and charter members: J. A. McCarty, N. G.; W. A. Roberts, V. G.; L. N. Hoage, secretary; S. G. McAchran, treasurer; S. J. Blair, T. B. Gordon, Dr. W. S. Hopkins, R. F. Edge, Dr. G. W. Griffin, C. B. Wingfield, and R. Woods. The present officers are: S. J. Blair, N. G.; R. Woods, V. G.; G. W. Griffin, secretary; J. A. McCarty, treasurer.

Old Town and New Town.—The beginning of settlement at this point was on the high ground about a quarter of a mile from the railroad, and the remainder of what was once a desirable group of buildings there is popularly referred to as "Old Town," in contradistinction from "New Town," or the portion of Fair Play which came into existence with the building of the railroad.

The principal merchants of Fair Play are H. D. Train, elsewhere referred to, Miller & Mitchell, and the Fair Play Mercantile Company, a stock concern, in which Messrs. Potts, Thompson and others are prominent.

PLEASANT HOPE.

This is a thriving village in Mooney Township, in the southeastern corner of the county, fourteen miles from Bolivar. Its boundaries are somewhat uncertain, and it is estimated to have a population of about 300.

Mercantile and Industrial History.—Messrs. Smith & Hedden opened the first general store in 1851. In 1853, Smith & Kerr built the first business house in the place. Neil McKenzie, who began in 1854, kept a store here a short time. J. A. Cowden & Brother were merchandizing 1855–61. From a date soon after the close of the war, McClure & Co. had a store here for some years. Beginning after the war, Massey & Patterson traded until 1867, when Mr. Patterson died, and was suc-

ceeded by his father, and the firm continued, unchanged in name, for some years. C. B. Holland was a merchant 1870-71; Emery Spencer, 1871-77; W. A. Wilcox, 1877-82; Kirby & Colwell, 1885, until succeeded by Harvey G. Colwell, who, in 1877, sold out to Wilcox, Wilson & Co., whose store was burned in January, 1888. Firth & Wilkinson established a store in 1884, which has since been under the management of R. G. Wilkinson. The village now contains one general store, an implement and grocery store, a drug store, a blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop, and a flouring-mill, built in 1872, and now owned by Sallee & Cowden, with carding-mill attached. This latter establishment was enlarged in 1882, and is one of the best roller-process mills in Southwest Missouri.

Fraternities.—Pleasant Hope Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F., was organized in July, 1886, with the following named charter members: L. D. Burdett, L. C. Adams, J. M. Hearalson, Levi Boswell, J. J. F. Caldwell, Jesse Eagan, R. G. Wilkinson. L. C. Adams was the first N. G.; L. D. Burdett the first V. G. The officers for 1889 are: O. S. Cavin, N. G.; M. F. Cowden, V. G.; Levi Boswell, secretary; C. C. Cavin, treasurer. The membership is thirty-five. The past noble grands are L. C. Adams, J. M. Hearalson and L. D. Burdett.

Pleasant Hope Lodge No. 467, A. F. & A. M., was organized June 14, 1873. The charter members and first officers were: E. S. Mason, W. M.; E. W. Spence, S. W.; Henry Gardner, J. W.; J. H. Walker, T.; I. O. Parrish, S.; W. B. Cavin, S. D.; Z. T. L. Buns, J. D.; W. B. Patterson, T.; J. W. Barr, J. A. Cowden, William Patterson, G. T. Patterson. The lodge was instituted by B. S. Brush, D. D. G. M.; S. R. Little, of Cement Lodge; H. Armstrong, of Ozark Lodge; and James Oglesby, of Rising Star Lodge. Past masters: E. S. Mason, John C. Cochran, W. B. Patterson, W. McVansandt, W. B. Patterson, W. McVansandt, W. B. Cavin, W. B. Patterson, W. McVansandt, L. M. Tiller, E. E. Emerson, W. B. Patterson, in the order named. Present officers: W. B. Patterson, W. M.; W. B. Cavin, S. W.; M. F. Cowden, J. W.; J. H. Walker, T.; J. C. Cochran, S.; T. D. Burdett, S. D.; A. A. Goodnight, J. D.; Eli Thorpe, T.; W. H. Albright, chaplain.

High Schools.—In 1849 there was built at Pleasant Hope the building of the Pleasant Hope Academy. The work was superintended by Rev. R. D. Smith. The first school was taught by Miss A. E. Sawyer, from Vermont. Rev. Mr. Smith was manager. Miss Sawyer remained two years, and was succeeded by Miss F. M. Waite, and she by Miss Nelson, both from the East. The school ceased to exist about 1855.

In 1869 Rev. Aaron Grisley (or Grisby) taught a high school here four months, and was succeeded by A. C. Lemmon, who was the last high school teacher under that revival.

Pleasant Hope Normal Academy.—In the spring of 1883, Prof. W. I. Davis, of Illinois, opened a high school here, in the public school building, the old academy being no longer fit for occupancy. In this year a company was organized to establish a permanent school. The members were E. M. Cowan, J. P. Fullerton, W. P. Patterson, Z. T. L. Buns, R. W. Fullerton, J. P. Cowan, W. M. Fullerton, J. S. Cowan, R. F. Fullerton, N. A. Cowan, D. Salee, S. H. Fullerton, S. H. Cowan and A. Armstrong. Land was bought and a two-story brick school-house, size 20x40, containing three rooms, was erected. The school was transferred to this building in 1885, and taught by Prof. A. F. Shriner, and the name of the institution was changed from Pleasant Hope Institute to Pleasant Hope Normal Academy. Prof. Shriner was succeeded by Prof. A. O. Taylor, he by Rev. J. A. McCrasky, and he by Prof. J. C. Ryan, who has made a success of the school. About 500 students have been enrolled since the opening.

SUNDRY VILLAGES.

Half Way is a small village in Benton Township, twelve miles east of Bolivar. It contains a general store, a drug store, a broom factory, and several smiths, wheelwrights and other shops. Its name was suggested by its location about equidistant from Bolivar and Buffalo (Dallas County). The population is about 100.

Aldrich, located in Madison Township, is a small station on the Gulf road, which contains a store and a convenient number of small mechanics' shops, and has a population of about 100.

Sharon, is a station on the Gulf road in Jackson Township, near the southern county line. The postoffice here is known as Gulf. The village has a store, some small shops and less than 100 inhabitants.

Polktown (Polk postoffice) is in Greene Township, in the northeastern corner of the county, twelve miles from Bolivar. Its population is about 75, and it contains a general store, a drug store and a shoe-shop and a wheelwright and blacksmith's shop. The first store, that of J. M. Zumwalt, was established in 1879.

Rondo is a village of about 100 population, in Jefferson Township, twelve miles northwest of Bolivar. It was first settled in 1864, and now contains a general store, a drug store, some saw-mills, a grist-mill, a tobacco factory, and two establishments devoted to the evaporation of fruit.

Dunnegan Springs is a small village in Campbell Township, on the site of the old Dunnegan homestead, where the mother of Hon. T. H. B. Dunnegan, of Bolivar, still lives at an advanced age, and received its name in honor of the Dunnegan family, and because of the proximity of springs of some magnitude. It is a station on the Gulf road, containing a store, some small shops and a few dwellings.

Graydon is a station on the railroad from Springfield to Bolivar, in Jackson Township. It has no pretensions as a business resort, but is known to fame by the proximity of Graydon Springs, a health resort mentioned elsewhere in these pages.

Wishart (Frisco postoffice) is a station on the 'Frisco branch from Springfield to Bolivar, and is named in honor of Dr. Wishart, general passenger agent of the 'Frisco system.

Brighton is located in Looney Township, twelve miles southeast of Bolivar, and has a population of about 200. It contains two dry goods and general stores, a saw-mill and flour-mill, and the usual variety of small mechanics' shops.

Goodnight is a village of about 100 population in Mooney Township, sixteen miles from Bolivar, and the same distance from Springfield. It is situated on the Pomme de Terre River, which furnishes power utilized by a flouring-mill. It was named in honor of J. H. Goodnight, long postmaster and leading merchant.

Slagle is a small post-village in the north part of Looney Township, about five and one-half miles southeast from Bolivar, which received its name from the family of Slagles, long prominent and quite numerous in that part of the county. It contains a store and some shops. The population is about fifty.

Sentinel Prairie is a post-village in Greene Township, thirteen miles northeast of Bolivar, having a population of about fifty. The first store here was opened by Jeremiah Vaughan in 1863, and he continued in business until 1871, being succeeded by Brookshire & Burns, and they in 1875 by W. H. Owens, who was succeeded the same year by T. B. Evans. In 1877 the latter was followed by Latham & Jeter, and they in 1880 by Thurman & Co. C. W. Wheelock began trading here in 1886, and gave place to R. A. Smelzor in 1888. The village also contains a blacksmith shop, the property of W. J. Blanton.

Orleans, in Jackson Township, on the Little Sac River, twelve miles southwest of Bolivar, and four miles from Wishart, was founded early in the history of this section, and once gave promise, which never reached fruition, of becoming one of the leading towns of Southwest Missouri. The causes which led to the cessation of its progress are elsewhere stated. It was one of the earliest postoffices in Polk County. Here is located one of the oldest grist-mills in this part of the State, which was bought by Samuel D. Strain and B. B. Rice in 1869, and later came into the ownership of S. D. Strain & Brother. Mr. Strain had learned the miller's trade with his father, John A. Strain, in boyhood, in the old Davis mill, which the latter bought and rebuilt about 1845. A store was opened at Orleans by Mr. Strain in 1880. He sold out in 1882, but re-entered trade at this point in 1885, and continued until in 1887, when he removed his business to Sharon.

Shady Grove is a village west of the line of the Gulf road, in Madison Township, twelve miles southwest from Bolivar. It contains a general store and a grist, saw and carding-mill, and has about a hundred inhabitants. Thomas B. Slagle here built a saw and shingle-mill, in 1872, and two years later he added a grist-mill to the same plant. For a time J. M. Jones was his partner, but he bought Jones' interest about eight years ago,

and, in 1883, added a carding-mill to the establishment. In 1885, in partnership with H. Morgan, he engaged in trade, opening a general store. In 1887 he succeeded to the sole ownership of the business.

Sharon is a station on the Gulf road, in Jackson Township.

SCHOOLS.

The Earliest Schools.—The earliest schools in Polk County were organized by public subscription, each head of family paying according to the number of pupils sent. They were taught in rude log buildings erected for that purpose by “bees,” at which all the “men folks” in the neighborhood took part. Such buildings had puncheon floors, open fire-places, with “stick and mud” or stone chimneys, furnished with hewed-plank benches for seats, and rough boards, resting on pins driven into the side logs, for writing desks. The first schools in Polk were established in Looney Township in 1835, one taught by a man named Wilson, and another, near the south end of Three Mound Prairie, by B. U. Goodrich. Some time after this Ezra Hamer opened a school at New Market.

Public School System.—Missouri’s public school system, which was co-existent with the State organization, was for many years regarded as a charitable institution, designed especially for the very poor, and received little encouragement from men of means. The original incentive to its creation was the donation by the General Government to the State of the sixteenth section of land in every congressional township, to be utilized or disposed of to raise a fund for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. The first step preparatory to the establishment of such schools in Polk County was taken November 13, 1836, when the county court made the following order:

It is ordered by the county court, on motion of Robert Acock, William Slagle and others, and a petition presented by them, being a majority of the free leaseholders who reside in Range 22, and Township 32, in the county of Polk, praying this court to order the sixteenth or school section in said range and township to be sold as the law requires, and, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that a majority of the free householders in said township have signed said petition, which is herewith filed, it is therefore ordered that the sheriff of this county forthwith proceed to advertise and sell, accord-

ing to law, the sixteenth section, in Township 32, and Range 22 west, agreeably to the prayer of said petition, and report to the court, etc.; and it is further ordered that the sheriff of this county be furnished with a copy of this report.

On the same day a similar order was made relative to the sixteenth section in Township 33, Range 23, upon the petition of Ephraim Jamieson, William Henry and others. At the May term, 1837, on motion of William Henry, who filed a petition of sundry citizens of Polk County, who constituted a majority of the citizens of Township 35, Range 24, praying the court to order the sale of the sixteenth section in said township, the court ordered that said land be sold in lots of forty acres at the next term of the Polk Circuit Court. At the December adjourned term, 1837, it was ordered that the sheriff sell, before the court house door, in Bolivar, on the first day of the next August term of the Polk County Circuit Court, Section 16, Township 36, Range 26. In 1839, Section 16, Township 33, Range 23, was ordered to be sold; in 1840, Section 16, Township 34, Range 21, and Section 16, Township 35, Range 26, were ordered sold; in 1841, Section 16, Township 33, Range 21, and Section 16, Township 34, Range 21. Other school lands were sold in like manner, but the records have been kept in such a way that it is not possible to give the aggregate proceeds from such sales. The orders above given sufficiently indicate the growth and advancement of a sentiment in favor of public education.

Organization of School Townships.—Under the act of the General Assembly of Missouri, entitled "An act to provide for the organization, support and government of common schools," approved March 27, 1845, the several congressional townships in the county, as settlement advanced and schools were demanded, were duly organized for school purposes, upon petition of a majority of the qualified voters residing therein. Under the law of 1886, under which each congressional township was defined as a school district, school districts as they are now known were called sub-districts, and, where a sub-district extended over the congressional township line, the township in which the school-house was located controlled the entire sub-district for school purposes.

Under the municipal township organization, the schools

passed into the control of the municipal township organization, and its finances were managed in the same manner as other municipal township finances were controlled. By a repeal of the authority under which this was done, each congressional township has been numbered into districts (as districts are now known) from No. 1 up to and inclusive of the last district organized.

School-houses.—The school-houses throughout Polk County are mostly small frame structures, such as are to be seen in the rural districts in all parts of the West, but occasionally the pioneer log school-house is noticed. The public school building in Bolivar is a handsome brick edifice, in a beautiful grove in the central part of the city. It is inadequate to the demands upon it, and rented rooms are used for primary classes in the south part of the city. It is contemplated to build additional wings to the school building, to accommodate the rapidly increasing demand for room. The school building in Humansville is a two-story structure, but has been found inadequate, and the erection of an expensive and commodious brick building in the near future is one of the most cherished plans of the citizens of that place. Morrisville has a slightly two-story frame school-house, and in some of the other villages, notably in Pleasant Hope, good buildings are to be seen, which would be creditable to towns of similar size in any part of the country.

Statistical.—At the close of the last school year, the county had 91 free schools, occupying 106 school-rooms, and placing the elements of a good English education at the disposal of more than 7,000 children of the school age. Schools were maintained with interest in most of the districts, the average number of months taught being about four. The number of male pupils was 3,686; female, 3,497; total, 7,253. Of this number 70 were colored. The amount of cash on hand, July 1, 1887, was \$4,041.54; state moneys, \$6,643.75; county moneys, \$3,899.12; township moneys, \$1,015.45; fines, penalties, etc., \$354.25. The amount of railroad tax was \$1,096.70; direct tax, \$10,663.22; total receipts, \$27,359.69; total expenditures, \$24,161.55; cash on hand July 1, 1888, \$6,198.14; county funds, \$42,370.33; township funds, \$10,582.43; total of all funds, \$52,952.76. White pupils enrolled: Male, 2,994; female, 3,000;

total, 5,994. Colored pupils enrolled: Male, 8; female, 9; total, 17. Total number pupils enrolled, 6,011. Total number of days' attendance, 307,846; average day's attendance, 51. Whole number of days schools were taught, 8,240; average number attending each day, 3,382. Number of teachers employed in the county: Male, 70; female, 65; total, 135. Average salary, \$35. Number of white schools, 90; colored, 1; total, 91. Lost per day, per pupil, .068. Value of school property, \$42,284. Assessed valuation of property in county, \$3,679,818. Average levy, in cents, .39. Amount on hand, July 1, 1887, \$4,042.45. Received from public funds, \$11,755.59; from railroad taxation, \$899.43. Local taxation, \$10,599.68. Total receipts, \$27,297.15. Paid teachers, \$17,789.15; for incidentals, \$2,402.47; district clerks, \$450; for sites, buildings and furnishing, \$1,470; repairs and rent, \$402.17; total expenditures, \$25,061.79. Balance on hand, June 30, 1888, \$2,235.36. Number of third-grade certificates, 78; number of second grade, 10; number of first grade, 2; number of State certificates, 1.

Following are the last published statistics of the school of Bolivar (June 30, 1888): Superintendent, Prof. S. A. Hoover. Number of children of school age, 449; number enrolled, 404. Average number of days attended by each pupil, 140. Number of days taught, 178. Total attendance by all pupils, 45,059. Average number attending each day, 253. Number of teachers, 6. Average salary of teachers, \$45. Salary of principal, \$675. Number of rooms occupied, 6. Number of pupils that may be seated, 450. Number white schools, 1; colored, 1. Daily cost per pupil on enrollment, .05301; daily cost per pupil on attendance, .06. Value of school property, \$10,000; assessed valuation, \$409.846. Levy for schools, .70. Receipts: cash on hand, July 1, 1887, \$1,281.29. Public moneys, \$854.73. Taxes, \$2,701.34. Disbursements: For teachers, \$2,250; district officers, \$30.81; janitor, \$81; incidentals, \$234.58; repairs and rent, \$130.50; bonded indebtedness, \$1,000; interest on bonds, \$150; on hand January 30, 1888, \$1,187.22.

CHURCH HISTORY.

First Meetings.—The first meetings in the county were held in school-houses or in private residences, by traveling preachers. The Methodists were early on the ground and "classes" of this denomination were organized here and there as settlement advanced, and existed for some time as such before they were consolidated into churches, as the term is now understood. Pioneer religious work was done also by the Baptists and the Cumberland Presbyterians in different localities, and in time the Christian church began to plant its congregations in favorable neighborhoods, where a few of the faith could be "gathered together in the name of the Lord."

Methodist Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are both represented in Polk County, though the pioneer work for both bodies was done before the division by ministers of the old Methodist Episcopal Church.

Prior to 1836 Rev. H. G. Joplin preached at the settlers' houses in the vicinity of Morrisville, and in that year, through his instrumentality, a class was formed consisting of the following members: Aaron Ruyle and Elizabeth, his wife; Samuel A. Mackay and wife; Benjamin Hancock and wife; Mrs. Elizabeth Powell and B. C. Mitchell; and among those who united with the class soon afterward were George Mitchell and Mrs. B. C. Mitchell. The same year the brotherhood and neighbors united their efforts and built a hewed-log house about a mile east of Morrisville upon Pleasant Prairie. About a year later this building was sold and transformed into a stable, and a new house was erected at Morrisville. In 1857 the latter was superseded by a frame church building, which was burned in 1880, since when the congregation has worshiped in the chapel of Morrisville College. This church is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has a membership of more than 200.

This church was formerly connected with the Springfield circuit, and now, in common with the other Methodist Episcopal Churches, South, in this vicinity, forms a part of the Bolivar circuit, which numbers eight or ten appointments, some of them in school-houses.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Bolivar, is an offshoot of the Morrisville church, and has always been more or less intimately connected with, though not dependent on it. Its organization was effected at Mitchell's camp ground, about eight miles west of Bolivar, early in the forties. In Bolivar the old log church was first used as a house of worship. In 1857 this congregation built a frame church, which was succeeded by the present building in 1884. Among the ablest ministers of this denomination in and near Bolivar have been Revs. Benjamin Johnson, T. T. Ashbury, David Leiper, William Prottsmall, A. C. Jones and S. A. Tillery. Rev. William Godbey, who was for a time president of the Morrisville College, did much to advance the interests of this church. Rev. Mr. Jared is the pastor at present located in Bolivar.

Lower Shady Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized previous to 1840, and has had a more or less successful existence since. Its earlier and some of its later history is intimately connected with that of the present organization. The first class was Methodist Episcopal.

In Bolivar the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1840. Its first building was a log house about 20x24 feet square, which stood on lot No. 3, block No. 4, of "Old Town," as the original town plat is sometimes called. Courts were held in this building before the Polk County court house was erected, and, at the division of the church into its northern and southern branches, it was taken by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. For some time the other branch had a precarious or inactive existence. In 1865, when the troublous times incident to the war had passed away, Rev. Dr. L. M. Vernon, presiding elder of the Springfield district, sent Rev. J. J. Bentley to Bolivar to revive the interests of the church at that point, and at this time the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its services in the old academy building, on the site of the present school-house. Subsequently it worshiped in the Baptist Church and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, until, in 1877, its present frame house of worship was completed, at a cost of \$2,500. The pastors of this church since 1865, with the dates at which they have begun to serve, are as follows: Revs. J. J. Bentley, 1865; C. L.

Howell, 1866; F. C. Chapman, 1868; J. Sinclair, 1870; Nathan Jewett, 1872 (died); J. Sinclair, 1872; James Powers, 1873; J. H. Dimmitt, 1874; R. W. McMasters, 1875; B. F. Poole, 1878; William R. Russell, 1880; J. W. Finley, 1881; Oscar Lunbeck, 1882; Frank Lenig, 1883; James Pine, 1884; J. B. Brewington, 1885; C. S. Revelle, 1886; P. A. Crow, 1887; T. C. Sparkman, 1889. This church has a good membership and is in a prosperous condition.

A Methodist Episcopal class at Humansville worship in the Baptist Church at that place. The pastor is Rev. J. W. Cowden, of the Shady Grove church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Fair Play was organized as a class about 1864, by Rev. Isaac Routh and William Denby. Soon after the close of the war, a frame church was built in "Old Town." The present house of worship, in the newer part of the village, was built in 1888, at a cost of \$1,500. The membership is about 60. The successive pastors since 1867 have been Revs. C. L. House, T. C. Chapman, Nathan Jewett, Joseph Sinclair, Rev. Powell, J. H. Dimmitt, R. W. McMasters, B. F. Poole, William Russell, J. W. Finley, Frank Lenig, J. W. Brewington, Oscar Lunbeck and L. H. Oldfield, A. Burris, J. W. Cowden, J. H. Hartrick and L. H. Trimble.

Hood's New Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1868, and the meetings were held in a school-house until 1885, when its house of worship was built. This church is located in Greene Township, and has 125 members. Star Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church, also in Greene Township, was organized in the spring of 1884, by Rev. Mr. Dunnaway. Its membership is about 25.

According to tradition, the first Methodist preaching in the county was done by Rev. Dr. Slavens, in Looney Township, sometime in the early thirties.* This pioneer preacher died a few years since in Buffalo, Dallas County.

Baptist Churches.—The First Missionary Church of Baptist Bolivar was organized in December, 1859. Prominent among the constituent members were: Andrew Akard, Dr. Lindsey, William Boren, Mrs. Peters, Miss Knowles, and others. The

* See chapter on "Settlement."

war period saw disaster fall upon this church, as it fell upon others, and it was reorganized in 1863, and has been so successful that its present membership is 225. The first pastor was Rev. William B. Center, who served until the war began. The next was Rev. D. R. Murphey, who remained until 1867. Rev. D. M. Lappin succeeded him, and was pastor two years, after which Rev. George Mitchell was pastor four years. Rev. John Robertson followed, and was in charge a short time. Rev. B. McCord Roberts came next, and remained three years. Rev. T. S. Lewis was pastor a year. Rev. A. S. Ingman, two years; W. A. Wilson, two years; Rev. J. M. Wheeler, nearly a year; the last having been Rev. Mr. Ingman, whose year's service was not in one unbroken term. The erection of the church building was begun in 1860, but, on account of the intervening war troubles, was not finished until 1867. Money is being raised, and other necessary steps are being taken to remodel and enlarge this structure. Among the prominent members of this church at different periods, may be mentioned William Cary, Capt. W. M. Delaplaine, Rev. J. R. Maupin, N. T. Allison, Prof. A. S. Ingman, C. T. Robertson and Prof. Julius M. Leavitt, some of whom have been conspicuously and helpfully connected with the Southwest Baptist College. The present officers are: D. B. Gray, William Cary, James Wilson, Samuel Eitson, Thomas Cousins, deacons; and C. T. Robertson, clerk.

The Baptist Church of Humansville, known as the "Center" Church, was organized before the war by Rev. William B. Center, and reorganized in 1866. Among the earliest members were Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Frazer, Archibald Hopper and wife, Frank Tillary and wife, Jesse Groner and wife, W. B. B. George and wife, Roland Frost, Thomas Tillary and wife, Mrs. Isabella Goodson, Mrs. William Black, John Mills. The successive pastors since the war have been Revs. L. J. Tatum, Mr. Burgess, L. J. Collins, George Mitchell, John Robinson, L. J. Tatum, J. R. Maupin, T. J. Akins, John T. Metcalf, Mr. Root, George Hunt, L. H. Hardy, R. E. Burk. The present house of worship was built in 1884. One formerly in use was destroyed by fire during the war.

The Oak Grove Baptist Church was organized in 1867, and

has a membership of about 125. The following have been pastors: Revs. G. M. Alexander, L. J. Tatum, Daniel Jones, W. W. Palmer, David Hitson and Jehu Robinson.

The Hopewell Baptist Church, on Ingall's Creek, was organized about 1855 by Rev. William Spillman, who was its pastor for a long time. Another early pastor was Rev. G. D. Mitchell. Prominent among the pastors since the war have been Rev. Mr. Manes, Rev. David Hitson and Rev. David Jones. Rev. Mr. Hitson is the present pastor.

The Lindley Creek Baptist Church was organized in 1884 by Rev. W. W. Palmer, and its house of worship was built in 1885. Since Rev. Mr. Palmer, its pastors have been Revs. E. Sears and David Hitson.

The Baptist Church of Fair Play was organized in April, 1888, with the following among its leading members: J. H. Hopkins, J. O. McGee, B. F. Holmes, J. T. Bronaugh, J. C. Smith, J. H. Crane, Eula Williams, Addie Williams, S. J. Blair. The pastor is Rev. J. F. Hampton.

Christian Churches.—It is believed that the first Christian Church in the county was organized, about 1842, at the residence of Jeremiah Sloan, near the boundary line between Jackson and Mooney Townships. At a later date (probably about 1847 or 1848), Joel Hayden and Joseph Rose, two Christian preachers, came, once a month, from Springfield, and preached at the residence of David West, who lived on Bear Creek, four miles southwest from Bolivar. In 1852, Peter Wright, a Christian preacher of Lawrence County, Kansas, came three or four times a year, remaining from two to four weeks, preaching at the dwelling houses in different neighborhoods. These meetings were continued for two or three years, during which time several congregations were organized, one of them at the residence of David West, which afterward worshiped in the old West school-house. One of the early preachers was a Mr. McKinney.

The Bolivar Christian Church was organized about 1852 by Rev. Mr. Elgin. Among the constituent or early members were Jesse Toler and wife, Israel W. Davis and wife, Dr. Jewett's wife and daughter. The pastors before the war were Revs. Elgin and Langdon, Joseph Rose, B. D. Smith, Leonard York. The

church had no active existence during the greater part of the internecine struggle. It was subsequently reorganized, as the result of a revival, by Rev. Kirk Baxter, from Springfield. It has 180 members, and Rev. F. M. Hooton is the pastor.

The Christian Church of Polktown was organized about twenty years ago, and reorganized in 1888, when its house of worship was erected. Rev. Isaac Bridges is its pastor, and its membership is about 60.

The Christian Church of Humansville was organized about 1877, and its church building was erected in 1878. Among its pastors may be mentioned Revs. William Warren, B. D. Smith, Isaac Bridges and D. M. Cotton.

Presbyterian Churches.—Shiloh congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, was organized July 15, 1837, by the election of William A. Allen and J. P. Alsup, elders, Rev. Jonathan Blair being moderator, and William Allen, clerk. John Buns and Robert L. Fullerton were ordained ruling elders by Rev. F. M. Johnson, who had become pastor in charge, August 3, 1837, and at the same time John Buns was made clerk. February 27, 1840, Rev. J. D. Montgomery, who now lives in Dade County, became pastor, and by petition the name of the congregation was changed from Shiloh to Pomme de Terre congregation. In 1841, Rev. A. A. Young was moderator of the session, and had charge of the congregation in connection with Rev. J. D. Montgomery. In the fall of the same year, Rev. J. Carthel was moderator. Rev. S. Hindman had charge of the church most of the time from 1845 to 1849, Rev. R. D. Smith took charge September 22, 1849; and remained until 1853. The church was for a time without a pastor. September 22, 1855, J. P. Fullerton and G. B. Fullerton were elected ruling elders, and William Patterson and S. H. Fullerton, September 13, 1857. Rev. J. N. Barr had charge of the church for a time in connection with Rev. J. P. Alsup, the latter continuing as moderator most of the time until 1856, when Rev. W. E. McKenzie was employed, remaining until September 16, 1861, when the last camp meeting was held half a mile north of Pleasant Hope, on land now occupied by W. B. Patterson. The Civil War intervened, and the next meeting of the session was held February 18, 1864. Rev.

W. F. Albright was moderator, and served until December 29, 1867, when Rev. R. J. Sims took charge of the church. In September, 1868, the old shed was removed from the camp ground and placed west of the old academy, and a great revival was soon after held. Rev. D. W. Amos took charge in 1873, and the church was again revived under his preaching. He was succeeded by Rev. B. P. Fullerton, now of Kansas City, Mo., who remained until 1878. Next came Rev. A. L. Barr, who served until 1881. December 10, 1879, W. B. Patterson, C. W. Cowan, E. E. Emerson and W. E. Armon were elected and ordained deacons. November 23, 1881, Rev. B. F. Logan, from Greenfield, Mo., took charge of the congregation. He resigned in March, 1883, and was succeeded by Rev. R. T. Phillips, who resigned in July, 1884. Rev. T. J. Buchanan (from Peirce City) was the next pastor. He resigned in March, 1885. January 4, 1885, J. B. Alsup and F. Byersdorff were elected ruling elders, and J. P. Prock and J. S. Cowan, deacons, and all four were ordained. April 11, 1885, Rev. B. F. Logan again took charge of the church, and served until the following September. During this short pastorate a fruitful revival was held. October 31, 1885, Rev. J. C. Sheppard became pastor, and the name of the organization was changed to Pleasant Hope congregation. In October, 1888, Rev. J. B. Fly took charge of the church, and has enjoyed a successful pastorate to this time. J. P. Fullerton was elected session clerk September 24, 1855, and has served continuously since.

The Bolivar Presbyterian Church was organized May 27, 1883, by Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D. It is connected with the Northern organization of the Presbyterian Church. Nineteen members participated in the organization, and the first elders chosen were W. G. Drake, S. D. Strain, T. J. Poage and C. D. Lyman. In the fall of 1883 the society began the erection of a house of worship, of two stories, brick and stone. The building was completed in the fall of 1885 at a cost of \$5,000, and in December of that year was dedicated, free of debt.

In November, 1886, Rev. James Safferty became the first pastor, continuing one year. He was succeeded in April, 1888, by Rev. J. F. Martin, the present pastor. A Sabbath-school of

100 members is maintained, and weekly prayer meetings, besides Sabbath services. Connected with the church are organizations of Children's Mission Band, Woman's Missionary Society, and King's Daughters. The number of communicants at present is 64. The church is incorporated under the laws of the State, and its business affairs are conducted by a board of trustees. The present trustees are J. D. Abbe, J. G. Simpson, R. B. Viles, A. H. Lewis and C. D. Lyman. The officers of the board are: Chairman, J. D. Abbe; secretary, J. G. Simpson; treasurer, A. H. Lewis.



HISTORY OF CEDAR COUNTY.

BOUNDARY AND GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER.

*Cedar County, in the heart of Southwest Missouri, is one of the second tier of counties east of Kansas and of the fourth north of the Arkansas line, and has an area of about 480 square miles. The Government survey of public lands shows that it comprises, in whole or in part, Congressional Townships, 33, Range 25; 33, Range 26; 33, Range 27; 33, Range 28; 33, Range 29; 34, Range 25; 34, Range 26; 34, Range 27; 34, Range 28; 34, Range 29; 35, Range 25; 35, Range 26; 35, Range 27; 35, Range 28; 36, Range 26; 36, Range 27, and 36, Range 28, north of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.† It is bounded north by St. Clair County, east by Polk County, south by Dade County, and west by Barton and Vernon Counties. Something more than one-third of the county is under cultivation; the balance is railroad, unconfined swamp and agricultural college lands, homesteads, unsold school lands, and Government lands not yet entered. The mean elevation is about 1,300 feet above the sea-level.

Natural Features, Streams, Etc.—Lying on the northwestern slope of the Ozark Mountains, the surface of Cedar County is charmingly diversified. The alluvial Sac River bottom lands are worthy of attention, while south and west are broad and productive prairies, highly improved. North and east the country is principally woods, but the cleared portions of the wooded uplands produce as fine wheat as is grown anywhere.

* Credit is due to the county press, the county officials, and Messrs. J. E. Hartley, F. H. Babbs and others, for valuable aid in the compilation of this part of the work.

† See first page of History of Polk County for definitions of these lines.

Water is found in hundreds of never-failing springs, and can be procured almost anywhere in the county by digging from fifteen to forty feet deep. The county is traversed by Big and Little Sac Rivers, Spring, Bear, Cedar, Horse and Alder Creeks, all flowing in a northerly course, and sufficient to furnish, when necessary, motor power to many mills and other manufacturing establishments.

The measurements of the highest bluffs in the county show those of the Sac River to be from 130 to 165 feet high; the hills of the northern part 135 feet, and those on Childer Branch, in the northeast, to be 200 feet. The elevation of the highest ridges above the valley of Sac River is about 250 feet. Most of the western half of the county includes a somewhat hilly and rolling region, rising by long and gentle slopes from the lower valleys.

Geological Character, Building Stone, Minerals.—The geological formation of Cedar is substantially the same as that described at length in the history of Polk County, which adjoins this county on the east. Like Polk County, Cedar has numerous caves, large and small, the most considerable and probably most remarkable of which is the large, never-fully-explored cavern under the town of Stockton, which, if opened to the public, would soon make Stockton as popular a resort as El Dorado Springs.

The district occupied by coal measures often contains sandstone-capped mounds with Keokuk limestone at their base. A number of such mounds appear in Township 35, Range 27, between Alder and Horse Creeks, and are generally from sixty to seventy-five feet high. On the county line, near Clear Creek, are found long slopes extending to a high elevation. Ferruginous sandstone is scarcely recognized west of Stockton, but east of Sac River it forms the principal top rocks from the south to the north line of the county. There is considerable rock bordering on the rivers and large streams which traverse the county, and some on the highlands. Flint, lime and sandstone are the most common, though quantities of white and yellow cotton rock, excellent for building purposes, are found, being soft when taken from the quarries, and continually hardening under atmospheric exposure. The equivalent of the Clear Creek sandstone of Vernon County

often occupies the highest ridges and is generally even-bedded, forming a good building stone.

Near Dunnegan's mill fine quarries could be opened of the lower Chouteau or lithographic limestone; also good quarries of cotton rock. Other quarries might be opened at various points on Sac River and Spring Creek. On Turkey and Childer's Creeks are favorable indications.

Iron, copper, lead, zinc and antimony are known to exist in the county, but on account of the distance to railroad transportation the mineral resources have never been developed. Coal has been found in nearly all parts of the county, notably in the western, southwestern and northeastern portions; but the coal beds have been developed only sufficiently to procure coal for the blacksmith shops of the country. By many it is thought that, with the advent of railroads in Cedar County, this mineral will become an important article of consumption and commerce. It is found on the banks of the streams, and in many other places near the surface.

Soils and Products.—No finer timber is found in the State, and the quantity is inexhaustible. It consists principally of maple, oak, walnut, hickory, sycamore and pecan, and would supply "raw material" for manufacturing establishments of furniture, lumber and agricultural implements.

The soil is of two kinds, black loam and red mulatto, both very productive, the yield of such cereals as corn, wheat and oats, in favorable years, being very large. Tame grass, millet, and all varieties of northern sugar canes thrive abundantly, as do tobacco and vegetables. For agricultural purposes no portion of Southwestern Missouri presents greater advantages. Pasturage is good, water pure and abundant, with many well-sheltered localities, and stock of all kinds is healthy. The county's proximity to market is another feature in its favor.

This is one of the finest fruit regions in the West. To plant fruit trees insures an abundance of fruit, especially apples, plums, cherries and pears. Small fruits of all varieties do well, and in quality and flavor are unequaled. Horticulture is extensively followed, and is very profitable.

Mineral Springs.—These abound in all parts of Cedar

County, and consist of chalybeate, sulphur and alum; the principal of which are found at the City of El Dorado Springs, in the northwestern part of the county, and at Jerico. These springs have become famous for the cures wrought by the use of their waters. It is claimed that the El Dorado chalybeate spring, as a curative agent, has no equal, surpassing, according to comparative analysis, all other known waters of its class.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

Receipts and Expenditures.—The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of Cedar County for the years 1845, 1846 and 1847, it being the first financial report of the county treasurer (Nicholas McMinn) found on the records of the county:

RECEIPTS.

From what officers received.	On what account.	Amount.
James Cawthon, collector.....	License.....	\$ 235.43
James Cawthon, collector.....	Tax Book, 1845.....	419.52
James Cawthon, collector... ..	Tax Book, 1846.....	353.78
James Cawthon, collector.....	Tax Book, 1847.....	460.98
James Cawthon, sheriff.....	Fines.....	63.00
Sundry other officers.....	Fines.....	10.00
Total net receipts.....		<u>\$1,540.71</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Total amount expended in 1845.....	\$ 707.50
Total amount expended in 1846.....	516.08
Total amount expended in 1847.....	414.35
Amount up to February 20, February term A. D. 1848.....	200.43
Amount paid to grand jurors	304.98
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,643.34</u>
Deduct total amount receipts in treasury.....	1,540.71
Showing a deficit of.....	<u>\$ 102.63</u>

The county was then in its infancy; there were few tax-payers and but little property to be assessed. By way of comparison the following is the statement of receipts and expenditures for the year ending April 30, 1889:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of county revenue on hand April 30, 1888.....	\$ 40.08
Amount transferred from road fund.....	510.57
Amount of fees.....	52.71
Amount of indebtedness tax.....	.43
Amount of county revenue received from collector	11,869.49
Amount received from circuit clerk, overplus fees.....	254.65
Amount received from county clerk, overplus fees.....	324.45
Amount transferred from road and canal fund.....	57.00
Total receipts.....	\$13,109.38

EXPENDITURES.

By amount county warrants redeemed.....	\$12,859.66
By amount interest paid on same.....	140.09
By amount warrants on road and canal fund redeemed	57.00
By amount road tax receipts received on road tax 1887.....	8.01
By amount overpaid on road fund April 30, 1888.....	1.99
By amount cash balance.....	42.63
Total expenditures.....	\$13,109.38

RECAPITULATION.

Cost of road districts.....	\$ 2,898.47
Cost of new roads.....	239.50
Cost of paupers.....	506.00
Cost of insane.....	1,355.78
Cost of criminal courts.....	1,141.64
Cost of county officers.....	4,946.99
Cost of stationery.....	487.61
Cost of fuel.....	44.05
Cost of public printing.....	47.45
Cost of board of equalization.....	93.60
Cost of miscellaneous expenses.....	496.75
Cost of election expenses.....	355.50
Cost of circuit court, October term, 1888.....	420.00
Cost of circuit court, March term, 1889.....	368.65
Total.....	\$13,481.99
Total amount issued on county revenue fund.....	\$12,636.34
Total amount issued on road and canal fund.....	57.00
Total amount jury and witness scrip.....	788.65
Total.....	\$13,481.99

Population.—In June, 1847, Thomas Smith returned to the county court a list of 571 names of taxable inhabitants of Cedar County. In 1848, 634 names were returned. The present number of taxable inhabitants is 4,000. The estimated population of the county is 17,000 to 20,000.

Attempted Bonding.—In the matter of railroad building, the wishes of a minority of the citizens of Cedar County found a promise of fruition in an order of the county court issued February 16, 1869, appointing an election on May 4 following, at which the electors of the county should vote for and against the issue of bonds by the county to the amount of \$200,000 in aid of any railway company who would accept them upon specified conditions and construct a railroad through the county. Owing, probably, to the public sentiment at the time, which was strongly against such a measure, and would have defeated it at the polls, this election was never held, and, August 13, 1869, the county court issued an order offering to utter bonds to the same amount to aid the construction of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad upon certain conditions therein noted.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company, held at Fort Scott, August 28, 1869, it was ordered that the subscription of Cedar County to the capital stock of the company be accepted with the conditions annexed.

The president and board of directors of the railroad company in June, 1871, entered into a contract with George A. Fitch and others for the building, completing and fully equipping of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad from a point at or near Lebanon, Laclede County, to Fort Scott, Kan., and this contract required a modification of the last-mentioned order of subscription on the part of the county court of Cedar County. By a new order, issued July 18, 1871, certain modifying conditions were made.

In November following the court took action in this matter thus:

Whereas, this court did on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871, make an order modifying an order made by this court on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, subscribing \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company, by the terms of which late order the same was to be void if not accepted by the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company, and the said acceptance filed with the clerk of this court on or before the 11th day of September, A. D. 1871, and, whereas, said acceptance was not filed as prescribed by the terms of said order, and said order, made as aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871, is hereby amended, rescinded and for naught held.

At a time when it was a question in the public mind if the county court would issue the bonds as proposed, and railroad and anti-railroad agitation was rife, excitement ran high, and

there were those who did not hesitate to threaten the members of the county court with violence, in case they should sign the lands or any portion of them. The Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company failed to comply with the conditions upon which the bonds were to be issued, and some years since the circuit court declared all action taken by the county court looking to the bonding of the county for the purposes of railway construction to be void and of no effect, and this practically ended discussion of the matter; though the Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad Company has brought suit against the county to compel the court to issue the bonds in accordance with its original intentions. It is not believed that this action at law can result adversely to the county, and no trouble is apprehended from it.

Other Bonds and Finances.—No bonds have been issued by the county court, except from time to time for the erection of needed public buildings, and the payment of such has been amply provided for. The county is practically without debt, and the rate of taxation is low. In this respect it is fortunate above some of its sister counties, and presents an added reason why it is good for location or investment.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY AFFAIRS.

The territory embraced within the limits of what is now Cedar County was first settled in the year 1832. The pioneers were Robert Graham, Thomas English, John Crisp and a Mr. Crump, who located near the once site of Dunnegan & Montgomery's mill, on the Sac River, two miles east of Stockton, coming at the same time, and arriving November 17 of the year mentioned. A large, hollow sycamore tree at first furnished shelter for a part of the little band of adventurers. At this time the red man roamed over the country with much of his native freedom, and the wild animals indigenous to this latitude were plentiful here.

Early Experiences.—Pioneer experiences are always interesting. The earliest habitations of the pioneers in Cedar were of the most primitive description, hastily built of logs, and illy provided with the conveniences of life. The roofs of some of

them were of bark, and others were roofed with bark and skins. Few had windows, and in their walls window-holes even were not too numerous. No glass was obtainable for some time after settlement began. At first blankets served as doors, suspended, curtain-like, over apertures left for ingress and egress. There were no stoves for some years, and at first even the rudest fireplaces were not often to be seen. Many of the cabins were without floors, and such as prevailed were rough-hewn "puncheon" floors. The furniture in use was of the simplest kind. In one house which has been described, bedsteads and tables were provided by driving stakes in the ground and resting hewn planks upon poles extending from the tops of the stakes to auger-holes in the logs of the walls; chairs were merely blocks of wood or the most easily constructed stools, and the fireplace was simply a spot on the ground underneath a hole in the roof through which the smoke escaped.

Robert Graham went nearly sixty miles to mill, and about once a year to Springfield to do his trading. That was the nearest trading point, and he was often given errands to do for his neighbors and for people living along the way.

John Williams built the first mill on Cedar Creek, in Washington Township. It was not until settlement had advanced considerably that Crow's and Bell's mills were erected. The Dunnegan & Montgomery mill is well remembered, and Caplinger's mill has been known for years. The first merchants in the county were Tilton & Sanders, at Stockton. The first election held in Cedar County, under the county organization, was in 1845, and the voting in the different municipal townships then in existence was at the following designated places: In Madison, at the house of Richard Tatum; in Jefferson, at Bell's mills; in Linn, at the house of Jackson Cook; in Benton, at the house of Henry Earl; and in Cedar, at the house of Anderson Morton. Following are the names of the judges of election in their respective townships: Madison, James Jackson, Richard Tatum, Thomas English; Jefferson, Jacob Dixon, James Simrell, William Brasher; Linn, John Ruth, R. S. McKinney, John Satterfield; Benton, Henry Earl, Charles L. Clark, Joseph B. Carrico; Cedar, Josiah Edwards, Anderson Morton, Burgess Hurt. The first justices of the

peace appointed for the several townships were: Madison, Abraham Loveall, Absalom Baker, Richard Tatum; Jefferson, James Simrell, John B. Ingram, James M. Frazier, George R. Cowan; Linn, Robert Hoggin, John Ruth, Thomas Ross, William Powell; Cedar, James Smith, David Copeland; Benton, Charles L. Clark, David W. Martindale, Elisha Smith. The first overseers of road districts were: Thomas Gordon, William Perkins, James Jackson and Robert Walker.

Roads and Improvements.— Among the first necessities of the early residents of the county after improvements had been made in different localities, were roads to connect them and afford communication with the county seat and the outside world. In May, 1846, Nathan Shirley, Josiah V. Edwards and John B. Gordon were appointed to view and mark out a county road leading from the county town to the county line at Packard's Ford on Clear Creek, and Andrew McWilliams, John Edsall and Nathan Parker, Jr., to survey for a proposed change in the State road from Clinton, Mo., to Fayetteville, Ark., the substitute portion to leave the old road near William Pankey's and intersect it again near Andrew Stewart's. May 19 a committee appointed to survey a State road from Bolivar to Fort Scott, through Cedar County, made a report to the county court which was approved. Jacob Rae, Washington Crabtree and Henry Davis were appointed to lay out a road from the county seat to the St. Clair County line, in the direction of Osceola, to cross the Sac River at Caplinger's mills, and, June 16, James Frazier, Joseph B. Ingram, John Simmons and James Miller were appointed to survey a road from the county town to the Polk County line to intersect a road through Polk County in the direction of Hermitage. August 17, James S. Conner, Ira D. Bryles and Alexander W. Johnson were appointed to lay out "a county road from Stockton to the Dade County line, to intersect a road leading from Greenfield to Bell's mills between Ross' mills and the Big Sac River and Joseph English's place." On the same day, a remonstrance having been presented to the county court "against a review of a road from Stockton *via* Blakey's mills, in the direction of Hermitage," William Davis, George R. Cowan and Robert C. Walker were appointed commissioners to lay out said road anew. June

21, 1847, James M. Blakey was authorized to keep a ferry on Big Sac River, on the county road leading from Stockton, by way of Blakey's mill to the Polk County line.

Wild Animals, Fowl, and Fish.—In its pioneer period, Cedar County was infested with all kinds of wild animals and fowls common to its latitude. Such buffalo as were not destroyed by early hunters fled to the westward and soon disappeared. Wolves, panthers and wild-cats are almost extinct. Deer long remained in considerable numbers, and bear are seen occasionally to this day. Smaller game and wild turkeys and ducks are abundant. Fish are plentiful and of good size.

Indians.—Cedar County has no exciting Indian history. Roving bands of Indians at times traded with the settlers, maintaining friendly relations with them and seldom threatening them or molesting their property. They have never returned in any considerable numbers since about 1840.

First Birth, Death and Marriage.—The first birth in Cedar County of a white child was that of Susan Jane Graham, October 13, 1833. She was a daughter of Robert and Ann Graham, and married George W. Sallee, and died in 1888. The first marriage occurred in 1833, the contracting parties being John Crisp and Melinda, daughter of Thomas English. The first burial was that of James Hopper, who was interred six miles southwest of Stockton in a black walnut log dug out like a trough. The services were conducted by Rev. J. J. Johnson (Baptist), and were attended by not more than fifteen people, among whom were Thomas Graham and his mother.

The First Preacher and Physicians in the county were Rev. J. J. Johnson and Drs. Samuel W. Horn and William Gordon. The pioneer dominie was a good man, universally liked, and popularly called "Uncle Jimmie." Dr. Gordon is dead. Dr. Horn is living at Stockton at an advanced age.

LAND ENTRIES.

To give a more extended list of original settlers and land claimants, the following has been compiled from the records, showing by whom and in what years all lands to this time taken



HUNTING PHEASANTS.

up in Cedar County were entered at the Government Land Office:

Township 33, Range 25.—Section 1, George W. Davis, 1850; Eben E. White, 1853; William R. Sage, 1849; Alfred Underwood, James Hopkins, 1854; John Akins, 1853; William R. Winters, 1855; John Anderson, 1857; Jacob Sherrill, 1856; D. R. Turner. Section 2, Ambrose R. H. Ransom, 1857; Benjamin Strain, Pallas Neely, Samuel T. White, 1854; William Tindle, 1855; Paul H. Strange, Alfred T. Underwood, William Fleener, 1858. Section 3, William Fleener, 1857; William D. Beasley, Cornelius Taylor, John W. Bugg, Willis Hartley, William L. Harville, 1856; James Hartley, Sr., 1845; Samuel Bugg, 1842; Willis Hartley, 1853. Section 4, Willis Hartley, 1853, 1856; John Lindley, 1845; Samuel Bugg, 1842; Joseph J. Gravely, Josiah Jackson, 1856. Section 5, John Lindsey, 1856; Samuel W. Emerson, 1858; Dorothy Ball, 1853; Thomas Wright, Ambrose R. H. Ransom, Joseph Wright, John Gothard, 1857. Section 6, Michael Engleman, 1857; John Gothard, John T. Ball, Alexander Loveall, 1856; John Rowden, 1857; William Cundell, 1853. Section 7, Edmund Burchell, 1854; Isaac Hedge, 1856; Garrott Philpott, Ephraim Ludley, 1870. Section 8, Ambrose R. H. Ransom, Garrott Philpott, Josiah Jackson, 1857. Section 9, James Hartley, Jr., 1845; James Hartley, 1854; Richard Hartley, 1856; Ambrose R. H. Ransom, 1857. Section 10, William Irwin, 1845; Richard Tatum, 1847; James Hartley, Jr., 1848; Solomon Hartley, 1853; J. R. Hartley, 1856; Merritt Harville, 1857; Asa Delozier, 1854. Section 11, Martin F. Mulkey, 1846; Francis Emerson, 1856; Ambrose R. H. Ransom, William Tindle, James W. Mitchell, Solomon Hartley, 1857; George Fleeman, 1858. Section 12, John Akins, 1853; James W. Mitchell, James Akins, 1856; Ambrose R. H. Ransom, Mary Hopkins, 1857; Morris R. Mitchell, Henry Emerson, 1858. Section 13, Adam C. Mitchell, 1845; Ransom Cates, 1848; William Davis, 1853; James Mackey, Morris R. Mitchell, 1857; Henry Emerson, 1858. Section 14, Hezekiah Fleeman, Thomas S. Gillian, 1853; George Fleeman, 1855; Elias A. White, Elijah Cothan, 1857. Section 15, Joseph A. Wright, William Irwin, 1845; E. Cothan, Richard Hartley, 1856; Elias A. White, Samuel

H. Perkins, 1857; Joseph M. Barker, 1866; James A. McIntosh, 1875. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, State of Missouri, 1854; William Henslee, Ambrose R. H. Ransom, 1857. Section 18, William N. Gee, Amos Williams, 1845; William Henslee, 1855; Thomas Dale, 1858. Section 19, Thomas Dale, 1856; William R. Allen, William H. Harvey, Hamilton Allen, 1857; Alexander Bender, 1860; State of Missouri. Section 20, Meredith O. Hailey, 1848; Harris Geer, 1849; State of Missouri, 1854; James N. Henslee, 1856; John H. Brasher, 1857; R. A. Clapston, Thomas Brasher, 1859. Section 21, James R. Lindley, 1853; Sarah A. R. Hailey, 1852; Marshall G. Stevens, 1855; John Lindley, Philip Hailey, William R. Allen, Jane Eliza Flagler, Sarah M. Malone, 1857. Section 22, John Lindley, 1845; Samuel H. Perkins, 1856; State of Missouri. Section 23, Constant H. Perkins, Amos Harnby, 1851; Jethro Strend, 1855; James R. Cheek, 1856; Joseph E. Ball, Hasten Perkins, Constant H. Perkins, 1857; Wiley B. Mitchell, Hezekiah Fleeman, Richard Hartley, 1858. Section 24, Lewis H. Cheek, 1854; David Alexander, 1852; Wiley B. Mitchell, 1856; William O. King, 1857; Joseph B. Stockton, 1858.

Township 33, Range 26.—Section 1, Garrott Philpott, 1841; William Parkerson, 1855; George W. O'Bryant, 1856; Michael Engleman, Nathan Broyles, 1857. Section 2, Elias O'Bryant, 1840; Felix Cox, George W. O'Bryant, Nathan Broyles, 1856; State of Missouri, 1857, Joseph W. Bryant, 1858. Section 3, James Gordon, 1840; John Thomas, 1843; Thomas H. Gordon, 1846; Nathan F. Cheavis, 1840; State of Missouri, 1854; Quinn M. Hill, 1855; Neaty W. Gordon, Ewell R. Johnson, 1857. Section 4, Thomas Ross, 1840; Quinn M. Hill, 1854; Archibald M. Rutledge, 1857; Sheldon Cozby, Ambrose R. H. Ransom, 1860. Section 5, Austin Fox, Alexander Galbraith, 1856; Sheldon F. Cozby, Quinn M. Hill, 1857; Gideon Petty, 1858; Ambrose R. H. Ransom, 1860. Section 6, William H. Vann, 1848; Quinn M. Hill, 1855; Gideon Petty, 1856; Simeon Raymore, 1857. Section 7, James E. Carrick, 1840; James Epperson, 1855; Joseph Hill, 1856; John Crisp, Lilie Diveley, Jesse H. Lence, 1857. Section 8, James Epperson, 1855; Quinn M. Hill, 1856; John Pollard, John Crisp, Jacob Neff, 1857; Joseph Hill, 1858. Section 9,

Thomas Ross, 1840; John Pollard, Nancy Coulter, 1856; Hugh F. Ross, 1858; Ambrose R. H. Ransom, 1860; Caroline Ross, 1861. Section 10, Thomas R. Brooks, Thomas Ross, 1840; John E. Ross, John W. Montgomery, 1857; Milby Chance, 1858; Thomas English, 1859; F. L. Gault. Section 11, Elias O'Bryant, 1842; George W. O'Bryant, 1854; Thomas Pyle, Felix Cox, 1856; Rolin Hudson, 1857; Milby Chance, 1858. Section 12, Elias O'Bryant, William Brown, 1840; James A. Haley, 1849; Jeremiah M. Smith, 1854; Thomas Pyle, 1855; George P. Dorris, 1871. Section 13, Thomas English, 1840; James C. Winton, 1854; William Montgomery, 1856; William N. Gee, 1857; William H. Stewart, 1858. Section 14, Thomas English, 1840; Thomas R. Brooks, 1841; Samuel N. Headlee, 1853; John W. Montgomery, 1854; Edmund H. Clark, 1857; John E. Ross, 1863. Section 15, Thomas English, Joseph Allen, 1840; Samuel N. Headlee, 1853; State of Missouri, John W. Montgomery, 1854; Samuel L. White, 1853; Thomas J. Stubblefield, 1856. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, Isaac Phipps, Samuel D. Hastin, 1856; Matthew Scott, 1855; Alfred Hocker, 1857; Joseph Hill, 1858; Oliver Mitchell, 1865; Jamison Vice, 1878. Section 18, James S. Carrick, 1840; James Dale, 1842; J. F. Johnson, Hezekiah McPherson, 1856; John D. Harris, Alfred Hocker, 1857. Section 19, James Dale, 1851; John Connor, 1854; Alfred Hocker, 1856; James T. Johnson, Edwin Pyle, 1857; James H. Peck, 1858. Section 20, Jesse H. Lence, Warren Thompson, Frederick Osterlock, 1857; William B. Griffis, 1858; John D. Hanson, 1859; F. J. Stubblefield, A. A. McElhany, T. M. Johnson, F. L. Garrett, 1868; William H. Butler, 1877. Section 21, Jacob L. Loveall, 1853; Simon B. Loveall, 1854; Samuel D. Hastin, 1856; Warren Thompson, Edmund H. Clark, Frederick Osterlock, 1857. Section 22, John Leflers, 1840; Samuel N. Headlee, 1853; State of Missouri, 1854; Jonathan Loveall, William Montgomery, John Crisp, 1856; Simon B. Loveall, 1857. Section 23, Thomas English, 1839; Samuel N. Headlee, 1855; John W. Montgomery, Stephen A. Mitchell, Joseph Stanley, David Forest, 1856; Frederick Nixon, 1857; William Montgomery, William H. Stover, 1858. Section 24, Thomas English, 1839; Edwin Pyle, 1840;

Isaac Givins, 1853; Joshua Pyle, John West, Stephen A. Mitchell, 1856.

Township 33, Range 27.—Section 1, Joseph N. Derrick, 1848; Frederick Discomb, 1853; Samuel D. Hasten, William M. Ross, 1856. Section 2, David Hunter, 1839; Zephaniah Lacy, 1851; Frederick Discomb, Charles L. Discomb, 1853; Henry L. Hunter, 1854; Hiram H. Lacy, 1856. Section 3, Eli Lindley, 1839; Nancy Baxter, 1840; John Routh, 1853; Zephaniah Lacy, 1854. Section 4, Zephaniah Lacy, Nancy Baxter, 1840; Joseph Allen, 1853; Edward H. Travis, 1854; William G. Buck, 1856; Martin M. Templeton, Robert F. Templeton, 1857. Section 5, Reddin Crisp, 1839; Nimrod Smith, 1849; Nathan S. McClure, 1853; Robert O. Horr, 1856; Stephen Gilmore, 1857. Section 6, John H. Wiley, 1853; Stephen Gilmore, 1855; Cornelius Achord, 1856; Aaron F. Wiley, William Kontz, 1857. Section 7, Cornelius Achord, 1852; James Musgrave, 1855; Sarah C. Achord, 1856; John W. Wiley, Elizabeth Ray, 1857; George P. Davis, 1876. Section 8, William G. Langford, 1842; Reddin Crisp, 1840; Nathan S. L. McClure, 1853; James Musgrave, 1855; John W. Thompson, John F. Nofsinger, 1857; William J. McDaniel, 1868. Section 9, Zephaniah Lacy, 1840; James M. Connor, 1853; Henderson Horton, Thomas J. W. Williams, Thomas W. Mitchell, 1856; John W. Thompson, 1857. Section 10, James Jolly, Eli Lindley, Zephaniah Lacy, 1840; James M. Connor, John Dale, 1853; John M. Connor, 1854; Elizabeth Horne, 1855; Robert O. Horne, 1856. Section 11, Nicholas Pyle, 1840; John Dale, Edwin Pyle, 1853; Thomas Long, 1854; David Hunter, 1855; James O. Connor, 1859. Section 12, James E. Carrick, 1840; Charles L. Discomb, Frederick Discomb, Edwin Pyle, 1853; William M. Ross, 1856; William H. Long, 1857. Section 13, Zephaniah Lacy, 1840; James Dale, 1851; Alfred Hocker, 1855; Hezekiah McPherson, 1856; Charles Rector, 1857; Matthew Scott, 1855. Section 14, James Connor, 1840; Warren Birdsall, 1849; James M. Connor, 1853; Alfred Hocker, 1855; James M. Tucker, 1856; Samuel D. Hasten, 1858. Section 15, James Jolly, 1840; John Dale, 1853; Henderson Horton, 1854; Robert O. Horne, Elizabeth Horne, Noah Elrod, 1856; John Hervey, 1857. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17,

Gideon Harrison, 1848; Samuel W. Hair, 1853; John W. Hasten, 1854; John W. Thompson, 1856; John J. Roberts, 1857; Robert Winder. Section 18, Joseph M. Lemaster, John W. Hasten, 1855; State of Missouri, Samuel W. Hair, 1857; Alexander J. Frick, 1860. Section 19, James Musgrave, 1851; James L. Peck, 1854; Thomas J. Williams, 1856; Alexander J. Frick, State of Missouri, 1857. Section 20, Wibern Langford, 1842; James Musgrave, George W. Wiley, 1851; Samuel W. Hair, Alexander W. Johnson, 1853; John J. Roberts, 1856; Alexander J. Frick, 1857. Section 21, John Hervey, Philip Martin, Gilbert W. Murphy, William Mitchell, Edward H. Travis, 1853; Alexander W. Johnson, 1855; Aaron F. Wiley, Mary Johnson, Robert F. Templeton, 1856. Section 22, William Mitchell, 1853; Henderson Horton, 1854; Noah Elrod, Edmund P. Smith, 1856. Section 23, Nathaniel Willett, 1850; Warren Birdsall, 1851; Zephaniah Lacy, 1853; Alfred Hocker, 1855; William Gish, 1856. Section 24, William Bell, 1840; Thomas W. Willett, 1854; Alfred Hocker, 1855; Robert F. Templeton, Hezekiah McPherson, 1856; Polly Owing, 1857.

Township 33, Range 28.—Section 1, Andrew J. Dighton, Samuel Goodspeed, Henry Collins, William J. Smith, Simon P. Collins, Samuel S. Brown, 1857. Section 2, Matthew D. Russell, 1854; Simon P. Collins, Alexander W. Johnston, Samuel S. Brown, Isaac Gearhart, Thomas H. Hanks, 1857. Section 3, Crafton J. Beydler, 1856; Thomas H. Hanks, Isaac Gearhart, Henry Denster, 1857. Section 3, Thomas H. Hanks, William B. Wilson, Joseph B. Carrico, 1857; Guy L. Walker. Section 5, James R. Lindley, James R. Steel, 1856; State of Missouri, 1857; Thomas Brasher, 1858. Section 6, John Crisp, 1856; Alexander F. Downing, George W. Taylor, William Jones, George W. Dickson, 1857; James R. Lindley, 1856. Section 7, State of Missouri, 1844; Morris W. Mitchell, 1856; Leonard Stump, 1857. Section 8, James M. Steel, 1856; State of Missouri, George W. Taylor, Isham H. Brasher, 1857; Crafton J. Beydler, 1859. Section 9, William B. Wilson, Andrew J. Dighton, Andrew S. Mucker, 1857. Section 10, William J. McDaniel, 1858; Thomas Y. Boston, William Jones, Andrew J. Dighton, Michael Cline, 1857. Section 11, Samuel A. Moore, John Walker, Andrew J.

Dighton, Thomas H. Hanks, Andrew W. Johnston, 1857; George W. Kirby, 1866; George Boston, 1868. Section 12, Samuel A. Moore, 1853; John Walker, 1856; John B. Earle, Edward F. Williams, William Thompson, 1857. Section 13, Zephaniah Lacy, 1842; Samuel A. Moore, 1848; Jonathan R. Moore, 1853; John W. Hestand, Edward F. Williams, 1856; John R. Edwards, William D. Lowery, 1857. Section 14, Andrew J. Dighton, 1857. Section 15, Andrew J. Dighton, Thomas Y. Boston, George W. Dickson, Michael Cline, 1857; State of Missouri, 1859. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, State of Missouri, 1844, 1857; Isham S. Brasher, John Crisp, 1856; Isaac Morris, George W. Kavanaugh, 1857. Section 18, State of Missouri, 1844. Section 19, Bird S. Lacy, Lewis Lake, William H. Henry, Frederick Cretzmeyer, Jacob Naecker, 1857; Richard Davis, 1868. Section 20, Frederick Cretzmeyer, William Naecker, Lewis Lake, State of Missouri, 1857; John M. Cook, 1858. Section 21, Andrew J. Dighton, John H. Wiley, State of Missouri, 1857; William M. Morris, 1858. Section 22, Andrew J. Dighton, William B. Johnson, John H. Wiley, 1857; State of Missouri, 1859. Section 23, Robert H. Lemaster, 1856; Andrew J. Dighton, 1857. Section 24, John H. Haire, 1852; Edward F. Williams, 1853; David Ross, 1856; Samuel S. Brown, David Crews, Edward D. Lowery, 1857; Esias Earle, Francis M. Brown, 1856.

Township 33, Range 29.—Section 1, Henry Collins, Andrew Baker, Alexander W. Johnston, Crafton J. Beydler, 1856; State of Missouri, 1857. Section 12, Isham S. Brasher, Nicholas F. Jones, 1856; Andrew J. Dighton, 1857; Morris W. Mitchell, 1858. Section 13, State of Missouri, 1843; Bird S. Lacy, 1855; George W. Akard, Andrew J. Dighton, Philip Martin, 1857; Francis Bracklen, 1866. Section 24, Preston Thomas, George H. Botts, Andrew J. Dighton, James W. Bass, Charles Ingles, 1857; Robert J. McElhany; William W. Sterman, 1858; W. C. McMullan, 1866.

Township 34, Range 25.—Section 1, John Ray, John Darby, 1849; William Lenox, 1853; John Darby, 1854; John Noland, David Morton, John S. McConnel, 1856; George King, James Peake, James H. Mitchell, John S. Davison, Reuben F. Bauman, James S. Easley, 1857; Granville L. Noland, John Noland,

1859. Section 2, John S. McConnel, 1851; Joseph Hubbard, Frederick F. Gray, 1852; Jeremiah Reins, 1853; Martha Gannaway, John Garrett, 1854; John Cowan, Ebenezer Arnold, 1856; John W. Gannaway, Calvin Jones, 1854; Enoch Davison, John C. Morton, James S. Easley, William R. Dixon, Granville Noland, Zimri Dixon, Albert Dixon, 1857. Section 3, Calvin Jones, William R. Dixon, William R. Williams, 1853; Edmund F. Gannaway, 1854; William F. Roy, Frederick T. Gray, 1856; Nathan Beson, John S. McConnel, James S. Easley, William Hulstone, Benjamin K. Cravens, 1857; Washington W. Gannaway, 1858. Section 4, Shadrach Chandler, 1864; John H. Gannaway, 1855; Charles Louis Zahnsdorff, Jane Eliza Flagler, William R. Williams, Edward N. Shields, James F. Hood, 1857. Section 5, John Simmons, 1853; Samuel Stalsworth, 1856; Philip Flagler, Green Simmons, Adeline Flagler, Samuel D. Mitchell, Catharine E. Flagler, James F. Hood, William H. Thompson, William G. Blake, Charles Louis Zahnsdorff, 1857; William Simmons, William Campbell, 1858; Thomas Herbert, 1877. Section 6, Samuel Stalsworth, Thomas N. Cook, William Simmons, 1850; James Davis, 1849; James Simmons, 1853; James Taylor, 1854; William Stalsworth, 1852; William Campbell, 1856; Richard B. Cary, Catharine E. Flagler, William G. Blake, Hampton Brasher, 1857; Thomas Butner, 1855; William Simmons, William S. Coulter, 1858; Henry Cloppert, 1859. Section 7, John A. Murphy, 1850; James Simmons, 1853; Atha G. Hudson, Joseph Simmons, 1856; State of Missouri, Joseph Baker, 1857. Section 8, Andrew Newman, 1845; John Simmons, 1853; Sterling Callahan, 1854; Green Simmons, 1856; State of Missouri, John F. Wall, 1857. Section 9, Andrew Newman, 1845; John Allen, 1853; Shadrach Chandler, 1854; Wiley B. Gordon, 1856; Marion Simmons, James S. Easley, 1857. Section 10, Thomas Jones, 1845; John S. McConnell, William A. King, 1853; Absalom Baker, 1857. Section 11, Abraham Mitchell, 1845; William G. Parkinson, 1851; John S. McConnell, Bernette Allen, Thomas McConnell, 1853. Section 12, George R. Cowan, 1845; James H. Mitchell, 1853; John S. Davison, James S. Easley, 1857. Section 13, William Campbell, 1850; William H. Harris, William G. Parkinson, 1853; John S. Davison, 1845; Louis Igo,

Edmund Chersen, 1854; John A. Frieze, State of Missouri, 1857. Section 14, William Campbell, Joseph Linn, 1850; John C. Phillips, John Allen, 1851; Thomas Jones, 1844; Isaac M. Wilson, 1856; George P. Dorris, 1871. Section 15, Thomas Jones, 1845; John S. McConnell, Robert H. Walker, Nelson M. Jones, John C. Phillips, Robert Simmons, 1853; James Walker, 1856. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, John B. Ingram, 1845; Wiley B. Jordan, Henry Minick, 1856; Alexander H. McAlfin, 1845; David Vonberger, Michael Engleman, 1857; Andrew J. Williams, John F. Wall, 1858. Section 18, Sampson McConnell, John B. Ingram, 1851; Delilot Ingram, 1856; James Taylor, 1848; Agatha G. Hudson, 1856; Joseph Whitman, 1856; Sims Edgar, 1856. Section 19, James B. Douglas, 1855; Michael Engleman, 1857; Sampson Crandall, 1855; Edward Neely, 1852; John H. Paynter, 1856; T. Hudson, 1866; Lossan Thompson, 1856; Jonas Thompson, 1852. Section 20, William Minick, 1854; William M. Minick, 1857; Henry Minick, 1856; Samuel J. Firestone, 1856; Allen H. McAlfin, 1855; John B. Douglas, 1853; John R. Williamson, 1856; Isaac M. Ballinger, 1870. Section 21, Peter Hudson, 1850; Meredith Hudson, 1853; Joseph Strange, Thomas Williams, Thomas J. Jones, 1855; Paul H. Strange, 1854. Section 22, Henry Emerson, 1853; Mathias Phillips, 1850; James T. Jackson, 1845; Jacob Phillips, 1850; Meredith Hudson, 1850; Peter Hudson, 1853; Robert Simmons, 1858. Section 23, Jacob Lindley, 1853; John S. Curl, 1857, William H. Curl, 1853; John A. Frieze, 1857; Elias Davison, 1850; John S. McConnell, 1853; John Curl, 1853; Cordelia Jones, 1851; John C. Phillips, 1853; Jacob Phillips, 1851; Mathias Phillips, 1853. Section 24, Nancy Harris, 1853; Samuel Maxwell, 1853; Samuel Maywell, 1857; George W. Curl, 1857; Henry Rickman, 1859; Rufus Curl, 1858; Jacob Cowan, 1854; William Campbell, 1850; John S. Curl, 1846; George P. Dorris, 1870. Section 25, Robert Stubblefield, 1849; D. H. Connaway, 1853; John G. Kennedy, 1846; Benjamin A. Marshall, 1854. Section 26, Thomas Monon, 1846; Benjamin A. Marshall, 1853; John Baker, 1845; Absalom Baker, 1845; George W. Scroggins, 1853; Jacob Lindley, 1853; Joseph Barkley, 1854; William H. Curl, 1845. Thomas Jones, 1845; Sarah

Hibbard, 1851; Louis Derossette, 1851; George P. Dorris, 1870. Section 27, John Baker, 1847; Joseph Barkley, 1853; Joseph Winton, Sr., 1845; Joseph P. Jackson, 1855; Henry Emerson, 1856; Edward Nelson, 1854; Jefferson Jackson, 1856; Jacob Lindley, 1845. Section 28, Alsay Lindley, 1845; Garrott Philpott, 1853; Edward Nelson, 1853; Fleming Owen, 1853; Lucy D. Brown, 1854; Renford T. Emerson, 1853; Jonas Mann, 1850. Section 29, Garrott Philpott, 1854; Jonas Mann, 1850; Henry Rickman, 1853; Henry Bockman, 1854; Jeremiah M. Smith, 1854; John Taylor, 1853; Nicholas Jones, 1857; Benjamin Candell, William M. Hamby, 1866. Section 30, Lucy G. Brown, 1856; John Oldham, 1856; Thomas Holman, 1860; Jacob S. Coldman, 1860; T. Hudson, 1866; Michael T. Firestone, 1856; Jonas Thompson, 1852; James Butler, 1853. Section 32, Josiah Jackson, James H. Brown, William Montgomery, Garrott Philpott, Russell J. Powell, 1857; William G. Ball, Thomas Jones, 1859. Section 34, Cornelius Taylor, William York, 1857; Thomas A. Fox, Henry Emerson, Murray Sherrill, 1856; Morris W. Mitchell, 1855; Elizabeth Humphrey, 1851; Jefferson Jackson, 1853; Jacob Lindley, Riley Sherrill, 1845. Section 35, Benjamin Strange, Robert H. Strange, 1853; Paul H. Strange, 1854; William York, Cornelius Taylor, 1857; John B. Salmon, 1856; Alfred M. Underwood, 1852; John Young, 1846; Thomas Jones, 1847. Section 36, Elizabeth Humbard, 1858; Hiram Hopkins, Benjamin A. Marshall, 1853; Samuel T. White, 1857; William Irwin, 1845; George W. Davis, 1850; Paul H. Strange, 1851.

Township 34, Range 26.—Section 1, Asa Llewelyn, Jesse Ezell, William Brasher, 1856; James Simmons, 1855; Jesse Israel, 1842; William Bruiser, Ulysses Gipson, 1854; Benjamin Crabtree, Edward C. Peters, 1857; Benjamin H. Cravens and Elias Davison, 1859; Minerva Crabtree, 1850; Thomas Butler, Ulysses Gipson, 1857; Hampton Brasher, 1855; James Taylor, 1855; William J. Prewitt, State of Missouri, 1854; John W. Nelson, Scott Lindley, 1877; Henry Cloppert, Thomas Jarnagen, 1859; Pitman Lindley, 1848; James Taylor, 1856; Pleasant M. Coulter, 1852. Section 2, Oliver Hubbard, 1840; Thomas English, 1840; William Brasher, 1853; James Hartley, 1840; Isaac L. Hendria, 1842; State of Missouri, 1854; James Taylor, 1856;

Bartholomew Milholen, 1840; Jesse Israel, 1842; Russell Lilburn, 1853; James Beard, 1855; John Lindley, 1840; Mary Sherrill, 1853; James M. Frazier, 1858-59; Christopher Bullard, 1840; Franklin Frazier, 1857; James A. Kennedy, 1870; William F. Wilcoxon, 1881. Section 3, James M. Frazier, 1849; Isaac L. Hembree, 1853; Joel B. Hembree, 1852; Matthew Wallace, 1850; Jared Nelson, 1852; John Lindley, 1840; Jacob Sherrill, 1859; Jesse Hembree, 1852; Mary Sherrill, 1853; James Beard, 1855; M. Sherrill, 1854; State of Missouri, 1854; John Lindley, 1850; George W. Boutman, 1853; Henry Hubbard, 1856; Thomas D. Kennedy, 1859; James Mann, 1860; John Y. Kennedy, 1855; William T. Kennedy, 1855; William Kennedy, 1852. Section 4, Edward Pyle, Garrott Philpott, James W. Blevins, Rukard Hurd, 1857; Shadrach Chandler, James Beard, 1856; Isaac L. Hembree, 1853; Jesse T. Hembree, 1852; John Lindley, 1845; Garrott Philpott, 1853; Thomas C. Kennedy, 1853; William B. Coats, 1855; John Lindley, 1840; William T. Kennedy, 1851; Samuel Nickel, 1851; John C. Whitney, 1841; Samuel Hornbeck, 1853; Benjamin Spencer, 1841; Russell Lilburn, 1859; State of Missouri, 1857. Section 5, Daniel R. Murphy, 1853; James W. Blevins, Rukard Hurd, 1857; R. S. Ford, 1866; J. H. Osgood, 1857; Jacob Clark, 1853; Ira C. Canfield, 1857; James Parker, 1856; Lewis Jockell, Henry M. Younger, 1857; Henry F. Parks, 1873. Section 6, George W. Doyle, Charles R. Mitchell, James McGellway, Thomas Wood, Luke Wood, 1857; John A. Murphy, 1853; Jesse C. Walker, 1860; S. C. Swaggerty, 1868; William Christie, 1857; Rees Bayliss, 1857; James Stewart, William Pankey, 1856; Ellen Robbins, 1857; R. McFurman, 1875; R. C. Younger, 1877. Section 7, Milton H. Lacy, 1846; Benjamin H. Cravens, 1850; Andrew J. Stewart, 1853; Mastin Church, 1857; Zachariah Stephens, 1857; Isaac M. C. Maybury, 1854; Samuel Coldren, 1857; Isaiah Town, 1840. Section 8, Zimri Crabtree, James Taylor, Elisha Edge, 1846; Shadrach Chandler, 1865; Daniel R. Murphy, 1852; Washington Crabtree, 1847; Zachariah Stephens, 1857; Ulysses Gipson, 1848. Section 9, Thomas Smith, 1857; Isaac L. Hembree, 1853; Joel Hembree, 1852; James M. Frazier, 1855; Shadrach Chandler, 1855; William G. Blake, 1846; Isaac H. Hembree, 1857; Jacob Sheville, James

Luper, 1846. Section 10, Jacob Lindley, 1840; Isaac L. Hembree, 1842; James M. Frazier, 1855; Jerman P. Bacon, 1854; Milton H. Lacy, 1846; Thomas Smith, 1856; Frank H. Smith, 1871. Section 11, State of Missouri, 1854; Warren Hearne, 1854; Irason Taylor, 1841; James M. Frazier, 1854; German P. Bacon, 1854; Francis Dunnegan, 1850; John Hants, 1853. Section 12, Daniel Hudson, 1853; State of Missouri, 1854; Paufer Simmons, 1851; Joseph Simmons, 1855; Robert P. Falkner, Edward C. Peters, 1857. Section 13, Joseph Whitman, 1830; State of Missouri, Rollin Hudson, 1857; Henry Hudson, 1851; Miles Gibson, 1849. Section 14, Silas Baker, 1842; Christian Nininger, 1853; John M. Cauley, 1853; John C. Hants, 1853; Henry Hudson, 1852; Isaac L. Hembree, Abel J. Bacon, 1857; Samuel J. Firestone, 1856; State of Missouri, 1854. Section 15, Isaac L. Hembree, 1842; William Edge, 1847; Brittain Williams, 1840; Fleming Parkely, 1859; Jacob Sherrill, 1847; James Crabtree, 1847; Abel J. Bacon, 1857; Madison Miller, 1847; Henry Edge, 1848; Benjamin L. Edge, 1850; James C. Cook, 1857. Section 16, Thomas Smith, 1851-55; James Beard, 1855; State of Missouri. Section 17, John McCauley, 1853; John Pape, 1857; John W. Hill, 1853; Richard Hanston, 1851; William C. Church, 1855; James Beard, 1855; Henry Edge, 1851; Thomas Younger, 1853; Hutchins B. English, 1848. Section 18, State of Missouri, 1859; Francis Younger, 1854; Joseph Allen, 1853; James Johnston, 1847; Thomas Younger, 1857; James C. Cook, 1853; Andrew H. Steward, 1857; John W. Hill, 1853; William Cook, 1847. Section 19, John Agnew, Pallas Neely, 1857; James Petty, 1854; Henry N. Younger, 1860; John W. Hill, 1856; Mastin Church, 1857. Section 20, John D. Ban, John Shaddle, John E. Hartley, 1857; James Beard, 1855; Pallas Neely, 1853; Elisha Hunter, 1846. Section 21, William J. Coulter, 1853; John Baker, 1856; James C. Cook, Benjamin L. Edge, John Shaddle, Barnette L. Cornwell, 1857. Section 22, John W. Sheppard, 1839; Delaney Williams, 1840; James C. Cook, 1855; William Irvin, 1852; John Baker, 1853; William J. Coulter, 1854. Section 23, George Wilcox, 1850; Hiram Webb, 1856; John Swingle, 1851; Allen H. Follis, 1845; Samuel J. Firestone, 1856; John L. Ball, 1853; Madison Spencer, 1853;

John H. Paynter, 1856. Section 24, Lawson Thompson and Robert Pickard, 1845; Lawson Thompson, 1853; Thomas C. Tuttle, 1857; William Crandell, 1853; Noah W. Sain, 1850; B. G. Nance, 1853; Eli Lindley, 1844; John Swingle, George Wilcox, 1851. Section 25, William C. Daniel, 1853; Charles A. Parkerson, 1854; Irwin Cordell, 1854; Sampson Cordell, 1853; Hammadatha Rowden, 1853; John Butler, 1854; John Oldham, Elijah Rowden, Alfred W. Oldham, 1853. Section 26, Alfred W. Oldham, 1856; William Maddy, 1856; William C. Thornton, 1876; Evan Taylor, 1853; George Wilcox, 1856; J. E. Smiley, 1856; William McDaniel, 1856; John H. Paynter, 1856; Malcolm McDougall, 1841; John H. Oldham, 1856; John E. Smiley, 1856. Section 27, State of Missouri, 1854; Isham Edge, 1856; James Miller, 1839; John Baker, 1855; Jacob Miller, 1839. Section 28, John Miller, 1840; Thomas L. Morse, 1857; Clement L. Miller, 1856; John Baker, 1855; Barrett L. Cornwall, 1854; Isham Edge, 1857; John McCauley, 1853; L. Little, 1868. Section 29, Thomas McKean, James L. Bishop, 1857; Andrew J. Cook, 1856; William Teusenharfer, 1870. Section 30, Alexander Galbraith, 1853; James L. Bishop, 1856; Samuel Miller, 1855; John W. Shaw, 1859; William N. Farmer, 1858; S. L. Morris, 1868; Jacob H. Ackason, 1857; Andrew J. Cook, 1853. Section 31, Gideon Petty, 1857; Isaac Phipps, 1866; Hezekiah Ruth, 1853; Samuel Miller, 1855; John H. Casteel, 1856; Jacob H. Ackason, 1856; John W. Morris, 1870. Section 32, Gideon Petty, 1858; Silas Baker, 1857; Alexander Galbraith, 1859; William J. Coulter, 1855; Mary C. Miller, 1854; David B. Lovell, 1854; Andrew J. Cook, 1856; Meshack Rowden, 1857. Section 33, George Rutlege, 1842; Boyd Miller, 1845; Joseph English, 1840; Loomis Little, 1868; John Pollard, 1856; Silas Baker, 1857. Section 34, State of Missouri, 1854; George Rutlege, 1842; James Miller, 1840; Joseph English, 1840; John Miller, 1840; George P. Dorris, 1870. Section 35, Charles A. Parkinson, 1856; Peter Loony, 1853; Gray Callahan, 1859; Elijah Rowden, 1857; Henderson P. Holmes, 1843; Elijah Miller, 1840; Hugh Gartner, 1857; Clement L. Miller, 1855; William Montgomery, 1842; William McDaniels, 1856; Letty Stevens, 1859; Christian Nininger, 1860; Ewell R. Johnston, 1857. Section 36,

Hiram Webb, 1853; Lathon Broyles, 1854; State of Missouri, 1854; James Butler, 1853; Elijah Rowden, 1855; Charles A. Parkerson, 1855; Jesse Rowden, 1853.

Township 34, Range 27. — Section 1, Emir Wilson, 1853; Luke Wood, Stephen Ford, Samuel Voorhees, Mary McKee, 1857; Calvin Ford, 1858; James Stewart, 1856; Andrew J. Stewart, 1853; William Pankey, John Armstrong, 1857. Section 2, Calvin Ford, 1857; Elizabeth Jones, James Hill, Margaret S. Mitchell, Charles Myers, 1858; John Porter, 1858; Thomas B. Graham, 1858; Luke Wood, 1857; William C. Graham, 1859. Section 3, John Satterfield, 1849; John Edsall, 1840; James Carroll, James Hill, John M. Price, 1857; Charles Gearhart, 1858; Samuel B. Edsall, 1840; Robert Graham, 1840; Christopher J. Lamberton, 1845; Mary McKee, 1857. Section 4, John Edsall, Alexander McWilliams, 1840; William H. Edsall, 1836; John W. Satterfield, 1856-57; Gottlieb Glowner, 1858; William H. Kirby, Jacob Hoabler, William Hervey, Mary McKee, 1857. Section 5, Joseph H. Dulles, Ann Graham, State of Missouri, 1857; Jonas Chaney, Gottlieb Glowner, James B. Crawford, 1856; John H. Young, 1875. Section 6, James H. Carter, James B. Crawford, Peter Bray, 1856; State of Missouri, Joel H. Chaney, Calvin Y. Stamps, Peter Osborn, Thomas Wright, George W. Bray, Joseph H. Dulles, Ann Graham, William D. Sutherland, David S. Hill, 1857; William Hill, 1858; Alfred L. Jeffries, 1858; Calvin E. Cansey, 1874. Section 7, James H. Carter, David S. Hill, 1856; William Stafford, James A. Hill, Joseph Harvey, Joseph H. Dulles, 1857; Hiram J. Bryson, 1877. Section 8, Jacob Lindley, 1840; Benjamin F. Walker, 1843; Joseph Allen, 1852, Joseph H. Dulles, James A. Hill, 1857; Alexander Burchell, 1840. Section 9, Jacob Lindley, John Callender, 1840; James Crawford, 1841; Hardy Johnston, James D. Johnston, 1856; John Satterfield, John Stearns, 1857. Section 10, John M. Price, 1856; William C. Lee, 1855; William B. Melton, Milton A. Maybury, A. H. Stone, Calvin S. Maybury, John Stearns, 1857; Theresa Suggs, 1878. Section 11, William C. Lee, 1855; Elizabeth Jones, Gilbert B. Garlock, 1857; Charles Myers, 1858; Jesse Terrill, 1858. Section 12, Erwin Wilson, 1833; James Steward, 1844; Andrew Steward and Andrew S. Steward, 1855; Newton Paul-

sell, 1856; John C. McIntyre, 1857; Jesse Terrill, 1858. Section 13, George W. Buster, 1855; Andrew S. Steward, Newton Paulsell, William Buster, 1856; Thomas Younger, 1857. Section 14, George W. Buster, Wyatt J. Lowery, Mary Dobbs, Elizabeth Jones, Edwin Ball, Alexander T. Downing, 1857; C. P. Shockly, 1876. Section 15, Edwin Ball, 1855; Milton A. Maybury, 1856; Alexander T. Downing, George Worrall, 1857. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, Matilda G. Jenkins, 1840; Joseph Allen, 1849; John Gist, 1853. Section 18, Lorenzo Waugh, 1842; Richard Huston, 1852; Samuel Miller, Joseph H. Dulles, Catharine Cline, 1857; Anderson Downey, 1860. Section 19, Elgin G. Hill, John A. Murphy, 1856; Joseph H. Dulles, Hutchins B. English, State of Missouri, 1857; William Massey, 1869; William Sensitive, 1870. Section 20, James M. Allen, 1840; Mary Allen and others, 1855; John Gist, Anderson Downey, John A. Murphy, 1856. Section 21, James Giddens, Daniel R. Murphy, 1856; Mastin Church, 1859; William Massey, 1869; Philip T. Foust, 1879. Section 22, Jacob Lindley, James C. Henderson, 1855; Isaac Allen, 1856; Alexander T. Downing, Sheppard Brown and John H. Johnson, 1857; Philip T. Foust, 1879. Section 23, Catharine A. Nelson, 1854; Alexander T. Downing, Sheppard Brown, and John H. Johnson, Andrew H. Steward, 1857. Section 24, Thomas B. Armstrong, John McCallister, 1840; Leonard Stump, Jr., Alexander T. Downing, Sheppard Brown, and John H. Johnson, 1857; Austin Fox, 1858. Section 25, Thomas B. Armstrong, 1840; Morgan Ingram, 1853; John S. Church, Thomas Wrenn, Alexander T. Downing, 1857; Walter Butler, 1858; Timothy N. Hill, 1859; George E. Kitsmiller, 1870. Section 26, William H. Vann, 1844; William L. Hill, Jacob Lindley, 1854; Samuel R. W. Julian, 1855; James Giddens, Timothy N. Hill, John W. Hill, John H. Hill, 1856; Alexander T. Downing, 1857. Section 27, William C. Cook, 1848; Elgin G. Hill, 1855; James Giddens, Jacob Routh, 1856; Henry Leader, Jacob Lindley, 1857. Section 28, Daniel R. Murphy, 1856; Henry H. Myers, Harriet Elliott, 1857; William Teague, 1858; Joshua Pyle, 1859. Section 29, John Ferguson, 1840; Stephen Brown and John H. Johnson, 1847; John Routh, 1854; Mary Allen and others, 1855; John W.

Hicklin, Solomon Loveall, William Johnson, 1856; William C. Cook, 1859. Section 30, William Pankey, 1848; Elgin G. Hill, John W. Hicklin, 1856; John Agnew, 1857. Section 31, Benjamin F. Walker, 1857; Solomon Loveall, John W. Hicklin, Adam Hunter, Samuel D. Mitchell, 1856. Section 32, Reddin Crisp, 1840; John D. Templeton, 1841; John Walker, 1853; Solomon Loveall, 1854; Stephen Gilmore, 1856; Benjamin F. Walker, William Thompson, 1857. Section 33, John Firestone, Henry H. Myers, 1856; Stephen Brown, and John H. Johnson, Alexander T. Downing, Andrew Y. Nininger, John Crisp, 1857; Wayne H. Parsons, 1858; Benjamin A. Hart, 1860. Section 34, James Fryer, 1852; Henry Collins, 1853; John Firestone, 1854; James Giddens, Jacob Ronk, 1856; James Pank, Alexander T. Downing, 1857. Section 35, John McCallister, James Jolly, 1840; Henry Collins, Timothy N. Hill, 1853; Elizabeth H. Wickliffe, 1854; Samuel R. W. Julian, 1855; John Firestone, John W. Routh, 1856. Section 36, Thomas B. Armstrong, John McCallister, 1840; Morgan Ingram, 1853; Richard A. Roberson, 1854; William M. Wickliffe, 1854; Thomas Wrenn, 1856; Morgan O. Ingram, 1857.

Township 34, Range 28.—Section 1, J. P. McDevit, 1857; A. H. Chinn, 1861; John Brown, 1870; Terrell Woody, 1877; Littleton Wilson, 1871. Section 2, Rebecca A. Lemand, Charles F. Garrett, 1857; State of Missouri, 1854; William Hamby, 1852; Milton Gilbreath, 1843; Robert Patterson, 1853; John G. Hall, 1856; James F. Brown, Samuel Medlar, Henry C. Hall, James Wysand, 1857; Elizabeth Hall, 1847. Section 3, Thomas F. Mudd, 1843; State of Missouri, 1854; Thomas Sheppard, 1858; John M. Jackson, 1867; John Helt, 1885, Hugh Gilbreath, 1843; Absalom R. Clark, 1858; John Roberts, John G. Hall, Pressley Saunders, James McCloud, James Wysant, Nathan Shirley, 1857; Isaac Shirley, 1860. Section 4, Granville Tucker, 1853; Thomas F. Mudd, 1843; James L. Henry, 1853; Smith Turner, 1852; State of Missouri, Thomas L. McKennie, 1853; John Tarlton, 1857; Thomas Cox, 1858; Pressley Saunders, John Brown, Thomas S. Brown, Robert Cox, 1857. Section 5, James L. Henry, 1853; John W. Hicklin, 1843; Smith Turner, 1856; Pressley Saunders, John M. Craddock, Jasper N. Robinson, William Hendricks,

John M. Dulles, Francis Pace, 1857; Francis M. Hendricks, 1856; James L. Henry, 1859; John Pace, 1855; Mary D. Ball, 1861. Section 6, State of Missouri, 1854; Alexander H. Henderson, John M. Craddock, William Hendricks, Ambrose Reeder, Hansom Geer, 1857; James B. Amos, 1858; Mary D. Ball, 1861. Section 7, Charles C. Brownlee, 1856; Alwood Hopson, 1857. Section 8, Coardin Horsle, Pressley Saunders, 1857; James L. Henry, 1843; Charles C. Brownlee, 1856. Section 9, Alfred G. Potter, 1857; James Maby, 1856; Reginald F. Buller, 1868; George T. Chapman, 1856; State of Missouri, 1854; William Mudd, 1843; Granville Tucker, 1843; Coardin Horsle, 1857; James L. Henry, 1856; Lydia Foster, 1875. Section 10, M. M. Thompson, 1866; Faltor Forster, State of Missouri, 1857; George T. Chapman, 1856. Section 11, Pressley Saunders, 1857, George T. Chapman, Addison Y. Hamby, 1856; Mary C. Shirley, James F. Brown, 1857, Ansel Buckrin, 1858; Henry P. Boder, 1870. Section 12, Thomas H. Hanks, Hutchins B. English, John A. Moore, 1857. Section 13, Richard H. Paxton, Thomas H. Hanks, 1857; John M. Moore, 1856; State of Missouri, 1854. Section 14, State of Missouri, 1844; John M. Moore, 1856; James M. Chapman, 1858; Pressley Saunders, 1857; William Mitchell, 1854. Section 15, State of Missouri, 1844; George T. Chapman, 1856; Robert Patterson, Pressley Saunders, 1857. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, James L. Henry, 1859; James T. Moore, 1867; Richard Hudson, 1856; Henry Earle, 1843; Davis L. Harrison, 1857; Pressley Saunders, 1857; James Skaggs, 1843; Israel Robertson, 1854. Section 18, William Barnes, Alwood Hopson, Tobias Holliday and David Banner, 1857. Section 19, State of Missouri, Thomas J. Murphy, 1857; John Estes, 1856; William Wells, 1859; Daniel S. Berry, 1845; James Fetterington, 1856. Section 20, State of Missouri, 1857; Smith Turner, 1855; Pressley Saunders, 1857; Lucinda Robertson, 1854; James L. Henry, 1855; Michael F. Robinson, 1853; Elijah Morrison, 1857; James L. Henry, 1865; James R. Lindley, 1856. Section 21, Andrew Martin, Pressley Saunders, Theophilus L. Downing, Green Brasher, James S. Rolfe, Tobias Holliday, 1857; Abner Turner, 1856; Enoch J. Rector, 1854. Section 22, State of Mis-

souri, 1854; Josiah Gentry, 1857; Bagley T. Kesterson, 1856; James C. Cox, Pressley Saunders, Andrew J. Martin, 1857. Section 23, State of Missouri, 1854; Francis Bracklew, 1868; James T. Moore, 1879. Section 24, Richard H. Paxton, 1857; Isaac J. Wheeler, 1854; Hutchins B. English, 1857; James M. Moore, 1857; Addison Y. Hamby, 1856; David Froutz, Thomas H. Hanks, 1857. Section 25, James Giddens, 1856; David Waggoner, 1856; Reuben S. Holman, 1881; Thomas H. Hanks, James P. McDevit, 1857; F. M. Long, 1876; Isaac J. Wheeler, 1854. Section 26, William J. Smith, Thomas H. Hanks, Clifton H. Moore, 1857. Section 27, Clifton H. Moore, Henry Dinslow, James S. Jones, Christian H. Moorman, 1857. Section 28, Christian H. Moorman, 1857; William M. Hunter, 1854; John H. Brasher, 1855; James S. Jones, 1857; Enoch C. Rector, 1853; Susan Wysons, State of Missouri, 1857. Section 29, State of Missouri, 1857; William Callison, James S. Rolfe, 1858; John R. Lindley, 1856; Edward May, 1854; Thomas Markham, 1847. Section 30, State of Missouri, 1854; Pleasant Shelley, Reason J. Smith, William Shelley, Virginia Wysons, Charles Robinson, Charles N. Robinson, William E. Downs, 1857. Section 31, James R. Lindley, 1859; Howard Darlington, Henry Darlington, William E. Shelley, William E. Downs, Pleasant Shelley, 1857. Section 32, Thomas Brasher, 1856; State of Missouri, 1854; DeWitt C. Hunter, 1857; James B. Carrico, 1855; John Tarleton, 1857; James R. Lindsley, 1859. Howard Darlington, 1857. Section 33, State of Missouri, Andrew Lineaker, 1857; Crafton J. Beydler, 1856; David W. Martindale, 1848; James B. Carrico, 1853. Section 34, John Hervey, Richard H. Paxton, 1857; Sylvester Fuller, 1868; Christian H. Moorman, 1857; David C. Hunter, 1854; Isaac N. Dodge, 1876; Crafton J. Beydler, 1856. Section 35, Mathew D. Russell, 1854; Jacob Waggoner, 1856; William J. Smith, John Hervey, 1857; A. F. Ingram, 1870. Section 36, David Frantz, 1856; Benjamin W. Addleman, William J. Smith, 1857.

Township 34, Range 29.—Section 1, Robert Hening, Nancy Craddock, 1857; John H. Stricklin, 1858; Samuel Kiser, 1857; William R. Shock, 1855; Hector L. Shock, 1857; William R. Kirkpatrick, William D. Blogg, 1855; George D. Rutledge,

James R. Wood, Bartlett Coniers, 1866; James Prickett, George S. Amos, William Sanger, 1857; William Sensitive, 1870. Section 12, Alexander H. Henderson, William L. Felix, 1857; State of Missouri, 1842. Section 13, Alexander H. Henderson, 1857; State of Missouri, 1842. Section 24, John G. Monly, 1854; John A. R. Brim, Robert Richardson, Joseph Allen, John M. Richardson, Elijah Long, 1856. Section 25, Ferdinand C. Jones, 1855; Polimico L. Stacy, State of Missouri, 1854; John A. R. Brim, Jesse F. Steward, 1856, Joseph Allen, 1858. Section 36, Henry Darlington, 1857; State of Missouri, 1857; David H. Wilson, 1869; Thomas Y. Boston, William Rorick, Charles H. Robinson, 1857; Seaton Ready, 1855; Rowley A. Williams, 1858.

Township 35, Range 25.—Section 1, Andrew L. George, 1854; James Hendricks, 1877; Griffin G. Hall, 1850; Alfred Hall, 1872; Margaret Jane and William L. Snyder, 1872. Section 2, Heirs of J. Marlow, 1875; Charles Hopper, 1856; Hugh Hall, 1858; John Owen, David Allen, 1872; Hartwell Pace, 1855; William Allen, 1874. Section 3, J. McClure, 1876; Robert Meadows, James A. Pace, 1859; John Green, Hartwell Pace, Andrew J. Culbertson, 1853; Washington Whitlow, 1850; Morris Holt. Section 4, John E. Vinson, C. C. Bristow, 1860; Andy Culbertson, 1855; Hartwell, 1856; Matthew Francis, 1856; Agricultural College, Austin Sheeks. Section 5, John E. Francis, 1860; Joseph Francis, 1853; Joseph E. Bristow, 1858; Edward Bristow, 1852; Angeline Molder, 1857; Hezekiah Thompson, 1860; John C. Bristow, 1857; Alexander Burchett, 1874; James N. Rennison, 1856. Section 6, Agricultural College, D. H. Reading, 1877; Green L. Powell, 1853; Charles H. Fleeman, 1870; William Smith, 1855. Section 7, Jesse Hicks, 1856–57; William Bristow, 1856; Thomas B. Hopkins, 1872; William Kidder, Solomon G. Human, 1856; William Snell, 1868; James G. Davidson, 1853; Nancy P. Human, 1872. Section 8, Agricultural College, Nancy Smith, 1872; John Francis, 1853; John Achenhurst, 1852 and 1857; J. W. Ledgerwood, 1870; Jesse Hicks, 1856. Section 9, Agricultural College, Mary Smith, 1872; Austin Sheeks, 1878; John E. Francis, 1857; Jane Ledgerwood, 1877. Section 10, James T. Hopper, 1859; Celia Childers, 1854

and 1858; James M. Hosey, 1857; Agricultural College, Oscar F. Tapp, 1858; M. Holt, William K. Tapp, 1858; N. E. Bradburn, 1868. Section 11, Agricultural College, Lawson Y. Weir, 1850; Harden Smith, 1858; John H. Smith, James Childers, 1858; Henry Ames, John D. Crank, 1854. Section 12, Lucy Owen, 1875; Lawson Y. Weir, 1850, 1857 and 1859; Philip Heron, James Childers, 1858; James S. Hendricks, 1878; B. N. Loftin, William H. Smith, 1859. Section 13, William F. Rodgers, 1847, 1852; William Lenor, 1857; James D. Huston, 1853; Lawson Y. Weir, 1854, 1857; John Weir, 1847; John W. Whitfield, 1857. Section 14, John W. Whitfield, 1857; Lawson Y. Weir, 1852; James Childers, 1853; John S. Nevins, 1857. Section 15, Samuel W. Wood, 1858; William Flint, 1854; James Hosey, 1856; David S. Thurston, 1857. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, Denton Ackren, 1865; Isaac N. Bradshaw, 1860; Jackson Thompson, 1858, 1860; Isaac Bradshaw, 1853; James G. Davidson, 1866. Section 18, Henry Clapper, 1858; H. A. Young, 1877; John D. Simrell, 1878. Section 19, John H. Robinson, Henry Clapper, 1858; J. H. Anderson, 1866; Agricultural College. Section 20, Levi Bickle, 1858, William S. Spear, 1859. Section 21, Thomas D. Hall, 1858; Denton Acrea, 1856, 1858; Oscar F. Tapp, 1858; John Burchett, 1864; Levi Bickle, 1857; William C. Wood, 1858. Section 22, Solomon G. Crank, 1837; Elbert A. Strawhorn, Granville S. Burkett, 1859; Agricultural College, R. E. Condon, 1870; John Reid. Section 23, Thomas Crank, 1855; Charles Hopper, 1860; Lawson Y. Weir, John S. Nevins, 1857; Solomon G. Crank, 1858; Robert E. Garrison, 1874. Section 24, George W. Norman, 1855, 1857; M. E. Garrison, 1874; George C. Yoast, 1852; Burrett Eccleston, 1847; Hiram A. Woodman, 1858; John N. Gordon, 1856; John H. Molder, 1877; Thomas Crank, 1856. Section 25, John Cox, 1851; Josiah C. Culbertson, 1854; Thomas Frazier, 1857; David Molder, 1851, 1853; M. E. Garrison, 1874; James M. Noland, Elliott Bland, Enos R. Cooper, 1858. Section 26, Baldwin McCarty, 1853; James Black, 1856; Jackson Hopper, 1854; Elliott Bland, 1858; Samuel F. Hall, 1858; Lawson Y. Weir, 1854; Thomas D. Hall, Jr., 1857; Robert E. Garrison, 1874; Edwin B. Humphrey, 1859; Abraham H. Snyder, 1858; Samuel R. Oaks, 1853. Section 27,

Abraham H. Snyder, 1858; Harbound H. Crawford, 1855, 1858; Jackson Hopper, 1856; William R. Williams, 1858; J. F. Hopper, 1866; John Bayless, 1859; Nathan Keller, 1856; William L. Acrea, 1855; W. F. Ewers. Section 28, William R. Martin, 1855, 1858; James Dudley, 1856; McDaniel Taylor, 1856; Alfred Hingle, 1875; John H. Hall, 1856; Thomas D. Hall, 1858; William C. Wood, 1860; Oscar F. Tapp, 1855, 1858; Josiah L. Morton, 1856. Section 29, Joseph Spear, 1859; William E. Harl, 1869; John Pritchard, 1857. Section 30, Asa Sackett, 1856; John Pritchard, 1857; Alexander Simrell, Albertin Miller, 1858; John D. Lamsel, 1859; Jacob A. Mayfield. Section 31, Nancy W. Coulter, Henry Cloppard, Samuel Graves, 1857; Thomas K. Young, 1855; Asa Sackett, 1856; Pleasant M. Coulter, 1854. Section 32, H. Clagdrick, William L. King, 1857; Jacob Sherrill, 1858; Wayne H. Gardner, Oliver McCarty, 1856; Agricultural College. Section 33, G. W. Clayton, Amos Richardson, 1857; Richard B. Harber, 1856, 1858; McDaniel Taylor, 1859; L. M. Martin, 1870; George King, 1857. Section 34, Matthias Williams, 1834; Albert Martin, 1858; Elizabeth, Nathan and Calvin Raines, 1854; Samuel A. Hansard, 1853; Robert Draper, 1857; John H. Hall, 1855; Denton Acrea, 1858; John W. Hansard, 1857. Section 35, Jacob Vann, 1853; William B. Martin, 1854; Larkin Williams, 1852; Jackson Hopper, Lemuel R. Oakes, Thomas D. Hall, 1853; William T. Rogers, 1852; James Frazier, 1845; William Oakes, 1856; William R. Martin, 1855; Matthias Williams, 1854. Section 36, Jacob Dixon, 1849, 1857; Lawrence Rains, 1851; Elias Davison, 1855; Samuel Garrison, 1856, 1858; Joel Abbott, 1872; Matthias Williams, 1838, 1857; Robert Clark.

Township 35, Range 26.—Section 1, William Snell, 1853; John J. Ogle, 1849; Sylvester Dudley, 1870; State of Missouri, 1856; John M. Barding, 1856; Aaron F. Moore, 1857. Section 2, Thomas P. Moore, 1856; Henry Montgomery, 1841; Rookins R. Moore, 1854; Peter B. McKay, 1859; James Burford, 1855; Jefferson L. Summers, 1841. Section 3, State of Missouri; Rookins R. Moore, 1857; James Burford, 1855; Peter B. McKay, 1853; Benjamin T. Burford, 1851; Andrew G. Capps, 1857. Section 4, James Burford, 1858; William Clifton, 1858;

Leonard Wintermole, 1839; Samuel Clifton, 1855; Burras Ahart, 1851; Samuel W. Horn, 1857; Ainze Keeley, 1851. Section 5, William Wolf, 1839; Samuel W. Horn, 1854; Samuel Clifton, 1855; Samuel Caplinger, 1853; Thomas J. Caplinger, 1851; State of Missouri, 1854; Henry Palmer, 1841. Section 6, Benjamin F. Capps, 1866; Samuel W. Horn, 1858; State of Missouri, 1854; Charles Miller, 1857; Albert Camp, 1870; Obediah B. Griffin, 1859. Section 7, John B. Powell, 1858; Benjamin F. Capps, 1866; James Rutledge, James B. Harris, 1857. Section 8, John L. Hensley, 1848, 1859; State of Missouri, 1854; N. J. Davis, James L. Berger, 1843; Samuel W. Horn, 1855; Green D. Powell, 1853; Linsey Bowman, 1839. Section 9, James Cawthon, 1855; Abraham Berger, 1839; Ainze Keeley, 1855; William Hawthorn, 1856; State of Missouri, 1854; James J. Jones, 1840. Section 10, Samuel Simrell, 1856; Samuel K. Francis, Aranson A. Capps, 1857; Preston W. Burford, James Cawthon, 1859; James Simrell, 1849. Section 11, Agricultural College, Thomas P. Moore, Samuel K. Francis, 1857; George H. Richardson, 1870; David O. Folly, 1856; John E. Francis, 1855. Section 12, Wiley Hicks, 1859; W. H. Thompson, 1870; Jesse Hicks, 1848; S. F. Ralston, 1874; Thomas P. Moore, 1857; Rookins R. Moore, 1885; Nelson M. Jones, 1855. Section 13, Clayton B. Holt, 1870; Littleberry Davis, 1858; James G. Human, 1858; William H. Thompson, 1870; George W. Oakes, 1857; M. S. Parish, 1875; John B. Hosey, 1858; James W. Childress, 1859. Section 14, George W. Oakes, Francis W. Caplinger, 1857; Sherman J. Caplinger, 1850; John E. McCormick, 1860. Section 15, David Hance, State of Missouri, 1851; Jacob Hafft, 1858; Lawson H. Draper, 1840; George E. McCormick, 1860; Allen Sarrell, 1852; James Simrell, 1840; Daniel Hance, Hezekiah Harryman, 1839. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, John M. Barding, 1857; Abram C. Parish, 1858; George C. Light, 1859; John L. Hensley, 1855; N. J. Davis. Section 18, Green D. Powell, 1853; Philip H. Worley, 1857; George W. Oakes, 1855; Henry L. Davis, 1839; James B. Harris, 1857; George Neece, 1841. Section 19, Andrew J. Capps, 1855; David Hopper, 1857; Green D. Powell, 1852; George W. Oakes, 1850; Mary R. Luttleff, 1857; James G. Hop-

kins, 1856; William Gwyn, 1854. Section 20, Sampson A. Capps, 1855; William Snell, 1851; Isaac W. Mayers, 1853; John Stewart, 1858; Green D. Powell, 1853; Sarah Maracle, 1848. Section 21, State of Missouri, 1854; David Welch, 1839; Abram C. Parish, 1857; William Mitchell, 1858; James H. Caplinger, 1856; Thomas Gilpin, 1870; Francis M. Caplinger, 1858; Thomas A. Caplinger, 1857. Section 22, Abraham Peyton, 1855; State of Missouri, 1854; John Welch, 1839; Henry Stutsman, 1858; Lawson H. Draper, 1839; Aaron Whitney, 1842; Hezekiah Harryman, William Welch, David Welch, 1839; James W. Caplinger, 1855. Section 23, Michael Hornbeck, 1857; Henry Sortore, 1855; Asa H. Kennedy, 1856; Peter Draper, 1858; Daniel Hance, Gardner F. McKenzie, 1857; Joseph Kinney, John B. Hosey, 1858; William Stubblefield, 1855. Section 24, Albertus Miller, 1859; David Allen, 1869; J. H. Anderson, 1866; Agricultural College, Alfred Fishburn, 1857. Section 25, John D. Samsell, 1857; Francis Seals, 1853; Lewis Y. Tackett, 1855; Albertus Miller, 1858; Allen B. Kennedy, 1855; James Pinkman, 1880; James Caudell, 1853. Section 26, Allen B. Kennedy, 1853; Thomas K. Young, 1854; Madison Spencer, 1853; Edmund Word, 1852; Asa H. Kennedy, Samuel Hornbeck, 1853; John B. Hosey, 1856; Jesse Hicks, Michael Hornbeck, 1855. Section 27, James Hornbeck, 1839; John B. Hosey, 1858; State of Missouri, 1850; Samuel Caplinger, 1848; John J. Turpin, 1852. Section 28, James W. Caplinger, 1856; William Snell, Robert Williams, 1841; Andrew Masters, 1859; Samuel Caplinger, 1854; James and Thomas Caplinger, Abraham Peyton's heirs, 1858; State of Missouri, 1857; William Slackhouse, 1870. Section 29, Michael Hoffman, George Babcock, David Hooper, 1857; Sampson A. Capps, George Neece, 1855; James Parker, 1866. Section 30, George Neece, 1849; Edwin M. Purcells, David Hooper, 1857; William Cook, 1840; William R. Powell, 1850; Nelson B. Eaves, 1869. Section 31, Frank J. Folsom, Samuel Hutchinson, Edwin M. Purcells, 1857; Martin H. Haywood, Thomas Cook, 1855; Sarah C. Riggle, 1858. Section 32, Robert M. Kent, James Parker, Michael Wilson, George Neece, Frank J. Folsom, 1857; Martin H. Haywood, 1855. Section 33, James Parker, 1853; William Parker, 1839; James Allison, 1858;

Robert M. Kent, 1857; Nathan Parker, 1847; Samuel Caplinger, 1854. Section 34, Charles Mann, 1853; Mason Crabtree, 1839; Christopher P. Tackett, 1853; Michael Hornbeck, 1855; Nathan Parker, 1838. Section 35, Josiah Wilcox, Asa H. Kennedy, 1853; Allen B. Kennedy, 1857; Madison Spencer, Christopher P. Tackett, 1851; Thomas K. Young, Michael Hornbeck, 1855; Jesse Spencer, Nelson Jones, 1854; Baldwin McCarthy, 1855; Benjamin Spencer, 1849; Samuel Hornbeck, 1848. Section 36, Pleasant M. Coulter, 1854; Oliver McCarty, 1854; Samuel Hornbeck, 1859; Samuel Graves, Michael Hornbeck, Allen B. Kennedy, 1857; Philip Easp, 1853; John Young, 1852.

Township 25, Range 27.—Section 1, Albert Holt, 1858; M. R. Cannon, 1857; William F. Hatcher, 1859; Anthony Kissinger, 1858; George B. Bledsoe, 1854; John M. Harvey, 1857; James C. Preston, 1855. Section 2, Bergis Davis, 1853; William C. Neeley, 1858; James C. Preston, 1855; State of Missouri, 1854; William Ainsworth, 1839; John M. Smith, Littleberry Davis, 1853; Obadiah Smith, 1853. Section 3, State of Missouri, 1854; Obadiah Smith, 1839; Littleberry Davis, 1853. Section 4, State of Missouri, 1854; Martin Harvey, 1858; John Morton, 1849; William Sensitive, 1871; Littleberry Davis, 1857; Thomas W. Smith, 1853. Section 5, Thomas W. Smith, 1857; Benjamin S. Smith, 1856; Daniel Dale, 1839; John B. Finley, 1859; Jeremiah Hammontree, 1858; James W. Prowell, Anderson Morton, 1856. Section 6, Anderson Morton, 1839; William W. Wiley, 1857; Jeremiah Hammontree, John Sherman, William Y. Wiley, 1858; Samuel Clifton, 1852; James W. Provier, 1856; George W. McGuire, 1859. Section 7, William L. Gordon, 1839; Thomas E. Smith, 1853; Benjamin Kidd, 1857; William Y. Wiley, 1857; James Queenstreet, 1856; William Y. Wiley, 1857; James Herring, 1858; Samuel M. Sutliff, 1857. Section 8, Elijah G. Penn, 1858; State of Missouri, 1854; Alexander Peak, Mitchell E. Gash, 1839. Section 9, Daniel Dale, 1839; John Morton, 1840; Billingsly Roberts, 1853; Samuel L. Smith, 1856; State of Missouri, 1857, 1869; James C. Sims, 1858; William H. Casey, 1884. Section 10, Obadiah Smith, 1839; Benjamin Smith, 1853; John T. Strickland, 1854; State of Missouri, 1857. Section 11, Adam Eslinger, 1846; William

Ainsworth, 1839; William R. Hackleman, John T. Strickland, William C. Neeley, 1855; Edward Conway, 1857; Samuel Merrill, Thomas Y. Evans, 1858; Asa Strain, 1859; State of Missouri, 1854. Section 12, William Ainsworth, 1839; William R. Hackleman, 1854; Noah M. Douglass, 1855; Thomas Y. Evans, State of Missouri, 1857; Nancy Capps, 1858. Section 13, James Gordon, 1839; State of Missouri, 1854; Alexander M. Johnston, 1853; Thomas Y. Evans, 1855; George W. Oakes, Alfred C. Powell, 1858; Francis M. Williams, 1860. Section 14, Robert Williams, John G. Williams, 1839; Thomas L. Hackleman, 1853; State of Missouri, 1857; Samuel Merrill, 1858. Section 15, John B. Gordon, Daniel Dale, 1839; Thomas L. Hackleman, 1853; State of Missouri, 1854; Samuel L. Smith, 1857. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, Mitchell E. Gash, 1839; Charles H. Collins, James T. Nichols, James Sallee, Bartholomew Ward, Patrick Murrin, 1858; Alexander Eason, 1859. Section 18, Josiah V. Edwards, James McDowell, 1840; James Curry, 1853; State of Missouri, Benjamin Wyatt, 1854; Jesse J. W. Murray, 1858. Section 19, Josiah V. Edwards, 1840; Benjamin Wyatt, 1854; Benjamin C. Vandervoort, 1851; Timothy Moshier, James T. Francis, Charles Ward, 1857; William DeShan, 1868. Section 20, Conrad Dell, Benjamin C. Vandervoort, James Phillips, William E. Bray, 1857; Charles H. Collins, 1858; William DeShan, 1868. Section 21, James McDowell, Andrew McDowell, Stephen R. Wright, 1839; William P. Morgan, 1856; John Fisher, Samuel S. Carroll, 1857; Section 22, Ezra Hamor, 1839; John B. Gordon, 1849; Enoch McCarty, 1853; John Fisher, 1857; James McDowell 1839. Section 23, Ezra Hamor, 1839; Nicholas Keller, 1842; Enoch McCarty, 1853; State of Missouri, 1854; Alfred Keller, 1855; Francis M. Williams, 1856; Robert Williams, 1857. Section 24, Robert Williams, 1839; William L. Gordon, 1839; William Guinn, 1845, 1854, 1858; Joseph G. Hopkins, 1856; Mary R. Sutliff, State of Missouri, 1857; William Daniels, 1858. Section 25, William Cook, 1840; Thomas N. Cook, 1852; Dolly L. Powell, 1854; Barbara Powell, 1857; William R. Powell, 1855, 1858; William Guinn, William Daniels, Dorcas Lyttle, 1858. Section 26, William C. Powell, Campbell English, 1839; Green

D. Powell, Daniel Keller, 1853; Thomas Cook, 1855; Jonathan C. McCarty, 1856; George W. Oakes, 1857; Dorcas Lyttle, 1858; William Quinn, 1860. Section 27, James McDowell, 1839; Christopher J. Lamberton, 1845; State of Missouri, 1850; Conrad Dell, 1857; Green D. Powell, 1858, 1860. Section 28, Andrew McDowell, James McDowell, 1839; Homer F. Sutliff, Samuel S. Carroll, Conrad Dell, Daniel M. Turney, 1857. Section 29, Daniel M. Turney, George Sallee, John A. Torbett, State of Missouri, 1857; Robert M. Williams, 1858. Section 30, William M. Ater, 1855; Samuel Medlar, Joseph W. Penn, John A. Torbett, Timothy Moshier, Charles Ward, Robert Noble, 1857. Section 31, John Hopton, 1840; Robert Noble, 1854; Samuel Medlar, State of Missouri, 1857; Daniel Ward, 1858. Section 32, John Hopton, 1840; James Smith, 1837; Calvin Y. Stamps, 1853, 1857; State of Missouri, 1854, 1857; George Sallee, 1857, 1858; William M. Ator, 1855; Harrison J. Robinson, 1858. Section 33, Christopher J. Lamberton, 1839; James Smith, 1841; State of Missouri, 1854, 1857; Michael P. Page, 1858; Abram Sallee, 1857, 1858. Section 34, Christopher J. Lamberton, 1839; Green D. Powell, 1853, 1860; Wesley Howe, 1856; Robert Williams, 1858; Susan S. Dills, 1859; Joel T. Walker, 1867. Section 35, Jacob Lawrence, John Long, William C. Powell, 1839; Green D. Powell, 1853; Jonas Hodges, 1859; Alfred C. Powell, 1858. Thomas Cawer, 1860, 1866. Section 36, Christopher J. Lamberton, 1844; William Pankey, 1857; Alfred Branham, John J. Sanborn, 1858.

Township 35, Range 28.—Section 1, William C. Rentfrow, 1853; Nelson Sinnet, 1857; Eunice Bonnell, 1858; State of Missouri, 1854. Section 2, State of Missouri, 1854; David Welch, Elijah J. Walker, 1857. Section 3, State of Missouri, Joseph Burns, James Winter, 1857; Asa C. Marvin, 1859. Section 4, William Bradden, William H. Jewell, Joseph Burns, 1857; Allison D. Poer, 1854; State of Missouri, 1850. Section 5, Daniel Smoot, Milajah Edwards, Samuel Conant, Richard T. O'Neal, 1857; George M. O'Neal, 1858. Section 6, Claiborne C. L. O'Neal, Henry Conant, William P. O'Neal, 1857. Section 7, John G. Miller, William C. Rentfrow, Samuel A. Holbrook, Ephraim Nute, 1857; Asa C. Marvin, 1858. Section 8, State of

Missouri, Samuel A. Holbrook, 1857. Section 9, State of Missouri, William Ingram, 1857. Section 10, William Seets, 1855; Samuel A. Holbrook, William Hunt, Alexander C. Stewart, 1857. Section 11, John H. Packett, 1858; Joseph W. Irvin, William Hunt, 1857; William Seets, 1855; James McCloud, 1858. Section 12, John Hollingsworth, 1853; John Hughes, 1857; Lindsey Connor, 1857; Asa C. Marvin, Josiah C. Pickett, 1858; Hezekiah B. Fowler, 1859. Section 13, James McDowell, 1839; Oliver P. Gash, 1839; State of Missouri, 1854; William H. McDougall, 1859; Samuel Wyatt, 1857; Reuben Gash, 1853. Section 14, Reuben J. Gash, 1839; State of Missouri, 1854; Polly Gash, 1855; Nancy Pickett, William H. English, 1858; Josiah C. Pickett, William Seitz, 1857. Section 15, State of Missouri, Joseph Wallace, Nathaniel H. Lacy, William H. English, 1857; Joseph H. Bradley, 1858; Charles G. Comstock, 1872. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, State of Missouri. Section 18, Abner Grinstead, Thomas D. Ransom, James Willis, 1857; William L. Stokes, Bainbridge H. Bradshaw, 1856. Section 19, Elias G. Milton, Josephus Madden, Horace B. Westenbauer, 1858; Joshua Howell, Thomas B. Ransom, 1857; John B. Fox, 1859. Section 20, Calloway Melton, Barnd Tucker, 1855; Zachariah Burriss, 1856; William E. Swearingen, State of Missouri, 1857. Section 21, William S. Helm, Asa C. Marvin, 1857; Joseph Wallace, 1858. Section 22, William Keran, Luther D. Waterman, Mary A. P. Maddox, Joseph Wallace, 1857; Calloway Melton, 1855; State of Missouri, 1850; Joseph H. Bradley, 1858; John Begley, 1856. Section 23, James O'Toole, State of Missouri, Nathan H. Lacy, Augustus F. Unger, Alexander C. Stewart, 1857; John Morgan, Samuel B. Ruark, 1858; Edward Moore, 1868. Section 24, Alexander McWilliams, 1839; Charles Ward, William H. Dougall, John Morgan, James O'Toole, 1857; Samuel B. Ruark, 1858. Section 25, Alexander McWilliams, 1839; Patrick and John Morgan, 1853; Miles C. Drake, John Morgan, James Rennick, 1857. Section 26, Nathan H. Lacy, 1855; Augustus Unger, James O'Toole, John Morgan, William Keran, Charles W. Hunt, 1857. Section 27, Nathan H. Lacy, William Keran, Thomas A. Anderson, William P. McElroy, Andrew T. Woodruff, 1857; Elijah Barnes, John Begley 1858. Section 28,

Andrew T. Woodruff, William P. McElroy, Asa C. Marvin, 1857. Section 29, State of Missouri. Section 30, Squire Holman, 1856; Jonathan Gaddis, Joseph B. Gaddis, James K. Thomas, 1857; Henry Scott, 1858. Section 31, Manuel Collins, Lewis H. Phillips, Bartlett R. Congress, William W. Corlew, 1857. Section 32, Calvin P. Love, 1856; Andrew J. Bell, William H. English, Lewis H. Phillips, 1857; John Collins, 1858. Section 33, Robert Warmick, Patrick Hallerman, John H. McLeland, Asa C. Marvin, Andrew J. Bell, 1857. Section 34, John Minton, Francis Divers, 1857; Elijah G. Penn, James McCloud, Alpheus Hendricks, 1858. Section 35, William Hendricks. Section 36, Samuel Medlar, James Hickey, Daniel Ward, John Wash, James Rennick, 1857.

Township 36, Range 26.—Section 17, William Denson, John Denson, 1844; William R. Howard, 1855; Andrew J. Nichols, State of Missouri, Henry C. Kerr, 1857. Section 18, Francis Yeast, 1838; John Bland, 1849; Daniel Bland, 1848; Benjamin Stevens, 1858. Section 19, Benjamin F. Skinner, 1857; Erastus C. Sharp, Philip A. Moore, 1858. Section 20, William Denson, 1838; Henry Alexander, 1840; Alexander Ward, 1848; Stephen Hodgins, 1853; Thomas Elsinger, 1855; Jacob Dale 1858. Section 29, James Richardson, John P. Campbell, 1839; Stephen Hodgins, 1853; State of Missouri, 1854; Thomas S. Hackleman, William H. Bland, 1856; Jacob Roe, 1857; George McCoy, 1858. Section 30, John P. Campbell, Charles A. Haden and John Bullard, 1839; George Leslie, Daniel Bland, Samuel G. Leslie, 1854; Twinan Turner, 1857; Cornelius M. Leslie, 1856; George McCoy, 1858. Section 31, Eli Roberts, 1838; Jesse Bullard, 1839; Nancy Casey, Benjamin Reed, 1853; Daniel Bland, Pleasant H. Irwin, 1855; Julia L. Shubrick, John Strain, 1857. Section 32, John P. Campbell and Charles A. Haden, Andrew J. Snodgrass, William Wolfe, 1839; John Snell, Edmund Wood, 1851; Jacob W. Roe, 1855; E. Cowan, 1866.

Township 36, Range 27.—Section 13, Henry Cox, 1855; John W. Bland, William Rice, 1857; Erastus C. Sharp, Philip A. Moore, 1858; David Moore, 1859; Henry C. Nitchy, 1869. Section 14, William Rice, 1853; John Cox, 1848; Alexander McWilliams, 1852; Washington Moreland, Margaret Irwin, Alex-

ander W. Bothwell, Salmon Sharp, 1857; Thomas Eslinger, 1856. Section 15, Andrew Hutchinson, 1842; Anderson Morton, 1854; State of Missouri, Alexander W. Bothwell, 1857; William M. Bland, 1858. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, State of Missouri, 1842; John Burton, 1851; James Love, Philip Love, 1854; Amos Beck, 1856; State of Missouri, Lucinda Morris, 1857. Section 18, James Love, 1854; Robert G. Crockett, Amos Beck, 1856; Henry B. Brown, 1858. Section 19, Joseph J. Etheridge, Amos Beck, 1856; William F. Gault, 1857; Henry Falkerth, 1858. Section 20, John H. McCoy, Jonathan R. Godfrey, 1856; State of Missouri, James R. Barrick, 1857; James Love, Henry Falkerth, 1858. Section 21, John W. Hawkins, 1856; John R. Jarrett, 1857; Randolph Hopkins, 1858; James M. Belcher, 1859; John Ogden, 1860; Section 22, Stephen F. May, 1839; Thomas Eslinger, 1839, 1856; Robert H. May, 1840; Adam Eslinger, Anderson Morton, 1857; Hezekiah Harryman, 1858. Section 23, David Goss, 1848; Hezekiah Harryman, 1853; George R. Sellers, Cornelius M. Lessly, Samuel G. Lessly, 1857; John T. Campbell, 1875; Hubbard Holt, 1872. Section 24, John H. Dice, 1849; John Cox, 1852; William S. Granfell, Samuel G. Lessly, Cornelius M. Lessly, Twyman Turner, 1857. Section 25, Stephen Hodgins, 1839; George Lessly, 1849; Thomas Casey, 1852, 1853; George Casey, 1853; Thomas Loy, Cyrus H. Young, 1857. Section 26, George Lessly, 1849; Zimri T. Smith, 1852; Henry F. Fisher, 1854; Cyrus H. Young, Theodore Pemyea, John A. Snyder, William B. Lessly, Blackman H. Bird, 1857; Thomas Casey, 1853. Section 27, David Goss, 1848; Martha Eslinger, Adam Eslinger, Theodore Pemyea, William B. Lessly, 1857; Joseph Stark, 1856, 1857; John H. Snyder, 1854; William Owing, 1858. Section 28, State of Missouri, 1854, 1857; Robert Barnes, 1855, 1856; Amos Beck, John R. Jarrett, John R. Moffett, 1857; Philip Shrewsbury, 1858. Section 29, John Manfull, State of Missouri, 1857; George W. Day, David McCoy, 1858; Melissa Ogden, 1859. Section 30, Josephine Thompson, John Boyer, William F. Gault, 1857; Benjamin F., William M., James P., Thomas B. and Susan Fewell, 1857; William M. Lawson, 1858. Section 31, John B. Finlay, Theodore Taylor, Franklin Hinkle, Henry Car-

roll, 1859. Section 32, Hiram Davis, Franklin Hinkle, Theodore Taylor, John B. Finlay, 1857; John W. Hawkins, 1858. Section 33, Edwin Woods, 1842; Robert Barnes, 1855; Hiram Davis, Burgess Davis, State of Missouri, 1857; William Pence, 1858. Section 34, Frederick Goss, 1840; Burgess Hurt, 1855; Pauline S. Mahan, Burgess Davis, Charles Miller, Sylvester Pence, 1857; Larkin Stark, 1875. Section 35, Adam Eslinger, 1846; Samuel L. Smith, 1852; Thomas Smith, Thomas J. Shaler, 1849; Thomas Eslinger, 1853; Benjamin F. McCarty, Charles Miller, Sylvester Pence, 1857; John A. Snyder, 1856. Section 36, William M. Ator, 1840; Pleasant H. Irwin, Thomas Casey, Thomas Caplinger, 1853; Twyman Turner, 1854; Thomas Eslinger, 1855; State of Missouri, 1854, 1860; William T. Eslinger, 1872.

Township 36, Range 28.—Section 13, Robert G. Crockett, 1856; William C. Tutt, James P. Crockett, James T. Dawson, 1857. Section 14, James Vickers, Thomas Jones, James W. Denver, Charles Pryse, 1857; John P. Vickers, Darlington E. Fee, 1858. Section 15, Henry W. Carpenter, William L. Clement, 1857; James P. Burke, 1858. Section 16, State of Missouri. Section 17, James W. Willingham, 1855, 1856; John Hardin, 1855; John A. Jackson, 1856; Elizabeth McCord, Samuel G. Williams, Nellie W. Madeira, 1858; J. R. Stewart, 1869. Section 18, Alanson Packard 1841; Eliza Parcell, 1854; James W. Willingham, 1855, 1856; William Ryan, 1856; State of Missouri, 1857. Section 19, James Fergus, 1843; Joseph Hardin, 1855; John Fergus, 1856; Charles A. Calhoun, State of Missouri, Daily Dunham, 1857. Section 20, Alfred Hardin, Samuel G. Williams, 1856; John Fergus, 1844, 1856; Francis C. Wood, 1857; Nellie W. Madeira, 1858; J. R. Stewart, 1869. Section 21, John A. Jackson, Chapman Taylor, 1856; Jefferson G. Harris, James W. Willingham, 1857. Section 22, Thomas Madding, 1856; Beverly C. Camp, John W. Miner, William C. Memphis, Henry C. Lawson, 1857; James M. Hubbard, 1858. Section 23, William H. Camp, Thomas Madding, 1856; James W. Denver, 1857; Phebe Hubbard, 1858; Simon V. Seitz, 1859. Section 24, Israel F. Beck, William E. Tutt, James T. Dawson, Henry C. Lawson, 1857; James T., Mary W., Israel F. and Jenerva E. Dawson, 1857; J. R. Stewart, 1869. Section 25, Ezekiel Tot-

ten, John R. Moffett, Mary M. Dawson, 1857. Section 26, William H. Camp, Lewis French, 1856; William P. Harrison, Samuel L. Montgomery, 1857. Section 27, James Farmer, 1855; Robert A. Keen, Green B. Adcock, William H. Camp, Israel F. Beck, 1856; Smith Harden, Henry C. Lawson, Waldo P. Johnson, 1857. Section 28, John M. Starr, 1856; Isaac J. Parrow, 1855; Andrew T. Woodruff, John R. Moffett, Waldo P. Johnson, Benjamin H. Henley, 1857. Section 29, William B. Box, John Fergus, 1844; Marlin Hardin, 1855; Alfred Hardin, David Box, 1836; William Murray, Henry A. Bugg, John A. Jackson, Smith Harden, State of Missouri, 1857. Section 30, Charles A. Calhoun, Thomas C. Hartshorn, 1857; Elijah G. Penn, 1858. Section 31, Charles C. and William C. Debrill, Stephen A. Blakey, Sylvester Spillman, 1857. Section 32, Reason A. Hawkins, 1854; Smith Harden, William P. O'Neal, David T. Bonnell, Stephen A. Blakey, 1857. Section 33, Allison D. Poor, Andrew Starr, Garnett L. Noel, State of Missouri, 1856; John B. Mays, George F. Harden, David Welch, Richard H. O'Neal, 1857. Section 34, Henry Martin, Green B. Adcock, Andrew Starr, Burgess Adcock, 1856; Andrew W. Murphy, 1857; J. R. Stewart, 1869. Section 35, Joseph Martin, 1845; Henry Martin, 1855; Green C. Reece, Andrew W. Murphy 1857; David Welch, 1855, 1857. Section 36, Stephen R. Brown, State of Missouri, 1854; James W. Prowell, Ezekiel Totten, 1857; Eunice Bonnell, 1858.

Some of the names above given will be recognized as those of early settlers, some are those of non-residents, and others of those who, though they have come at a comparatively recent date, were pioneers in their respective localities.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS.

Cedar County was organized February 14, 1845, and there are a number of persons in the county who have lived in the counties of Polk, Dade and Cedar, successively, and at all times on the same farm.

County Boundaries.—The boundaries of Cedar County as first established, were as follows:

Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 35, Range 24; thence west on the township line dividing Townships 35 and 36, to the northwest corner of Section 4, of Township 36, Range 26; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 16, Township 36, Range 26; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 7, Township 36 and Range 28; thence south upon the line dividing the counties of St. Clair and Bates, continuing upon the line dividing Dade and Jasper, to the southwest corner of Section 24, of Township 33, Range 29; thence east to the west boundary of Polk County; thence north to the line dividing the counties of Dade and Polk to the northeast corner of Dade County; thence west one mile; thence north along the western boundary line of Polk County to the place of beginning.

The boundaries as re-defined in 1879, are as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of Township 35, Range 25 west; thence west with the township line between Townships 35 and 36, to the northwest corner of Section 4, of Township 35, Range 26 west; thence north with the subdivisional lines to the northeast corner of Section 17, Township 36, Range 26 west; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 36, Range 28 west; thence south with the range line between Ranges 28 and 29 to the southwest corner of Township 35, Range 28 west; thence west with the township line between Townships 34 and 35 to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 34, Range 29; thence south with the subdivisional lines to the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 29; thence east with the subdivisional lines to the southeast corner of Section 24, of Township 33, Range 25 west; thence north with the range line between Ranges 24 and 25 to the place of beginning.

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS.

May 8, 1845, the county court laid off the county into municipal townships for civil purposes, and defined the boundaries of the several townships thus:

Madison Township.—"It is ordered by the court that all that portion of territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 24, running west with said line to Big Sac River; thence south with said river to the southeast corner of Section 24, in Township 33; thence north to the beginning, shall be designated and known by the name of Madison Township."

Jefferson Township.—"It is ordered by the court that all that portion of territory of Cedar County included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Township 35, in Range 24, thence west to the southeast corner of Section 31, in Township 36, in Range 26; thence north to Sac

River; thence south with the meanderings of said river to the section line dividing Sections 13 and 24 in Township 34; thence east with said line to the northeast corner of Section 24, in Township 34; thence north with the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25, to the beginning, shall be designated and known by the name of Jefferson Township."

Linn Township.—"It is ordered by the court that all that portion of Cedar County included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 17; thence with the county line to the northwest corner of Section 15, in Township 36, in Range 27; thence with the county line to Big Sac River; thence with the meanderings of said river north to where the said river crosses the county line; thence north with the county line to the beginning, shall be designated and known by the name of Linn Township."

Cedar Township.—"It is ordered by the court that all that portion of territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 18, in Township 36; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 31, in Township 35, in Range 28; thence east to the section line dividing Sections 32 and 33; thence north with said line to the county line; thence west with the county line to the beginning, shall be designated and known by the name of Cedar Township."

Benton Township.—"It is ordered by the court that all that portion of territory in Cedar County included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 24, in Township 33, in Range 29; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 19, in Township 33, in Range 27; thence north to the base line; thence west to the county line; thence south with said line to the beginning, shall be designated and known by the name of Benton Township."

The record of the November term of the county court contains the following entry:

"Now at this day a petition being presented to this court praying for a change of the township line dividing Townships Linn and Cedar, the prayer of said petition being granted, it is ordered by the court that the line dividing said townships running north to go no further than Older Creek, thence down

Older Creek to the section line dividing Sections 3 and 10 in Township 35, Range 27; thence east with said section line to Sac River; thence north with the meanderings of said river to the county line, all inclusive, shall hereafter belong to Cedar Township for civil purposes." June 16, 1846, it was ordered that the line of Linn Township be extended two miles west, commencing at the base line; thence south to Dade County line. At the November term, 1847, John Hair filed a petition praying that all that portion of Cedar County described as follows, to wit: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Benton Township, running west to the divide between Cedar and Horse Creek; thence with that divide to the range line dividing Ranges 27 and 28" be added to Linn Township. The prayer was granted, and the territory described became a part of Linn for all municipal purposes.

Washington Township.—The record of the organization of this township, at the November term of the county court, 1854, is as follows: "Now at this day (November 20) sundry citizens of Jefferson Township presented to the court here a petition to divide said township, which by the court was examined and fully understood, and said division was made as follows, viz.: All that part of said township lying in the following bounds shall retain the name of Jefferson: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section No. 17, in Township No. 34, Range No. 25; thence north with said line to the north boundary of said township; thence west one mile with said line; thence north with range line No. 25, to the St. Clair County line; thence east to the Polk County line; thence south with said Polk County line to the line dividing Jefferson and Madison Townships; thence west to the place of beginning. And it is further ordered that the remainder of said Jefferson Township compose one municipal township, and shall be called and known by the name of Washington, and that the place for holding elections in said township be at the dwelling house of Asa R. Kennedy, and that the place for holding elections for Jefferson Township, shall be at the dwelling house of Jacob Dixon, Sr."

All the municipal townships west of Sac River were thus reorganized by the court May 25, 1855:

Box Township.—" All that portion of territory lying within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Cedar County, thence south on the west line of Cedar County to the northwest corner of Township No. 34, of Range 28; thence east on the line dividing Townships Nos. 34 and 35 to the southeast corner of Section No. 32, in Township No. 35, of Range No. 27; thence north to the north line of Cedar County; thence west with the Cedar County line to the beginning, to be known as Box Township.

Cedar Township.—" All that portion of territory lying in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of Box Township, thence east with the Cedar County line to Sac River; thence south in the middle of Sac River to a point where the north line of Section No. 16, in Township No. 35, Range No. 26, crosses said Sac River; thence west to Cedar Creek; thence up Cedar Creek to the mouth of Horse Creek; thence up Horse Creek to the Box Township line; thence north with the east line of Box Township to the beginning, to be known as Cedar Township."

Benton Township.—" All that portion of territory in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Box Township; thence south with the Cedar County line to the southwest corner of Cedar County; thence east with the Cedar County line to the northeast corner of Section No. 29, Township No. 33, Range 27; thence north to the southeast corner of Box Township; thence west with the south line of Box Township to the beginning, to be known as Benton Township."

Linn Township.—" All that territory lying in Cedar County west of Sac River, not included in Cedar, Box and Benton Townships, to be known as Linn Township."

February 6, 1880, it was ordered by the county court, that from and after that date, the municipal townships of Cedar County should be known and bounded as follows, to correspond with the map of Cedar County drafted by Babbs and Stoddard, and published by Reilly & Co., in 1879:

Madison Township.—" Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 25; thence north along the county line to the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 34,

Range 26; thence west on the section lines to Sac River; thence in a southerly direction along the main channel of said river to the county line in Section 22, Township 33, Range 26; thence east to the place of beginning."

Linn Township.—"Commencing in the main channel of Sac River at the county line in Section 22, Township 33, Range 26; thence in a northerly direction along the main channel of said river, to a point where said river leaves the subdivision line of lot 5, northeast one-fourth of Section 2, Township 34, Range 26; thence north between the east and west halves of lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, northeast one-fourth of Section 2, Township 34, Range 26, to the base line; thence west along the base line to Cedar Creek; thence down the main channel of Cedar Creek to the mouth of Horse Creek; thence up the main channel of Horse Creek to where the same touches the base line; thence west along said base line to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 34, Range 27; thence south along the range line to the county line at the southwest corner of Section 19, Township 33, Range 27; thence east along the county line to the place of beginning."

Benton Township.—"Commencing at the county line at the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 28; thence north along the range line to the base line; thence west along the said base line to the county line at the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 34, Range 29; thence south along the county line to the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 29; thence east along the county line to the place of beginning."

Jefferson Township.—"Commencing at the county line, at the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 34, Range 25; thence north along the county line to the northeast corner of Section 13, Township 35, Range 25; thence west one mile to the northwest corner of said Section 13; thence south one mile to the southwest corner of said Section 13; thence west three miles to the northwest corner of Section 21, Township 35, Range 25; thence south two miles to the southwest corner of Section 28, Township 35, Range 25; thence west two miles to the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 35, Range 25; thence south to

the Sac River; thence up the main channel of said river to a point where the same intersects the section line between Sections 14 and 23, Township 34, Range 26; thence east along the section lines to the place of beginning."

Washington Township.—"Commencing on the county line, at the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 35, Range 25; thence two miles north along the county line; thence west along the county line to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 35, Range 26; thence north along the county line to the Sac River; thence in a southerly direction up the main channel of Sac River to where the same intersects the section line between Sections 9 and 16, Township 35, Range 26; thence west along the section lines to the northwest corner of Section 13, Township 35, Range 27; thence south to Cedar Creek; thence in a southerly direction up the main channel of said creek to the base line; thence east along the base line to the southeast corner of Section 36, Township 35, Range 26; thence north one mile to the northeast corner of said Section 36; thence east two miles to the southeast corner of Section 29, Township 35, Range 25; thence north two miles to the northeast corner of Section 20, Township 25, Range 25; thence east three miles to the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 35, Range 25; thence north one mile to the northwest corner of said Section 14; thence east one mile to the place of beginning."

Cedar Township.—"Commencing at a point where Sac River crosses the section line between Sections 19 and 16, Township 35, Range 26; thence in a northerly direction along the main channel of Sac River to a point where the same intersects the county line; thence north along the county line to the northeast corner of Section 17, Township 36, Range 27; thence west along the county line to the northwest corner of Section 16, Township 36, Range 27; thence south along the section lines to the southwest corner of Section 21, Township 35, Range 27; thence east one mile to the southeast corner of said Section 21; thence south to Horse Creek; thence in a northerly direction down the main channel of Horse Creek to Cedar Creek; thence in a northerly direction down the main channel of Cedar Creek to where the same intersects the section line between Sections 23 and 24

(at the northwest corner of said Section 24); thence north along the section lines to the northwest corner of Section 13, Township 35, Range 27; thence east to the Sac River; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning."

Box Township.—"Commencing at the base line at the section corner of Section 33, Township 35, Range 27; thence north two miles to the northeast corner of Section 28, Township 35, Range 27; thence west one mile to the northwest corner of said Section 28; thence north to the county line; thence west along the county line to the northwest corner of Section 18, Township 36, Range 28; thence south along the county line to the southwest corner of Section 31, Township 35, Range 28; thence east along the base line to the place of beginning.

"And it is further ordered, that all orders heretofore made in regard to municipal townships inconsistent with this order, be, and the same are hereby, rescinded."

COURT AFFAIRS.

The County Court.—The county court of Cedar County organized at Crow's mill, near the mouth of Bear Creek, April 7, 1845, with Thomas Jones, James L. Henry and Ezra Hamer as justices, who qualified before John B. Ingram, justice of the peace. Thomas Jones was appointed president of the court; James Cawthon, sheriff; Joseph Allen, clerk, and John E. Hartley, deputy clerk. Thomas Smith was appointed county assessor. Tuesday, April 8, the court met pursuant to adjournment, all three of the justices being present. It was "ordered that Thomas Jones be allowed, out of the county treasury, \$4, for his services, two days, at the present term of court, as justice thereof, and that a warrant issue therefor." Similar orders were made in favor of other members and officers of the court, and an adjournment was had "till court in course."

At the regular May term, begun and held at Crow's mill, Monday, May 6, 1845, Ezra Hamer and James L. Henry, justices, were present, as were Sheriff Cawthon and Clerk Allen. In the absence of the president, James L. Henry acted as president

pro tem. The court adjourned without the transaction of any business until the next day, when the same justices and officers were present. The only business seems to have been to adjourn. Monday, May 8, the court divided the county into five townships for municipal purposes, and issued an order naming the places for holding elections, and appointing judges of election for each. The sum of \$6 was allowed to Hiram Province for keeping a pauper three months. At an adjourned term, held at the house of Andrew F. Cook, Monday, June 2, 1845, the places of holding elections in Jefferson, Cedar and Madison Townships, were re-defined, and justices of the peace were appointed for the several townships. The following order was entered on the record: "Ordered by the court, that all courts to be held in and for Cedar County, shall be holden at the house of Elisha Hunter, until the permanent seat of justice is located according to law, and suitable buildings shall be erected at said seat of justice."

Prior to 1878 the court consisted of three county court justices, one of whom acted as presiding officer, and the two others as associate justices. Under an act of the Legislature providing for a uniform system of county courts, the county court, in 1878, divided the county into two separate districts, making the first, known as the first district, consist of the townships of Madison, Washington, Jefferson and Cedar, and the second, known as the second district, of the townships of Box, Benton and Linn. In 1886 the county court redistricted the county thus: Northern district, Washington, Box, Jefferson and Cedar Townships; Southern district, Madison, Linn and Benton Townships. The county court has now, and has always had, jurisdiction over all county business proper, and, for such time as there has been no separate probate court, has also had jurisdiction over all probate business of the county.

Circuit Court.—The following is a part of the record of the first session of the Circuit Court of Cedar County:

Be it remembered: At the house of Elisha Hunter, in the county of Cedar and State of Missouri, the same being the temporary seat of justice and the place appointed for holding courts in said county, on Monday the 29th day of September, A. D. 1845, the same being the day fixed by law for the regular sitting of the circuit court in and for said county of Cedar, came the Honorable Foster P. Wright, judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of said State, and judge of the said Cedar Circuit Court, and took his

seat, and ordered James Cawthon, sheriff of said county, to open the term of said court, which was accordingly done by proclamation at the court house door by said sheriff in due form of law, whereupon a circuit court was constituted and held in and for the said Cedar circuit. Present, the Hon. F. P. Wright, circuit judge; James Cawthon, sheriff; and Joseph Allen, clerk. The sheriff of Cedar County returned hereunto court a *venire*, on which was indorsed the following panel of a grand jury, to wit: James Miller (1), who was by the court appointed foreman; Anderson Morton (2), John B. Gordon (3), Pitman Lindley (4), James Jackson (5), John Young (6), William Perkinson (7), George Fleeman (8), Jacob Miller (9), James Hartley (10), Nathan Parker (11), William Buster (12), William Brasher (13), Joseph Whitman (14), and James Hill (15), who, being duly charged and sworn, retired to consider of their presentments.

Elisha Hunter lived then on the John Hartman farm, two miles south of Stockton, on the Greenfield road. In the head of a ravine east of Hartman's house, and near where some buckeye trees now stand, on a log, sat the first grand jury of Cedar County, and doubtless the members discharged their duties as faithfully as those of the grand juries of to-day, who meet in the court house.

On the following day Joseph Allen, clerk of the court, presented to the court an appointment of John Hartley, as deputy clerk of the circuit court, which appointment was approved by the court.

When the court was established, it was attached to the Seventh Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri. It is now attached to the Twenty-fifth Judicial Circuit, composed of Cedar, St. Clair, Vernon, Dade and Barton Counties.

Aside from the war period, murders have been committed in Cedar County, but no murderer has ever been convicted and hanged under sentence in this court; nor has there ever been a judicial execution of the death sentence in this county.

R. N. Cox is clerk of the circuit court, and W. W. Younger, deputy clerk.

The Cedar County Bar.—It is to be regretted that the records of the Cedar Circuit Court do not contain the signatures of attorneys who practiced in it previous to 1863. There were several, however, who deserve special mention, among them, S. M. Grant, afterward county clerk; Shadrach Chandler, afterward probate judge; Z. B. German; Waldo P. Johnson, who was circuit judge in the '50's, and a United States Senator at the opening of the civil conflict; De Witt C. Ballou, who was circuit

judge 1854-58; Thomas Freeman, who was a member of the Senate of the Confederacy; W. H. Otter; Littleberry Hendricks, once circuit judge in the adjoining circuit east; Burr H. Emerson, circuit judge 1863-71; E. C. Davis; Felix Hunton; Judge John C. Price, of Greenfield; Charles Bullock, once clerk of the St. Clair County and Circuit Courts; and Messrs. Cahill, Winston and Alexander McLain. The following-named practitioners have signed the roll of attorneys since the date mentioned: 1863 — James D. Perkins; Charles P. Bullock, Montevallo, Vernon County. 1864 — F. A. Hanford, James H. Lay, A. W. Van Swearingen, Montevallo, Vernon County; W. J. Terrill, Harrisonville, Cass County; Harrison J. Lindenbower, Springfield; A. N. Julian, Springfield; J. P. Tracy, Stockton; W. Galland, Bolivar, Polk County; John R. Cox, Springfield; James M. Jones, Springfield. 1866 — Joseph J. Gravely, Stockton; S. A. Wight, John D. Abbe, Bolivar, Polk County; James Masters, Stockton; R. F. Buller, Stockton; William O. Mead, Osceola, St. Clair County. 1867 — Daniel P. Stratton, Stockton; W. D. Hoff, Stockton; W. C. Webb, W. H. H. Waggner, L. P. Shafer, W. C. Montgomery, Stockton; J. G. McKeighan, Henry Merrill. 1868 — H. B. Watson, Bolivar, Polk County; D. A. De Armond, Greenfield, Dade County; John T. Wright, Stockton. 1870 — J. B. Upton, Stockton. 1872 — James T. Farris, Stockton. 1874 — W. B. Burr, Stockton. 1875 — J. J. Ducherale, Greenfield, Dade County; H. O. Girdner, Lamar, Barton County; William T. Johnson, Osceola, St. Clair County; W. H. Sherman, Rockville, Bates County; John B. Logan, Lamar, Barton County. 1879 — James B. Gantt, Clinton, Henry County; T. H. Cameron, Greenfield, Dade County; William R. Hudson, Humansville, Polk County. 1880 — Thomas M. Brown, Stockton; Clement Hall, Stockton; W. C. Hastin, Stockton; M. B. Loy, Stockton; James H. Harkless, Lamar, Barton County; R. B. Robinson, Lamar, Barton County; P. T. Simmons, Springfield; T. H. B. Lawrence, Springfield; H. C. Timmons, Stockton; M. T. January, Nevada, Vernon County. 1881 — J. E. Stephens, Stockton; H. A. Smith, El Dorado. 1882 — C. E. Greenup, Stockton; Robert N. Bannister, El Dorado. 1883 — O. D. Hubbell, Virgil City. 1884 — O. E. Page, Jerico; C. A.

Ragland, Stockton. 1885 — R. W. Burr, Lamar, Barton County; W. A. Edmonston, Mexico, Audrain County. 1887 — J. B. Journey, Nevada, Vernon County. Of this list several have been prominent in one way or another. W. J. Terrill was a nominee for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District. Harrison J. Lindenbower was murdered at Springfield in consequence of a disagreement about a business affair. J. P. Tracy, a man of ability, became a newspaper editor. Joseph J. Gravely served in the Civil War as colonel of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and was a member of Congress and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri. S. A. Wight was justice of the circuit court. James Masters is the oldest resident member of the Cedar County bar. R. F. Buller represented Cedar County in the Legislature. William O. Mead, an able real estate lawyer, was once county attorney of Cedar County, and rose to be a circuit judge. W. C. Montgomery became a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and at one time was a presiding elder. D. A. De Armond became a circuit judge in northern Missouri. J. B. Upton, once county attorney, represented Polk County in the Legislature, and was Republican nominee for Congress in 1888. James T. Farris was prosecuting attorney for Cedar County. W. B. Burr was county attorney. James B. Gantt is a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician. Thomas M. Brown was county attorney of Dallas County. W. C. Hastin was prosecuting attorney for Cedar County. H. C. Timmons, a lawyer of ability, became well known as a journalist, and represented Barton County in the Legislature. O. D. Hubbell is the present prosecuting attorney for Cedar County.

Probate Court.—The first judge of the probate court was John E. Hartley, whose earliest official acts are recorded in 1847. At times the county court has had jurisdiction over the probate business of the county. There was no probate court during the Civil War. The present probate judge is Jerome N. Gunier. A complete list of probate judges is given elsewhere.

GENERAL COUNTY INTERESTS.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the County Court.—The following served during the whole or portions of years mentioned: Thomas Jones, 1845-46; Ezra Hamer, 1845-46; James L. Henry, 1845-46; Thomas English, 1846-50; John Edsall, 1846-48; Garrott Philpott, 1846-50; Hezekiah Harryman, 1848-50; Thomas Smith, 1851-54; Abraham Mitchell, 1851-54; John B. Ingram, 1851-52; Joseph Allen, 1853-54; Garrott H. Philpott, 1855-58; Isaac L. Hembree, 1855-54; John S. McConnell, 1855-58; Francis Dunnegan, 1858-61; Mastin Church, 1858-61; James L. Henry, 1858-60; John Fergus, 1861, John E. Ross, 1862-64; Anderson Morton, 1862-63; E. Davidson, 1863; Benjamin A. Marshall, 1864-72; Thomas S. Hackleman, 1864; James Greenstreet, 1865-66; William H. Curl, 1865-66; Robert Williams, 1866-68; Samuel Hornbeck, 1866-70; William Conner, 1869-74; James Hopkins, 1871-78; John Nobles, 1873-78; S. L. Kerr, 1875-76; D. L. Thompson, 1877-78. After establishments of two judicial districts: Presiding judges, L. B. Prouty, 1879-82; Walter A. Cheek, 1883-86; C. W. Paynter, 1887 to present time. First District: Isham Brasher, 1879-80; N. S. Nofsinger, 1881-82; Isham Brasher, 1883-86. Second District: James M. Akard, 1879-82; C. C. Fleeman, 1883-84; James M. Akard, 1885-86. Since redistricting: At Large: C. W. Paynter, 1887 to present time. Northern District: Omar T. Huff, 1887 to present time. Southern District: S. M. Phelps, 1887-88; S. E. Williams, 1879 to present time.

County Clerks.—Following are the names of the successive county clerks, the records showing that they have served during the whole or portions of the years designated: Joseph Allen, 1845-47; S. M. Grant, 1847-53; James M. Frazier, 1853-59; H. B. Lindsey, 1860-61; Dennis H. Connaway, 1862-70; James A. Cogle, 1871-74; E. C. Peters, 1875-78; G. L. Walker, 1879-86; T. J. Travis, 1887 to present time.

County Treasurers, during all or portions of years mentioned, have been the following: Nicholas McMinn, 1846-48; Samuel Moore, 1848; James M. Frazier, 1849-51; Washington Crabtree,

1852; J. W. Hill, 1853-59; William M. Hill, 1860-61; William J. Hawkins, 1862; C. C. Church, 1863-67; William Hulstone, 1867-81; J. F. Rutledge, 1882-84; G. R. Corbin, 1885 to the present time.

Sheriffs.—During the whole or portions of the year designated, the following have served as sheriffs: James Cawthon, 1845-47; John E. Hartley, 1848-52; William Montgomery, 1853-57; John E. Hartley, 1858; M. W. Mitchell, 1858-60; P. B. McKay, 1861; William Montgomery, 1862; Asa Strain, 1863-64; John H. Paynter, 1864-65; L. B. Davis, 1865-67; Abram Sallee, 1868-70; Jefferson Jackson, 1871-72; H. A. Church, 1873-76; Thomas A. Fox, 1877-78; William C. Snyder, 1879-81; T. J. McFarland, 1882-86; James E. Pyle, 1886-88; J. W. Legg, 1889 to present time.

Probate Judges.—J. E. Hartley, 1847; James Cole, 1848; R. P. Roberts, 1849-50; Patrick McKinney, 1851-52; Charles P. Bullock, 1853-54; Horace B. Lindsey, 1855-59; Benjamin H. Cravens, 1860; Z. D. German, 1861; William Hulstone, 1864-68; W. D. Hoff, 1869-72; D. M. Wooldridge, 1873-82; R. W. Hadon, 1883-86; Jerome N. Gunier, 1887 to present time.

Judges of Circuit Court.—Foster P. Wright, 1845-50; Waldo P. Johnson, 1851-53; DeWitt C. Ballou, 1854-58; Foster P. Wright, 1859-62; Burr H. Emerson, 1863-71; David McGaughey, 1871; John D. Parkinson, 1872-80; Charles G. Burton, 1881-86; Daniel P. Stratton, 1887 to present time.

Present Official List.—Representative, W. B. Lewis; judge of circuit court, D. P. Stratton; judge of probate court, J. N. Gunier; judge of county court, C. W. Paynter; associate judges, O. T. Huff, Sol. E. Williams; school commissioner, Ira E. Barber; collector, W. E. Nance; sheriff, J. W. Legg; circuit clerk, R. N. Cox; county clerk, T. J. Travis; prosecuting attorney, O. D. Hubbell; treasurer, Geo. R. Corbin; assessor, W. Elliston; surveyor, J. W. D. Kirkpatrick; administrator, E. W. Montgomery.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court Houses.—May 20, 1846, William Blake was appointed to superintend the building of a frame court house, on lot 6,

block 4, in Stockton, in accordance with a plan he had previously submitted to the court. He was ordered to advertise the erection of the building to be let to the "lowest bidder" on the first day of the appeal January term of the court to be held on the third Monday in June, 1846. For some reason the work was not proceeded with, and November 19, 1846, it was "ordered by the court that the superintendent of public buildings be and is hereby authorized to superintend the building of a court house in the town of Lancaster (Stockton), on lot 6, block 4, said court house to be built on the plan as reported by said superintendent to this court, and filed herein on the 18th day of November, 1846." It was "further ordered that said superintendent let out the said building according to law to the lowest bidder, after giving notice of said building in the manner required by law," and, "that the sum of \$350 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the building of said house, and to be paid in the following installments: \$150 the first day of May, A. D., 1847, and \$250 on the first day of May, A. D., 1848." In conclusion, it was stipulated that the court house should be completed by May 1, 1847. February 17, 1847, Cedar County bought of Samuel Moore, lot 6, block 4, of the town plat of Lancaster, the price paid having been \$210. The frame court house thus projected was never erected, partially on account of unavoidable difficulties, and partially for the reason that a sentiment was gradually growing in favor of a brick building.

At the May term of the county court, 1852, the court appropriated \$5,500 for the purpose of building a court house in Fremont. At a special appeal term, in June, 1852, the report of the superintendent was examined and approved, and the superintendent was ordered to proceed with the letting of the several contracts necessary to the erection of a suitable building. August 16, 1852, Benjamin H. Cravens, superintendent, reported that, in accordance with the order of the court, he had let the contracts to Messrs. Gill, Long & Ragan, whose bid was \$5,500. The work was begun and partially completed, and June 19, 1854, H. B. Lindsey, then superintendent of public buildings of Cedar County, relet the contract for finishing the work to M. C. White, at an advance of \$470 over the original bid. October 19, 1855,

Superintendent Lindsey reported the court house finished, and recommended the payment of the amount of his contract to Mr. White, by the county court, which accepted the building. This court house, which was a substantial structure, standing on the foundation of the present one, was burned in 1863, by Shelby's men, who raided through that part of the State.

In May, 1867, an order was issued for the erection of a court house on the original site on the public square in Stockton, and \$10,000 was appropriated out of the common school fund for such use. Littleberry Davis was appointed superintendent of public buildings, and submitted a plan which was approved by the court. The building (the one since in use) was completed in December following.

Fails.—The first jail in Cedar County was a log structure, which was located not far from the present abandoned stone building. It was two stories high, and the prisoners were admitted to the lower room through a trap-door in the floor of the upper one. This did service until about the time of the war. In February, 1870, R. F. Buller, William Hulstone and James A. Coyle were appointed agents on the part of the county court, to draft plans for a jail and report them to the court on the first Monday in March. February 7, 1871, an order was issued for the erection of a jail on lot 1, block 13, in Stockton, and \$5,000 was appropriated for the purpose. James A. Cogle, superintendent, submitted a plan, which the court approved. At the November term of the county court (1871), the jail, completed, was accepted. It was in use until a few years ago, when it was found inadequate and for some time past, prisoners have been taken from Cedar to jails in her sister counties. At the general election, 1888, the voters of Cedar County voted 2,058 ballots to 526 to authorize the county court to incur an indebtedness of \$5,000 to erect a new jail. It was decided to issue bonds to that amount. April 9, 1889, Frank H. Babbs was appointed superintendent of the erection of the jail, and May 6 the contract for its erection was awarded to the Pauly Jail Building and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis. So far as possible, the material of the present stone jail will be used in the building of the new one, which will

be supplied with every appliance of convenience and safety. The contract price is \$4,900.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND POOR FARM.

County Agricultural Society.—An association of this character was in existence some years, and several fairs were held. The record of the incorporation of the Cedar County Agricultural and Mechanical Society is as follows, under date of July 19, 1870:

Now come sundry citizens and present the following petition, to wit: "To the Honorable County Court of Cedar County: The undersigned petitioners would state to your honors that we are freeholders and citizens of the county of Cedar and State of Missouri; that they are desirous of organizing and incorporating themselves for the purpose of promoting improvements in agricultural manufactures and the raising of stock. We would, therefore, respectfully petition that an order of your honorable court be made declaring us incorporated for the purposes specified in section 1, chapter 60, General Statutes 1865, of Missouri, and the subsequent amendments thereto, under the name and style of the Cedar County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. (Signed) James T. Farris, James A. Cogle, D. H. Connaway, Abram Sallee, D. P. Tracy, W. D. Hoff, W. C. Montgomery, William Hulstone, J. B. Harris, Daniel Cox, C. H. Mace, John M. Ashworth, James W. Osborn, Thomas Crampton, D. P. Stratton, John Philpott, Lewis Gravely, L. B. Davis, J. J. Montgomery, E. S. Lindsay, S. Chandler, J. R. Owens, James M. Jackson, James Masters, J. N. Gunier, S. L. Kerr, George W. Yenger, J. H. Ackason, William Montgomery, B. F. Pollard, A. C. Montgomery, John Hudson, R. R. Moore, J. E. Walker, William Porter, W. C. Church, F. Dunnegan, W. C. York, Thomas P. York, W. M. Hill, J. A. Pankey, John Noble, J. J. Gravely, A. M. Pyle, James K. Nichols, John Nichols, William F. Orr, John W. Younger, P. G. Rampy, A. B. Muckey, Thomas B. Graham, John A. Hembree, Fleming Owen, R. W. Killingsworth, W. E. Conner." And the court being fully satisfied that there are more than fifty freeholders represented on the petition, a majority of whom reside in the county, and being fully advised in the premises, it is hereby ordered and declared that the petitioners aforesaid be and they are hereby incorporated for the purpose aforesaid, under the name and style of the Cedar County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts and actions, pleas and matters whatsoever, and shall have power to purchase, hold and receive any quantity of land not exceeding one hundred acres, with such buildings and improvements as may be placed thereon not exceeding in value one hundred thousand dollars, and may convey, lease, sell and dispose of the same, or any part thereof, for the benefit of said society, and may do any and all the acts granted by said chapter 60, General Statutes of Missouri of 1865, and the subsequent amendments thereto.

Poor Farm.—The poor farm of Cedar County consists of about 160 acres near Paynterville, in Madison Township, and is provided with comfortable log and frame buildings. It is adequate to the demands upon it, and has generally been managed

with ability and integrity. The present superintendent is James M. Isham.

THE COUNTY PRESS.

Stockton Papers.—The first newspaper issued in Cedar County was the *Southwest Tribune*, established about the close of the war by Wells, Caffee & Co., and afterward known as the *Stockton Tribune*. It changed publishers several times prior to 1876, when it was bought by D. P. Stratton and Lewis Gravely, and merged with the *Stockton Journal*, which they purchased about the same time. The *Tribune* was Republican, politically, and for years was the only paper published in the county. The *Stockton Journal* was established by H. L. Henry in 1869, as a Democratic local paper, and has stanchly adhered to Democratic principles ever since. It was published successively by Buller & Chandler, H. M. Brandon, H. C. Timmonds and Stratton & Co., until 1887, when it was purchased by its present proprietor, Charles R. Church. The *Cedar County Republican* was first issued December 30, 1886, by W. B. Phipps, its founder and since proprietor. As its name indicates, it is Republican in politics, and at the same time it is a live local paper. In 1879 the *Stockton Stalwart*, an anti-administration Republican paper, was started by C. M. Wilson, and it was published by him and others with varying success for three or four years. During the campaign of 1880, C. M. Wilson issued a Greenback paper named the *Anti-Bulldozer*. A paper called the *Cedar County Republican* which was in no way related, except politically, to the paper of the same name mentioned above, was published a few months, in 1884, by W. M. Goodwin.

El Dorado Papers.—The *El Dorado News* (Republican) was issued by W. B. Phipps, July 20, 1881. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Phipps leased the paper to N. H. Cruce, who published it nearly a year. Meantime, June 9, 1883, Mr. Phipps established the *Weekly Cyclone*. In September following he again assumed control of the *News* and consolidated the two papers under the title of the *El Dorado News-Cyclone*, and in December he changed its name to *Uncle Sam*. Since January, 1887, *Uncle Sam* has been published by R. C. Phipps, brother of

W. B. Phipps, the latter retaining a controlling interest in it. The *El Dorado Herald* (Independent) was published a few months in 1882, by N. C. Mitchell. The first number of the *El Dorado Democrat* appeared September 21, 1883, under the proprietorship of N. H. and W. P. Cruce, and was succeeded by the *Tribune*, now (May, 1889) in the middle of its second volume, and published by A. W. Stearns & Co.

Jerico Papers.— The *Jerico News* was established in 1882 by Col. A. M. Crockett, from Nevada. It several times changed hands, and suspended in 1887. It was independent in politics. The *Jerico Springs Optic*, a newsy Democratic sheet, was established in March, 1888, by Theodore L. Kerr.

RAILROAD SURVEYS AND PROSPECTS.

The following lines of railway have been surveyed through Cedar County, and it is thought that some of them will be constructed within a few years. The history of the attempt to bond the county for railroad construction is elsewhere given. All these surveys included Bolivar as a station: Laclede & Fort Scott Railroad; St. Louis & Western Railroad; Sedalia, Warsaw & Southern Railroad; Jefferson City & Southwestern Missouri Railway (a branch of the Missouri Pacific system); Chicago, Girard & Jefferson City Railroad. The Kansas City, Rich Hill & El Dorado Railroad is now being constructed, and, when finished, will furnish Cedar County its first direct railway communication with the outside world.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

STOCKTON.

The site of Stockton was chosen as the seat of justice of Cedar County, at the beginning of the county's history, and, February 11, 1846, it was "ordered by the court that the Commissioner of the permanent seat of justice of Cedar County lay off the town of Lancaster, in said county of Cedar, in strict compliance with the plan this day filed with and approved by said court."

The Public Square — Sales of Lots.— It was further ordered that "the said commissioner lay off said town on the piece or

parcel of land selected by said court, making the stake stuck by said court the center of the public square." The court also directed that the commissioner proceed to sell on the first Monday in April, 1846, on the ground selected for the town of Lancaster, on certain terms stipulated, certain lots mentioned by block and number at prices ranging from \$25 to \$50 each. May 20, the commissioner reported several sales of lots, and the court ordered that the commissioner proceed to "lay off the residue of the town land into lots in accordance with the plan heretofore submitted," with some described exceptions, modifying the plan, and changing the prices of certain classes of lots. The plan of the town was again slightly changed by an order of the court June 15, 1846, and other orders followed regulating the sale and prices of lots. Not long afterward the name of the town was changed to Fremont. May 16, 1848, David Hunter filed in the county court his written resignation as commissioner of the seat of justice, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of James Cole. By an order of the county court, November 19, 1850, lots 1 and 2, in Block 47, in Fremont, were donated to the trustees of the Fremont Academy, and their successors, for the use of the public.

Incorporation.—Fremont was incorporated May 19, 1851, and its boundaries were thus described: "Beginning at Jacob Kline's house, and running so as to include it; thence east to a point beyond Jacob Sherrill's residence; thence south so as to include the residence of said Jacob Sherrill, and the residence of Charles P. Bullock, bought by him of Doctor James Cole; thence south to a point opposite the southeast corner of the town tract; thence to said corner; thence with the south boundary of said town to the southwest corner of said town tract; thence with the west boundary of said town tract to the northwest corner of said tract; thence in a direct or straight line to the place of beginning." Patrick McKinna, S. M. Grant, William Guinn, Milan B. Coats, and William J. Coulter were appointed trustees.

The town was a second time incorporated, and, under its present name, July 28, 1868, when its boundaries were thus defined: "Beginning at the northeast corner of the southwest fourth of the northwest quarter of Section 9, in Township 34 of Range 26;

thence west three-fourths of a mile, to the northwest corner of the southwest fourth of the northeast quarter of Section 8, in said township and range; thence south three-fourths of a mile to the southwest corner of the southwest fourth of the southeast quarter of Section 8, in said township and range; thence east to the southwest corner of the southeast fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 9, in said township and range; thence north to the place of beginning." The court further ordered that "James Cogle, William Hulstone, Alonzo V. Snell, William C. Montgomery and John Hendricks be, and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, and that they constitute the board of trustees of said town, and discharge the duties and have all the powers vested in such board of trustees by law, and continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified at the time and in the manner the law directs." The former incorporation had become inoperative during the war, and this second one proved so unpopular that only a few annual elections were held under its municipal organization, and the latter was permitted to die out for sheer want of officers to perform its vital functions.

Merchants, Past and Present.—The first general store in Stockton was that of Tilton & Sanders, who lived at Bolivar, Polk County, and whose interests here were looked after by Richard Huston. They opened in 1846. Nicholas McMinn, prominent in different ways, was among the best known early merchants. At a later date came Sherrill & Hartley, who were succeeded by John E. Hartley, and Frazier, Hawkins & Co., and others who were well-known in the years immediately preceding the war. The first leading merchants after the war were Owen & Jackson, who were succeeded by J. M. Jackson & Co. Stores were soon after and later kept by Morehouse & Davis, Richardson & Co. (druggists), Underwood & Co., C. H. Mace, A. V. Snell & Co. (druggists), and others; and still later by Demaree & Hoffman, and A. H. Jagneau & Co. (druggists). Following are the names of the present dealers in different lines of trade: Jno. F. Rutledge, M. D. Briscoe, Sarah J. Gravely, Wooldridge & Hartley, Frank H. Smith, Kahn & Vendig, Brown & Gilmore, E. N. Ballenger, S. H. Davis, Chas. E. Ferguson, Horn & Corbin,

Haden & Webb, J. M. Jackson & Co., Kerr & Hall, James L. Mitchell, J. R. Owen & Co.

Banks.—The Cedar County Bank was organized in May, 1881, with Jeremiah R. Owen as president, and John A. Harris as cashier. The directors were James Harris, Jeremiah R. Owen, S. L. Smith, M. Bradley, C. W. Paynter, Jefferson Jackson, Harden Cowan. Jefferson Jackson succeeded Jeremiah R. Owen as president, and the latter John A. Harris as cashier. In June, 1888, the management of the concern passed into other hands, and J. W. Osborn has since been president, and W. B. Humphreys, cashier. The directors at this time are J. W. Osborn, John Wasson, J. M. Akard, R. A. Brown, A. M. Horn, S. F. Hurt, R. F. Buller. The capital is \$10,000.

The Stockton Exchange Bank was organized June 1, 1881, with a capital of \$15,000. The officers were J. E. Hartley, president; J. M. Jackson, vice-president; W. B. Loy, cashier. It now has a capital of \$15,000, a surplus of \$10,000, and \$3,500 undivided profits. The officers are J. E. Hartley, president; F. H. Smith, vice-president; W. M. Hartley, cashier. The directors are W. M. Hartley, W. L. Hartley, F. H. Smith, J. E. Hartley, T. B. Graham.

Lodges.—Cedar Lodge No. 103, Knights of Pythias, was organized October 21, 1885. The charter members were A. Harvey, T. T. Loy, R. W. Haden, G. L. Walker, J. S. Street, S. G. McAchran, Samuel Vendig, H. Hall, C. E. Ferguson, C. Hall, W. B. Humphrey, J. L. Mitchell, F. H. Babbs, A. Solomon, C. R. Church, J. A. Barrow, T. J. McFarland, R. A. Brown, F. L. McAchran, A. M. Horn, W. C. Hastin, R. C. Griggs. The present membership is sixty-five. The officers are: C. E. Ferguson, C. C.; William Church, V. C.; W. R. Brown, Prel.; M. W. Hartley, M. of Ex.; H. H. Corbin, M. of F.; Virgil L. Walker, K. of R. and S.; Thomas Edge, I. G.; J. P. Enex, O. G.

Sac River Lodge No. 110, I. O. O. F., was re-organized January 6, 1881, by Charles Gardner, D. D. G. M., with D. P. Stratton, Lewis Gravely, J. W. Pruitt, J. T. Farris, Samuel L. Kerr and E. A. Henderson as charter members. The officers were: Samuel L. Kerr, N. G.; Lewis Gravely, V. G.; J. W. Pruitt,

secretary; J. T. Farris, treasurer. The present membership is forty-five. The officers are W. B. Phipps, N. G.; J. A. Barrow, V. G.; E. A. Henderson, treasurer; R. W. Haden, secretary. This lodge was originally organized about eighteen years ago, and its hall and records were burned in 1880.

Austin Hubbard Post No. 194, G. A. R., is in a flourishing condition. Its official list is as follows: Clark Hutchinson, P. C.; L. D. Stroud, S. V. C.; Gabriel Hickman, J. V. C.; H. H. Ditzler, surgeon; J. J. Davidson, chaplain; William Ackason, Q. M.; J. S. Street, O. of the D.; George Dowel, O. of the G.; J. J. Montgomery, adjutant; William Snodgrass, sergeant-major; H. P. Willett, Q. M. S.; A. Younger, G.

Stockton Lodge No. 283, A. F. & A. M., was organized about 1865, with the following charter members: W. B. Perry, G. R. Corbin, H. J. Church, S. W. Horn, Shadrach Chandler, J. E. Hartley. The present officers are: W. A. Ackason, W. M.; C. S. Younger, S. W.; J. W. Corbin, J. W.; G. L. Walker, S. D.; C. E. Ferguson, J. D.; A. M. Horn, treasurer; J. L. Mitchell, secretary.

Golden Ark Chapter No. 70, R. A. C., was organized about 1871. Its charter members were: G. R. Corbin, W. B. Perry, J. A. Cogle, H. J. Church, W. C. Montgomery, J. M. Jackson. It is officered as follows: C. S. Younger, E. H. P.; W. B. Perry, E. K.; J. W. Corbin, C. of H.; W. A. Ackason, P. S.; G. L. Walker, R. A. C.; T. M. Montgomery, G. M. of 3d V.; J. L. Mitchell, G. M. of 2d V.; C. E. Ferguson, G. M. of 1st V.; M. B. Loy, secretary; G. R. Corbin, treasurer.

JERICO SPRINGS.

Geographically Jerico is in the southwest corner of Benton Township, 22 miles northeast of Lamar, 16 miles east of Sheldon, 30 miles southeast of Nevada, and 16 miles southwest of Stockton, the county seat, being thus admirably located to derive the full benefit of trade from choice sections of Vernon, Dade, Barton and Cedar counties.

How the Springs Became Noted.—The history of these famous springs is by no means a small part of tradition. Long years ago the Indians visited Jerico, and in their untutored way, endeavored

to utilize the water's curative properties by burying themselves in the mud, which they would also make into poultices and apply to the affected parts. Joseph B. Carrico, who is the oldest settler in this section, relates many instances of the cures effected by this primitive method of treatment, the healing virtues of the springs having made such an impression upon the red men, that what is now Jerico became their Mecca. In time, accounts of the wonderful springs made their way east, and in 1857, Dr. Bass, of St. Louis, visited the spot, and began a series of experiments which, in 1860, resulted in a determination on his part to establish a hospital there. The Civil War broke out, however, and the Doctor, having entered the service, became rich, and consequently abandoned a scheme which would have resulted in so much benefit to humanity.

Town Site — Additions — Incorporation.— Mr. D. G. Stratton immigrated to Cedar County from Illinois a few years ago. Shortly after arriving his attention was called to the springs, and their waters suggested as a remedy for a chronic affection from which he suffered. Skeptical at first, he finally tried them, and was delighted when a complete cure was effected. Having satisfied himself, by watching the experience of other invalids, that the springs unquestionably possessed great medicinal properties, Mr. Stratton bought the tract of ground containing them, and laid out a town site. On the 9th day of June, 1882, the first nail was driven in Jerico. Lots sold rapidly. In 1883 the town site was extended by the laying out of Stratton & Bradley's east addition. In 1883 and 1884 Stratton's west addition, Stratton's south addition and Stratton's fourth addition were laid out.

Jerico Springs was incorporated as a village March 5, 1883. Its boundaries were thus defined: " Beginning at the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Township 33, Range 28; thence running north one-half mile to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 4; thence running west one-half mile to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section 4; thence south one-half mile to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of said Section 9; thence east one-half mile to the beginning."

J. B. Carrico, J. P. Brasher, M. W. Mitchell, George Wallace and A. C. Utterback were appointed the first board of trustees. The present town board consists of R. D. Shumate, R. F. Cross, M. B. Reynolds, J. M. Grisham and Josiah Six.

Early and Present Merchants.—The first general store here was opened by James A. Cogle, who was succeeded by James A. Cogle & Co., and that firm, in turn, by James A. Cogle & Sons. Another early store was opened by Hood Shumate; still others by James Rogers & Co., Legg & Heiter and Clayton & Co. Stratton & Lakey early opened a drug store. The following-named merchants were doing business in Jerico Springs in the early part of 1889: Robert Cooper, J. R. Duncan, Pickett & Herman, J. H. Shumate & Co., Stratton & Lakey, R. H. Swaim & Co., Shumate & Patterson, Wimer Bros. & Co., J. B. Carrico, J. H. Clayton, J. A. Cogle & Sons, Peer & Brown.

Items of History.—The name Jerico is the result of a combination of the name of ancient Jericho with the name of Joseph B. Carrico, a former owner of the tract of land on which the town is built. In the beginning, to induce settlement here, Mr. Stratton donated many lots to persons who would build on them. The first building on the site of the new town was the R. B. Clark residence, which was moved from its former location on the farm of C. E. Whitsitt, west of the town. The second was the Jerico House, since converted into the A. Starkey residence. These two buildings served as hotels until others were erected. Mr. Peer put up the United States Hotel in 1882. The Neumann House was built in 1883. The first bath buildings were constructed in 1883, by D. G. Stratton and M. J. Straight. The flouring mill of Hartsock & Son was built in 1882. It has since passed to other owners. Williams & Legg established a fruit evaporator in 1886.

“The Fountain of Youth” is the name given to the springs at Jerico by Mr. Stratton.

The Hartley Banking Company was organized by J. E. Hartley in March, 1884. It has a paid-up capital of \$11,000. Its first officers were: A. M. Pyle, president; J. P. Brasher, vice-president; John D. Porter, cashier; and the directors, A. M. Pyle, M. B. Loy, J. P. Brasher, J. F. Baston, James Potter. Its

present officers are: A. M. Pyle, president; J. B. Carrico, vice-president; B. L. Brasher, cashier. The directors are: A. M. Pyle, J. B. Carrico, J. P. Brasher, William Hill, Thomas Brasher.

Fraternities.—Bear Lodge No. 447, I. O. O. F., was organized February 6, 1884, by Samuel L. Kerr. Its charter members were: J. H. Shumate, R. D. Shumate, J. B. Brasher, E. G. Ashford, J. H. Adalmeyer, J. M. Thompson, Josiah Six, Vann Jameson. The officers were: J. H. Shumate, N. G.; J. M. Thompson, V. G.; E. G. Ashford, secretary; J. H. Adalmeyer, treasurer. The present noble grand is Josiah Six; the present secretary, J. H. Shumate. The lodge has its own brick hall.

Jerico Lodge No. 340, A. F. & A. M., was organized under dispensation on May 1, 1884, with the following charter members: G. W. Musgrave, W. B. Carrico, J. H. Shumate, W. R. Hall, W. L. Ragan, William Hull, C. W. Brownlee, W. T. Shaw, T. G. Walker, W. F. Mitchell, C. C. Cantrell, J. H. Arnold, M. W. Mitchell, John Baker, Joseph Sharp, J. E. Hardman, S. P. Collins, B. C. Bull. The organization was effected May 10, 1884, by James M. Travis, D. D. G. M. The successive worshipful masters have been: G. W. Musgrave, 1884; W. R. Hall, 1885; W. B. Carrico, 1886; J. P. Brasher, 1887; John Armstrong, 1888; J. P. Brasher, 1889. James A. Cogle is secretary. The lodge owns a fine brick hall.

Captain J. H. Painter Post No. 90, G. A. R., was mustered in June, 1883, by Captain Emery, and the following officers were elected: J. H. Adalmeyer, P. C.; John F. Brown, S. V. C.; J. R. Deardorff, J. V. C.; John O. Welch, O. D.; O. R. Beard, O. G.; H. B. Willman, Q. M.; James A. Cogle, Adjt.; J. McLeod, S. M.; J. L. Schofield, Q. M. S. The charter members were: J. H. Adalmeyer, J. R. Haines, Joseph Potts, G. M. Clark, James A. Cogle, G. W. Powell, H. B. Willman, Alfred S. Carender, O. R. Beard, F. Ward, I. Bayles, J. R. Deardorff, J. F. Brown, Robert Reynolds, Fred Solomon, John O. Welch, J. McLeod, J. F. Thornton, J. L. Schofield. The officers for 1879 were: James A. Cogle, P. C.; John F. Brown, S. V. C.; E. Birksy, J. V. C.; J. C. Grant, P. S.; O. R. Beard, O. D.; Levi Ellis, O. G.; John W. Dodds, Q. M.; W. O. Wood, Q. M. S.; J. R. Haines, Adjt.

Gen. A. J. Smith Camp No. 54, Sons of Veterans, Division of Missouri, was mustered July 25, 1887, with the following members: A. M. Brown, Bennett Solomon, R. O. Crawford, W. A. Grant, Charles Watson, E. F. Thornton, J. M. Boyel, O. H. Bayles, J. A. Crawford, William E. Grant.

EL DORADO SPRINGS.

The city of El Dorado Springs is situated in the northwest part of the county. It is a growing town, with a large permanent population, which, during the spring, summer and fall, is nearly doubled by health and pleasure seekers who come from every State and Territory in the Union. The town is located on a picturesque variation of wooded hills, and contains many pleasantly planted and sightly residences. It has become the center of a considerable trade, but it is the mineral springs here located that form the center of attraction, and have caused a large town to be developed within a comparatively few years.

The Springs.—For half a century the white man quenched his thirst at these springs without knowing their real value. In 1881 William Martin, Andrew Womack, Judge Hightower, and others, who had tried the water of Eureka Springs without benefit, found themselves improving in health through the use of the waters at El Dorado. So remarkable were the cures which had been thus effected that now it seemed evident that El Dorado Springs would in time become a famous health resort if any attempt should be made to make it one.

The Town Platted.—July 20, 1881, N. H. and W. P. Cruce, who owned the land on which the spring is located, surveyed the original plat of El Dorado Springs, containing twenty acres. The lots were quickly disposed of at prices ranging from \$10 to \$600, and a number of additions were laid out by D. J. Thompson, C. Hall, John Jackson and the Cruces and others, until the city now comprises an extensive area.

Incorporation.—December 5, 1881, it was ordered by the county court that the city of El Dorado Springs be incorporated as a city of the fourth class under the name and style of the City of El Dorado Springs, and that said incorporation be bounded as follows: "Beginning at the northwest corner of the southeast

quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 21, Township 36, Range 28; thence south 120 rods; thence east 80 rods; thence north 120 rods; thence west 80 rods to the place of beginning." It was further ordered a the following-named persons be appointed to the below-mentioned municipal offices: J. B. Hardman, mayor; J. S. Zumbrunn, marshal; James T. Moore, Robert Haden, aldermen from the First Ward; Thomas A. Dale, John Barber, aldermen of the Second Ward. The present municipal officers are G. H. Simpson, mayor; W. P. Cruce, Payton Park, aldermen of the First Ward; J. T. Ford, William Griffith, aldermen of the Second Ward; J. W. Roby, city clerk; J. W. Cullar, treasurer; William Griffith, president of board; David Rogers, marshal.

Historical.—The first building was erected just north of the park, by Wesley Gentry, of Carrollton, Mo., who conducted a hotel therein. The first dry goods and general store was opened by Wheeler & Nelson, and others were opened soon after by Schmidt Brothers, Shaw Brothers, A. A. Lusk, J. W. Cullar, and T. A. Garree. The pioneer physician was Dr. J. B. Phipps. Babler & Williams opened the first hardware store in 1881, and was succeeded in its ownership by H. J. Babler. The City Flouring Mill, now owned by a stock company, was built by Jacob Phleger. The El Dorado House was opened in 1881 by T. A. Dale, and the City Hotel about the same time, by J. S. Jennings. The Palace Hotel was opened in the spring of 1882, by R. N. Cox, now clerk of the Cedar Circuit Court. The Grand Central, Southern, Forest Grove and other hotels and large boarding houses followed. About all varieties of business are represented here, and the town presents a fine opening for capital. As a town of homes, it is remarkably attractive. As a rule, residence lots are larger than in most towns and cities in this country, the citizens vying with each other as to which shall have the most attractive home, a commendable thing, since it makes this not only one of the prettiest, but one of the cleanest cities in the State.

Population and Business.—El Dorado Springs now has a population of 3,000 to 4,000. There are eight dry goods stores, four drug stores, two hardware, two furniture, two feed and two

second-hand stores, one bank, one flouring mill, one feed-mill, four livery stables, three meat markets, one harness shop, one bookstore, two jewelers, two photographers, one tailor shop, two milliners, two dairies, four blacksmith, wagon and repair shops, several carpenter shops, five real estate and insurance offices, and a full representation of all trades and professions. The following merchants and mercantile firms of different kinds were trading here in the spring of 1889:

Smith & Simpson, Shaw Bros., J. B. Warren, Son & Co., James T. Wood, Geo. Wagner, C. C. Davidson & Co., A. C. Davidson, Hackler & Son, E. & S. D. Alexander, H. J. Babler, J. F. Boyd & Co., Sue Baird, Bechtel & Cook, J. L. Cullar, Jno. Davis, Fristoe & Atchison, Hibler & Son, Harrison & McLain, Hainline & Pound, J. C. Hardman, J. R. Jones, J. S. McSherry, M. O. Patrick, L. B. Prouty, A. J. Petter, James W. Roby, S. A. Ringer, Robinson & Stephens, Smith, Warren & Co., M. A. Stephenson, J. Schmidt & Bro., Shaw & Allee.

The Cruce Banking Company is a fixture, and its public spirit and generosity have largely contributed to the making of El Dorado. All the citizens of the community have full confidence in this banking institution. The bank was organized four years ago, with a capital stock of \$12,000, and now has a surplus of \$12,000, besides a handsome banking house. At its organization, this was a private bank, but was incorporated in January, 1885. Its officers are: D. R. D. Dobyns, president; N. H. Cruce, cashier; W. P. Cruce, assistant cashier; and they, with I. S. Cruce and Richard Cruce, constitute the board of directors.

General Interests.—The advance in new improvements is remarkable. The general appearance of the place is that of a thrifty, prosperous and progressive town with a great future before it. Real estate commands good prices. Business is livelier than in almost any other town of its size in the State. There has been established here a good produce market, of which the farmers for many miles around take advantage. El Dorado has a set of unusually wide-awake business men, and all kinds of business is very successful. There have been but few failures. The Kansas City, Nevada & El Dorado Railroad Company has graded about seven miles of its road from El Dorado Springs to

Nevada, which it expects to complete soon. This road will probably be extended south from El Dorado to connect with some other point.

From a business point of view, a leading factor is the El Dorado Roller Mills, which were built originally in 1882, before the town was a year old. In time, the old mill became too small. The old miller retired from the field, and other hands took hold. The mill was rebuilt in 1888. The building is of stone, 33x50 feet, three stories high, and has a large daily capacity for turning out its product. The machinery is new, and of the best. The mill is operated by the El Dorado Milling Co., of which C. K. Reifsnider, an energetic man of St. Louis, is president; Mrs. C. K. Reifsnider, his wife, vice-president, and M. L. Ward, of El Dorado Springs, secretary and treasurer.

Societies.—Col. Lennard Post No. 251, G. A. R., was organized in 1885, and has about 100 members. Its officers are: B. C. McDuffee, Com.; Joseph Hess, Sr. V. C.; M. W. Parker, Jr. V. C.; P. B. Smith, surgeon; George W. Sansom, chaplain; Henry Mount, Q. M.; W. R. Scott, adjutant; H. J. Dutton, Q. M. S.; D. S. Peters, sergeant-major; J. T. Richardson, O. of D.; William Mitchell, O. of G.

Clintonville Lodge No. 482, A. F. & A. M., was organized originally at Clintonville about 1872. It was re-organized at El Dorado, May 13, 1886. The following are its officers: G. J. Sherman, W. M.; A. J. Adcock, Sr. W.; S. S. Plunkett, secretary; J. Ingram, J. D.; D. Rogers, J. W.; J. B. Warren, Treas.

El Dorado Lodge No. 433, I. O. O. F., was organized January, 1883, and is thus officered: R. H. Warren, N. G.; J. H. Jackson, V. G.; E. Poland, secretary; E. S. Robinson, treasurer; K. B. Phipps, W.; R. C. Phillips, Con.; William Thompson, I. G.; Granville Thompson, O. G.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen has a flourishing lodge in El Dorado, of which the official list is as follows: J. M. Ramsey, M. W.; J. B. Smith; F. Fowble, O.; M. A. Patrick, I. W.; W. Gentry, O. W.; H. J. Babler, R.; W. A. Ewen, F.; C. A. Edgar, Rec.

WEST EL DORADO.

A point of great interest is the Nine Wonders, a cluster of springs about a mile southwest of El Dorado Springs. A few years ago these springs were in quite a secluded spot, which to-day is known as West El Dorado. A syndicate of capitalists took it upon themselves to build a city that would rival El Dorado Springs. They bought up about seven hundred acres of land surrounding what was then known as the Nine Wonders, and laid out a town site, which has not yet been incorporated. They have spared no money or pains to make it an attractive place, building an elegant amphitheater at an expense of \$6,000, and fenced and laid out a beautiful park, with gravel walks and flower beds. They have also built a large two-story double-front brick and galvanized iron storehouse with plate-glass front, and three or four frame houses. This place is a beautiful suburb to El Dorado, and, with the coming of the railroad, which is to have its terminus here, bids fair to soon grow to considerable prominence.

CLINTONVILLE.

Clintonville is in the northern part of Box Township, in the northwestern part of the county, eighteen miles northwest from Stockton. It was laid out in 1857. Among its promoters were Green B. Adcock and Waldo P. Johnson. It has a population of about seventy-five. The local merchant and postmaster is G. W. Adcock, while another merchant well known is J. B. Warren.

CAPLINGER'S MILLS (SACVILLE).

This village, located on the Sac River, in the northwest part of Washington Township, seven miles north of Stockton, was laid out in 1870, by Shadrach Chandler. It is the seat of one of the early mills of this section, and has always been one of the best-known places in the county. It contains a flouring mill, owned by the Sacville Flouring Mill Company, a wagon shop, and two stores, the proprietors of which are Elliston & Oakes and Kennedy & Jackson.

LEBECK.

Lebeck, in the northeast part of Cedar Township, sixteen miles northwest of Stockton, was laid out in 1870 by August

Schmidt, and was formerly known as Clair Springs. Its population is about 100, and it contains a grist-mill, a harness shop and the stores of F. M. Hurt, H. J. Mandeville and B. R. Smith.

VIRGIL CITY.

This village is located on the western line of Cedar County, in the southwest corner of Box Township, and extends partially into Vernon County. It is seventeen miles from Stockton, northwest. It was laid out in 1869 by James Henderson and Bartlett R. Conyers. Its population is about 300. It contains a hotel, a wagon-maker's shop and a general store, kept by John Wielms. This village was incorporated in 1870, with A. Carroll, A. N. Wallace, J. H. Callender, J. R. Outman and Andrew Arnett as trustees.

FINCASTLE (ARNICA).

Fincastle is a small place in the northwest part of Jefferson Township, seven miles northeast of Stockton, which was laid out in 1882 by Thomas T. Loy and M. Jacobs. Considerable lumbering has been done here. There are three stores, kept by J. R. Daugherty, W. T. Kennedy and Moser & Detheridge.

PAYNTERVILLE (BEAR CREEK).

This is a village of about 75 population, in the northeast part of Madison Township, on Bear Creek, which has given its name to the postoffice, the oldest in Cedar County. Its other and more popular name was given it in honor of the Paynter family, long prominent there. It is distant about eight miles from Stockton, and contains a hotel kept by Judge C. W. Paynter, a blacksmith shop, a wagon-maker's shop, and the stores of Paynter & Jackson, A. Rickman and George E. McDowell & Co.

BALM (CEDAR SPRINGS).

Balm, in the northwest part of Cedar Township, is a flourishing village, growing in wealth and population. Its merchants are G. E. Dunham, Mollie Fraley, S. L. Hardy, J. W. Lesley, M. V. Messick and Steward Sample, and it has a convenient number of small manufactures and mechanics' shops. It was laid out in 1884, by Thomas Eslinger.

SUNDRY VILLAGES.

White Hair is a small hamlet in the northwest part of Linn Township. It is one of Cedar County's oldest settlements. *Centerville*, in the southwest part of Box Township, was laid out by Joshua Howell, in 1857. *Meadow* is a hamlet in the western part of Washington Township. C. E. Buster is the local merchant. *Cane Hill*, in the south part of Madison Township, nine miles southeast of Stockton, has a population of about 100. It contains a flour-mill, blacksmith and wagon-maker's shops, and three stores kept by William Cavenee, W. A. Dale and P. A. Stockton. *Filley* is a post-town in the southern part of Box Township, ten miles northwest of Stockton. It has three stores, of which R. V. Duncan, J. S. Leonard and George W. Oakes are proprietors. *Pleasant View*, a postoffice on Cedar Creek, in Cedar Township, ten miles northwest of Stockton, has a population of about 50. The postoffice is in the store of Joseph and E. W. Hess.

MILITARY HISTORY.

On account of its location in the border-land between the North and the South, Cedar County, in common with other parts of Southwest Missouri, was the scene of considerable local political disagreement, as well as of some exciting episodes of the war. The spirit of violence which marked the time and the country was rife here, and lawless deeds of irregularly organized bands of both Northern and Southern sympathizers were by no means infrequent, and men were killed at and near the seat of justice and in other parts of the county, whose slayers were never brought to trial, and men were hanged to convenient trees without the preliminary services of judge and jury. The number who enlisted regularly as soldiers in the two armies was nearly equal, and it cannot be said that either Unionists or Confederates from Cedar County were braver or more devoted to the cause they espoused than their neighbor-foemen; and, though they *were* foemen, they did not then or later forget that they were neighbors, and that in the woods and on the prairies of the

same county stood the dwellings that sheltered the loved ones they had left behind.

The Livingston and Shelby Raids.—For a considerable period during the war, Stockton, the only town of importance in the county, was guarded. The court house was barricaded and supplied with arms, and regarded as the place of safety in case of attack. It was in the possession of Union troops much of the time, and the town was picketed and in other ways guarded against a descent by the enemy. Small bodies of armed riders were often seen, and house-burnings and other lawless deeds were of frequent occurrence. The two most noteworthy events of the war, locally, were the raids mentioned above. The first occurred July 11, 1863, when nearly every man in town (most of whom were soldiers, or at least armed), who was not on guard at some point of approach, was in the court house, listening to a joint debate between Orville P. Welch and William C. Montgomery, rival candidates for the assembly. One of these aspirants for political preferment was speaking when word came that the raiders were descending upon the town. It was very foggy, and their approach had not been noticed by the pickets until it was too late either to give warning or offer resistance, and almost as soon as the first alarming cry was heard in the court house the enemy was seen dashing into the center of the town by different streets. A brief engagement ensued, the raiders firing on the soldiers and others to be seen about the court house, and the soldiers returning the fire through the court house windows and other loopholes, in which Col. Livingston, who commanded the attacking party, was killed and Capt. Vaughn, the next in command, mortally wounded, the latter dying in a few minutes. A Unionist named Holman was killed in the affray, and another, George Kingston, was taken prisoner by the raiders as they rode out of town, and shot soon afterward. The attacking party numbered some 300 or 400 men. In the fall of the same year, Shelby's force, of some 3,000 or more, descended upon the town, and, without bloodshed, burned the court house. Stockton was much damaged, and the Crow and Caplinger mills, with most of the farm houses in the western part of the county, were destroyed.

Removal of the County Records.—At the outbreak of the war most of the Cedar County officials were Southern sympathizers, and the records were taken South, it is said, by some of them, and hidden in Arkansas. Near the close of the war some Union soldiers discovered the books in a cave in Arkansas, and brought them to Springfield, whence later they were returned to their legal custodians.

Federal Soldiers.—Two companies were recruited in Cedar County entire for the Union service, and a large number of men from the county attached themselves to other than Cedar County organizations. The two companies mentioned served seven months in the Seventh Provisional Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. November 3, 1863, they were mustered into the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, as Companies A and M. Of the former, P. H. Rohrer was captain; A. C. Montgomery, first lieutenant; and Samuel Hornbeck, second lieutenant. Of the latter, Dennis H. Connaway was captain; W. A. McMinn, first lieutenant; and Jesse Spencer, second lieutenant. The Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry saw service in the campaigns against Marmaduke, Shelby and Price, and in scouting in the Southwest. It was mustered out of service at Springfield, June 30, 1865. Cedar County's most distinguished Union soldier was Col. Joseph J. Gravely, of the Eighth Missouri State Militia, and there were others who distinguished themselves in regiments organized in other localities. Battery H, Twentieth Missouri Light Artillery, was commanded by Capt. William C. Montgomery. Attached to this organization were Lieuts. T. M. Montgomery, T. J. Travis, and other Cedar Countians.

Confederate Soldiers.—The "Stockton Grays" were organized, with about ninety men, with B. F. Walker as captain, and Russell Lilburn as first lieutenant, in 1861. Capt. J. W. Prowell and Capt. J. A. Musgrove also organized companies in the county, of eighty and seventy-five men, respectively. These companies were recruited under Gov. Jackson's call, and attached to the Missouri State Guard; but later most of the members of these companies connected themselves with the Confederate States army, and served until the close of the war. At Cowskin, where the first general organization was effected, Capt. Walker

was made lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, under Col. James Cawthon. Subsequently, at Oak Hill, Col. Cawthon was killed, and Lieut.-Col. Walker was promoted to the colonelcy. Lieut. Lilburn succeeded to the command of Capt. Walker's company. Besides the engagement at Oak Hill, where forty of Walker's company were killed, the regiment was in the fighting at Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Lexington and other places. Many men from Cedar County were in a company recruited by Capt. (afterward Maj.) Reynolds, then of St. Clair County, now of Jerico.

EDUCATIONAL.

First and Early Schools.—Andrew Steel Stewart taught the first school in Cedar County, in 1841, in what is now the Powell District, in a log house which had been erected that year, and which has been described thus: Eighteen feet square, benches of split boards, no windows, rock fireplace at one end, an entrance, but no door; floor covering one-half of floor space only; no chimney. It was what was termed a subscription school, and lasted three months. There were eighteen scholars, and the price each was one dollar. Only one of the pupils, Thomas B. Graham, is now living. Probably the next school was taught by C. Lindsey, another well-remembered pioneer pedagogue. All of the early schools were similar in character to the one described above. Under the school laws of the State the public school system has developed to its present excellent status.

Sale of School Lands.—The first official act of Cedar County Court relative to school interests, is thus recorded: "It is ordered by the court that the sheriff of the county of Cedar proceed to sell Section 16, in Township 36, Range 27, on the second day of the fall term of the Cedar County Court, which will be holden at the court house on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, said sale to be conducted in all respects according to law, said sheriff giving at least sixty days' notice thereof; it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, by a petition this day filed herein by a majority of the citizens of Cedar Township,

praying for the sale of said 16th Section." This was the first order for the sale of school lands. At the November term, 1847, it was "ordered that the sheriff of Cedar County proceed to sell Section 16 of school township 4, Range 28, Township 26, at the court house door, in the town of Fremont, at the next regular term of the Cedar Circuit Court, after giving sixty days' notice." Other similar orders followed, and May 16, 1848, the sheriff reported that, at a duly authorized and advertised public sale, he had sold school lands, as follows: The southwest one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth Section 16, Township 35, Range 26, to Samuel Caplinger; the southwest one-fourth of the northwest one-fourth of Section 16, Township 35, Range 26, to R. O. Maracle; the northwest one-fourth of the northwest one-fourth of Section 16, Township 35, Range 26, to John I. Hindsley; the northwest one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth of Section 16, Township 35, Range 26, to James Cawthon; and the southwest one-fourth of the northeast one-fourth of Section 16, Township 35, Range 26, and the southwest one-fourth of the northwest one-fourth of Section 16, Township 36, Range 28, to James Mayfield. This is the first recorded sale of school lands.

Township Organization for School Purposes.—Following is a copy of the record of the first order to organize a township in Cedar County for school purposes:

At a county court begun and held for said county, on the 16th day of February, 1847, among others were the following proceedings, to wit: It is ordered that school township No. 35, in Range No. 26, in the county aforesaid, be organized for school purposes, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled an act to provide for the organization, support and government of common schools, approved February 9th, A. D. 1839, a majority of the qualified voters in said township having petitioned for said organization; and it is further ordered that the first meeting of the inhabitants thereof be held at Caplinger's mill on the first Saturday in March A. D. 1847, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. In testimony whereof, I, Joseph Allen, clerk of said court, have hereunto set my hand and private seal, there being no official seal provided, this 16th day of February, 1847. (Signed) JOSEPH ALLEN, *Clerk*.

James Simrell was appointed commissioner of School Township No. 35, Range 26, and Jeremiah Rea and Washington Crabtree, inspectors. At the August term, 1847, it was "ordered that School Township No. 2 (Township 34, Range 27) be organized for school purposes, the first meeting of the inhabitants thereof to be held at the house of John Satterfield on the first Saturday

in October. James M. Allen was appointed commissioner, and he and John Carter inspectors. At the same time, School Township No. 3 (Township 33, Range 27) and School Township No. 4 (Township 3, Range 25) were ordered organized on the same day, the meeting, in the first, to be at the house of Jeremiah Lacy, and in the second at the house of Alanson Packard. David Hunter was appointed commissioner, and Gideon Hamier and George W. Wiley inspectors of No. 3; and M. Box, commissioner; and John Fergus and Alanson Packard, inspectors of No. 4. At the February and May terms, 1848, the following townships were ordered organized: No. 35, Range 27, first meeting second Monday in April, at the house of John B. Gordon; No. 33, Range 25, first meeting June 10, at the house of Richard Tatum. Robert A. Ray was appointed inspector of No. 35; Isaac Routh and Morris Mitchell of No. 33; Thomas Smith, commissioner of No. 33. May 19, 1848, it was ordered "that School Township No. 34 be organized for school purposes," with Nicholas McMinn as commissioner, and James M. Frazier and James M. Blake as inspectors. August 21, Township 34, Range 25, was ordered organized, the first meeting to be at the house of Robert Simmons on the fourth Saturday in September. The officers appointed were; John B. Ingram, commissioner, and William H. Curle and L. B. Tulley, inspectors. November 20, Township 35, Range 25, was ordered organized. Jacob Dixon was appointed commissioner, and Harry Eccleston and William F. Rogers, inspectors; the first meeting to be held at the house of Jacob Dixon on the last Saturday in December. Township 34, Range 26, was also ordered organized, the first meeting to be held at the court house on the same day, and Washington Crabtree was appointed commissioner, and Richard G. Roberts and William Guinn, inspectors.

The Schools of To-day.—Such, in brief, is the interesting history of the early efforts to establish public schools in the county. Fostered by the State school laws, and aided by the efforts of officials and citizens, the school interest has been advanced until there are now eighty school districts in the county. As a rule the houses are large and conveniently located, so that no child is deprived of school privileges. The school population is

6,000, the average length of terms seven months, and schools are ably and efficiently conducted. The citizens have a commendable pride in school matters, fully realizing the importance of educating the young. The rate of taxation, State and county, is \$2 per capita of school age, which is ample for all purposes. Teachers' institutes have been introduced successfully. The total enrollment of scholars in the county is as follows: White, 5,328; colored, 65; total, 5,393. The number of teachers employed is 112, of whom 28 are males.

CHURCH MATTERS.

Early Preachers. —The Baptists seem to have been first in the county. The first preacher was Rev. James J. Johnson, from Kentucky, who organized the Cedar church, in Washington Township. He began his labors about 1837. Other Baptist preachers were Revs. Obadiah Smith, J. Lunsford, Daniel Murphy and Daniel Satterfield. The early meetings were held in private dwellings and school-houses, and at this time there are few church buildings in the county remote from the larger towns.

Churches at Stockton. —At Stockton are organizations of the Cumberland Presbyterians, Baptists, Christians and Methodists (North and South). Some of them were formed prior to the war, and most of them have always been weak, both numerically and financially. The Christian Church is now the strongest in both respects. A small frame church was built about 1871, by this sect, but, on account of monetary difficulties, was sold under a deed of trust. The purchaser deeded it to a board of trustees representing a goodly number of citizens of varying and of no church affiliations, who bought it of him by a subscription, in 1879. The deed bears date May 4, that year, and conveys the property to Carter Pritchard, William Hulstone, George R. Corbin and J. M. Jackson and their successors, as trustees. Efforts now being made will doubtless result in the erection, at an early day, of a house of worship of the Christian Church in the southern part of the town. A member of the Presbyterian Church (Old School) died some years ago, who left a farm on the

Sac River to be disposed of to build in Stockton a house of worship which should form the nucleus of an organization of that denomination, and it is believed, not many years will elapse before steps will be taken to utilize this benefaction.

Churches at Jerico Springs.—The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Jerico, was organized by Rev. Mr. Trone, in 1884, and, since Mr. Trone went to another appointment, has had the following pastors: Revs. R. G. Flummer, R. W. Reynolds, G. W. Mitchell and J. T. Loyal. The Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1884 by Elder Horn. Its pastors, since Mr. Horn, have been Revs. C. Ingram, Meacham, S. P. Collins, J. H. Moore and Charles Logan. The Christian Church was organized by Elder Turner in 1885. Next in turn, as pastors, came Elders Elliott and Randall. The present pastor is Elder J. B. Carrico. A small frame church house was built by public subscription in 1885, and deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but, under a satisfactory arrangement, is used by the different denominations.

Churches at El Dorado Springs.—The first church organized at El Dorado was the Free Will Baptist, in 1882. Its house of worship was built in the same year. Its pastor is Rev. D. W. Pasham. The Christian Church was organized in 1883, and its house of worship was built in 1886. Rev. H. W. Robertson is pastor. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in 1884, and its church house built in 1886. The pastor is Rev. A. L. Walker. The Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1884, erected a building in 1886. Rev. R. G. Flummer is pastor. The Missionary Baptist Church was organized in 1884, and its house of worship was built in 1888. The present pastor is Rev. T. G. Hendricks. The Presbyterian Church, of which there is no resident pastor at this time, was organized in 1886, and its house was built in 1888. All of these several church houses are substantial, and some of them are elegant and attractive. All are frame.

Churches Elsewhere in the County.—The Lindley Prairie Methodist Episcopal Church Society, in Jefferson Township, is an old congregation. Its house of worship was built in 1888. The Mount Gilead Baptist Church, in the same township, was

organized some years ago, and has a comfortable church house. The Green Springs Christian Church is a flourishing organization, having a substantial church building which was erected about four years ago. The Wrenn, Edge, Pankey, Church and other families of that part of Linn Township are prominent members. The Antioch Baptist Church, of Cedar Township, has a building which was put up in 1882. The Cedar Baptist Church is an old organization, and also has its house of worship, built some years since. The Red Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Jefferson Township, was organized in 1881, and its services are held in the Red Hill school-house. There are other congregations in different parts of the county which worship in school-houses, and in some places measures are being taken toward the building of suitable church houses.



HISTORY OF DADE COUNTY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION, TOPOGRAPHY, ETC.

The County of Dade lies on the western slope of the Ozark Mountain Range, in the southwestern part of Missouri, is the third county north from the Arkansas line and the second east from the Kansas line, and is in latitude 38° north, and longitude 94° west. It occupies portions of Townships 30, 31, 32 and 33 north, and Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 west of the fifth principal meridian, and is bounded on the north by Cedar, on the east by Polk and Greene Counties, on the south by Lawrence, and on the west by Jasper and Barton Counties. Its area consists of 500 square miles, or 320,000 acres; being 25 miles in length, east and west, and 20 miles in width, north and south.

Physical and Natural Features.—The dividing ridge or summit of the Ozark Range, between the waters which flow northwardly to the Osage River, and thence to the Missouri, and the waters which flow southwardly to the Neosho River, and thence to the Arkansas, runs diagonally across the southwestern part of the county. The average elevation of the county above sea-level is about one thousand three hundred feet, and the surface is about equally divided between timber and prairie lands. That part lying in the timber and near the watercourses is rolling, and in many places very rough and hilly, while the western portion of the county more especially breaks down from the elevated Ozark ridges into the beautiful valleys and broad prairies of the Neosho and Osage basins.

Streams.—Several cold, swift streams course through the county from south to north, which, with their numerous tribu-

taries, furnish an unfailing supply of the best water for use, and water-power inexhaustible. Turnback heads in Lawrence County on the south, and flows into the center of the county, where it is joined by Sac River from the east, and together flow into the Osage. Limestone Creek rises in the southwestern portion of the county, and empties into Turnback near Greenfield, and furnishes power for mills. Other and smaller streams, Son's Creek, Horse Creek, Cedar Creek and Sinking Creek, traverse considerable portions of the county, and are fed by never-failing springs of pure cold water. Along Sac River, Turnback and Son's Creek, the surface of the country is bold and precipitous, with fertile valleys composed of the richest loam lying between the picturesque hills and bluffs. These hills are covered more or less densely with all kinds of oak, hickory and other valuable timber, and furnish good grazing. Maze Creek, a branch of Sac River, enters the county from the east, and flows in a northwesterly direction, across its northeastern portion. Muddy Creek, being the only one in the county south of the dividing ridge, enters the county from the south, and flows in a northwesterly direction across the southwestern portion thereof, into Barton County, where it changes its course toward the south and empties into the Neosho River. The larger streams of the county, at all times, afford abundant supplies of stock water, and abound in a variety of choice fish. Many portions of the county are well supplied with springs of pure, clear water, and excellent well water may be obtained in almost any part of the county, at a depth of from twelve to twenty feet, thus assuring an abundant supply of water for all purposes.

Prairies.—In the northwestern portion of the county is Crisp's Prairie, some 12 by 3 miles in extent, named after its first settlers, the Crisps. It is a beautiful rolling section of country interspersed with groves, and is in a high state of cultivation. Rock Prairie, in the southeast corner of the county, is another fertile and beautiful region covered with fine farms, and all the evidence of fertility and wealth.

Pennsylvania Prairie, named after Judge William Penn, an early settler, is situated in the southern portion of the county, between Turnback and Limestone Creeks, and above their junction. It

is one of the richest and oldest sections of the county, and is especially noted for its fruit growing. After leaving the hills along Turnback Creek and Sac River, going westward, one enters that vast prairie country, stretching from north to south across the entire width of the county, and extending westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

The streams that water this grand region flow but a few feet below the general level of the rolling prairie, and are narrowly fringed with trees, and from the eminences one can trace the line of waving trees until the eye loses the outline in the dim distance.

Soil.—The prevailing country rock is a sandstone and limestone formation, with large areas of flint and chert cropping out in the more broken parts, and along the streams. The overlying soil on the uplands in the eastern part of the county consists of a red clay and subsoil covered with a red, or what is termed a "mulatto," loam. For wheat, corn and tobacco raising, it is unsurpassed. The valleys along the streams are alluvial deposits of rich, black loam, from two to six feet in depth, overlying sub-deposits of gravel and limestone, and yield corn averaging from sixty to eighty bushels per acre, according to the season and thoroughness of cultivation. The prairie, or the western part of the county, is composed of a clay subsoil, overlaid with a rich, dark soil, varying from one to four feet in depth, resembling the prairie soil of Illinois and Iowa, and grows all kinds of cereals in extra abundance.

Timber.—The entire eastern portion of Dade County, with the exception of the prairies and cleared lands, is covered, and in many places densely, with a light growth of timber. The timber on the uplands consists of the oak in its several varieties, hickory, and a few other hard-wood varieties, while in the valleys and along the streams it consists of black and white walnut, ash, soft maple, sycamore, elm, and a few other kinds, including also oak and hickory. All the timber of the county, though some of it attains a great thickness, has a short and stubby growth. In length it will not compare with that of the Eastern States. Along the bluffs of Son's Creek several groves of cedar exist, but the trees are not of sufficient size to be of use except

for transplanting for ornamental purposes. Much of the timber consists of what is known as "second growth," all of which has grown since the settlement of the county began, and since the Indians ceased their annual burnings over the surface of the country. In some places this "second-growth" timber is very fine—is not scrubby, but smooth, and grows rapidly, and is already valuable for fencing purposes. There is yet an abundant supply of wood for fuel, easily maintained at moderate cost. Young timber grows rapidly when planted on the prairie, and there are some fine groves in the western part of the county.

Climate.—The climate of Dade County is a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold. The winters are mild and short. Snow rarely falls before Christmas, and never exceeds but a few inches in depth, and seldom lies on the ground longer than three or four days at a time. Mercury seldom falls to zero, and is not much of the time below the freezing point. This is a "sunny climate," even in winter, and, except when it is raining or storming, the outdoor laborer never has to lose a day's work on account of the weather; and the contour of the country being, as it is, somewhat rolling, and well supplied with forests, it is never visited with severe storms or cyclones. There are no swamps or stagnant pools of water in the county; consequently it is clear from all malaria, except what is caused in all new countries by the upturning of the virgin soil. Though the summers are long, the heat is never excessive, being tempered, as it is, with the high elevation and the breezes from the west. It is doubtful whether a more healthy country than the Ozark Range can be found anywhere on the continent. Fevers of the typhoid type are rare, and lung and bronchial diseases are comparatively unknown. The water is pure and healthy, and entirely free from alkali or other deleterious substances.

Wild Animals and Wild Fowl.—When the first settlers landed here they found the forests inhabited by buffaloes, bears, panthers, wolves, wild-cats, catamounts, elk, deer, and all the smaller animals common to this latitude. Wild fowl, such as geese, turkeys, ducks and smaller birds, were also natural claimants of the territory. The buffaloes soon fled to the westward and became extinct; the bears refused to flee, but have become

extinct. The wolves, and the animals of the cat kind, were very numerous. A war of extinction was begun on them by the early settlers, and it has been continued, so that not many of these animals now remain. The deer were so plentiful that they were found in herds or droves. They have been hunted and slain for food, but a few still remain — enough to amuse the hunters. The elk are extinct. The smaller animals, such as foxes, raccoons, rabbits and the like, abound in considerable numbers. Wild turkeys were once so abundant that the early settlers killed all they could consume. Wild geese are very scarce now, but the turkeys and ducks, even yet, abound to some extent. The small birds — the songsters — in great numbers, still make the groves ring with their music.

GENERAL RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

Mineral Resources.— The mineral deposits of the county consist of coal, iron, lead, zinc and fire-clay. Coal has been discovered in several places in the northwestern part, and the McCluey Mines, owned by Robert McCluey; the McGarvey Mines, owned by Samuel McGarvey; the Star Banks, owned by W. L. Burnett, Jr.; the Seaton Banks, owned by J. R. Seaton, and many others, have been opened and operated by their respective owners. The eastern limits of the coal beds, so far as prospected, extend to Cedar Creek, and as far south as its head. There are three distinct strata, the first, or surface stratum, ranging from one and a half to three feet in thickness. Lower strata run from two to five feet in thickness. The upper or surface stratum crops out in many places along the valleys and streams. As far as prospected all the strata are soft bituminous coal. It usually sells at about \$1.75 per ton at the banks. Estimated products for the winter months of 1886–87 were Robert McCluey Mines, 60,000 bushels; twelve other mines, 135,000 bushels. Number of men employed, 75 to 90; distance from railroad, eight miles.

The iron deposits exist mostly in the northeastern portion of the county — in Morgan Township. Solid masses of iron ore have been discovered on the surface in many localities. At an

early date in the settlement of the county, a small forge was erected on Sac River, where the ore from this region was smelted and manufactured into iron. For the want of transportation the work was abandoned, and no further developments of the iron resources in that region have been made.

Zinc was discovered in Dade County in 1874, at Corry, ten miles northeast of Greenfield; at Pemberton, two miles further south on Sac River, and at the McGee diggings, a short distance farther up the river, and nearly due east of Greenfield. These deposits consist of carbonates, silicate and blende, in almost unlimited and apparently inexhaustible bodies, from which, since 1874, thousands of tons of raw ores have been shipped annually to zinc furnaces at La Salle, Illinois; Cherokee, Kansas; Joplin, Missouri, and other points. Lead mining, however, is the overtopping mining industry of Dade County. In the spring of 1875, some miners, while mining for zinc, about ten miles northeast of Greenfield, and east of Sac River about two miles, and near where the mining town of Corry is now situated, struck a boulder of lead weighing 50,000 pounds, only a few feet below the surface. The excitement grew intense. Hundreds of miners, prospectors and capitalists flocked to the spot. Other rich discoveries of lead rapidly followed. The Dade County Mining and Smelting Company was organized by citizens of Dade County. Furnaces were erected, and the town of Corry laid out. At the close of the year 1875, over half a million pounds of lead had been mined and smelted.

This company still continues the business, and the amount of lead mined and smelted in the county since the ore was first discovered and the mines opened amounts to several millions of pounds, while the amount of zinc that has been mined and shipped from the county reaches many thousands of tons. Large deposits of fire-clay of superior quality exist in the southeastern portion of the county — near Rock Prairie, about twelve miles southeast of Greenfield — on the line of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad. A pottery has been established at this place, and a large quantity of earthenware and tiling has been manufactured.

Manufacturing.— Dade County contains all the elements

which go to make up a good manufacturing center: coal, iron, zinc, lead, fire-clay, and the best building stone in the West. The stone for the United States building at Fort Smith was taken from the stone quarries in Dade County, which are said to be superior in quality to any building stone in this part of the country. Lime is also manufactured in this county. Some of the foregoing has been compiled or quoted from a carefully prepared article by a well-posted citizen of Dade County, the same being verified by existing facts.

Dade County is abundantly supplied with water-power, and several flouring mills and saw-mills have been erected on her principal watercourses. On Sac River are two flouring mills with the full roller process for the manufacture of flour; and there are several grist-mills on Turnback and Limestone Creeks. There are also a number of water-power saw-mills in the county.

Agriculture, Stock Raising and Horticulture.—Dade County is well adapted to general agricultural pursuits, and, on account of its mild climate and excellent supply of water, it is especially well suited to the raising of stock. The mild climate also renders the growing of fruits a profitable undertaking. Wheat growing has risen from an experimental branch of farming to one of the leading crops. The early settlers of the county, coming mostly from Kentucky and Tennessee, introduced the wooden mold-board and bull tongue, with which the farming was principally done prior to the Civil War. After the close of that struggle, with the coming of settlers from more northern portions of the United States came the modern implements of the country, as well as better methods of farming, and the result has been a very great improvement in farming, but yet the room for improvement has by no means been fully occupied.

Owing to the mild temperature, high altitude, and slight trouble from insects, fruit has always done well in Dade County. Before the county was connected by rail with Kansas, thousands of wagons came annually from that State to this part of Missouri for apples. Kansas is still supplied with fruit from this part of Missouri, but mostly now by rail instead of by wagons. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, especially wild plums, and all the smaller fruits common to this latitude, grow here in great abundance

and mature to great perfection. Grapes, both cultivated and wild, produce abundantly. Great quantities of wine are made from the native grapes. Fruit raising for the market is still in its infancy, but farmers are planting extensive orchards and preparing for the future. The Ben Davis apple is the variety mostly cultivated for the market. A large orchard of trees loaded with this beautiful variety of apple is one of the most attractive natural scenes ever beheld.

Statistics.—To show the agricultural and stock-raising resources of the county, the following statistics are taken from the U. S. census reports for 1880: Number of farms, 1756; improved lands, 98,290 acres; value of farms and improvements, \$1,915,817; value of farm implements, \$103,229; value of live stock, \$702,328; estimated value of all farm productions for 1879, \$554,972. The same report gives the amount of vegetable productions for the year 1879, as follows: buckwheat, 465 bushels; Indian corn, 1,373,896 bushels; oats, 178,978 bushels; wheat, 110,157 bushels; rye, 1,905 bushels; hay, 2,602 tons; Irish potatoes, 16,860 bushels; sweet potatoes, 4,980 bushels; tobacco, 5,422 pounds. The reader should bear in mind that all these productions did not come from the whole area of the county, but only from the acres under cultivation of the 98,280 acres of improved lands, the latter being only about three-tenths of the whole area of the county.

The amount of live stock in the county, as shown by the same report, was as follows: Horses, 5,332; mules and asses, 1,368; neat cattle, 21,159; sheep, 12,019; swine, 31,432; pounds of wool, 46,354. To show the increase, or decrease, in the number of head of live stock from 1880 to 1888, the following statement of the number of animals in the county, as returned by the assessor for the purposes of taxation for the latter year, is given: Horses, 7,928; mules and asses, 2,280; neat cattle, 26,244; sheep, 5,923; swine, 26,426. A comparison of these figures shows a large increase in the number of horses, mules and asses and neat cattle, and a large decrease in the number of sheep and hogs. The decrease in the number of sheep for the eight years was 6,096, being more than half the number in the county in 1880. This rate of decrease, if continued, will soon drive the industry of raising sheep from the county. The cause

for it must must be the decrease in the price of wool, and what caused the decrease in the price of wool cannot be discussed here. The decrease in the number of hogs, as shown for the same time, amounts to 5,006, but this can be accounted for by the fact that the census report shows the number of hogs raised during the preceding year, including those sold and slaughtered, while the assessor's report shows only the number on hand at a certain time — when taxes accrue. This, to a very limited extent, is also true with reference to the sheep, but only so as sheep are raised almost entirely for the wool product, only a few being sold or slaughtered. In all probability, the number of hogs now raised in the county is much greater than in 1880. Stock raising, with the exception of sheep, is very profitable in Dade county, and the farmers have introduced the best and finest breeds of all kinds of animals.

Population.— The population of Dade County was, in 1850, 4,246; in 1860, 7,072; in 1870, 8,683; in 1880, 12,557. The colored population, included in the foregoing, was, in 1860, 351; in 1870, 204; in 1880, 248. Nearly all the colored people enumerated in 1860 were slaves, that being before the abolition of the institution of slavery. The census of 1890 will show a marked increase in the entire population of the county, as it is increasing considerably by immigration. The population of the county in 1880, by municipal townships, was as follows: Cedar, 1,161; Center, including Greenfield, 1,968; Grant, 628; Marion, 594; Morgan, 1,679; North, 1,200; Polk, 1,117; Rock Prairie, 1,097; Sac, 1,200; Smith 741; South, 1,143.

Taxable Wealth and Taxation.— As a matter of course, the taxable wealth of the county at its organization was but meager, consisting only of the limited amount of property owned by the few pioneer settlers. The following table shows the amount of taxable wealth accumulated from the settlement of the territory composing the county, up to the year 1880, and increase thereon from that time up to 1888:

	1880.	1888.	Increase.
Real estate.....	\$ 904,563	\$1,537,046	\$ 632,483
Personal property	776,757	1,210,710	433,953
Merchants' property	64,432	104,407	39,975
Railroad property		338,055	338,055
Telegraph property		3,838	3,838
Total.....	\$1,745,752	\$3,194,056	\$1,448,304

This shows a wonderful development of the resources of Dade during the last eight years. But few counties can be found to equal it. According to this showing of the rapid increase of property and its value, no property-owner of Dade County need be discouraged. The tax books are not in such shape as to enable the writer to give an accurate account of the taxes charged in 1880, but the taxes have not increased in proportion with the taxable property. The total amount of taxes charged on the books for 1888, are, for the several purposes, as follows: State, \$11,218.39; county, \$11,224.37; railroad, \$16,838.57; total, \$39,281.33. To this amount must be added the school taxes charged, amounting to \$13,245.78, making the grand total of taxes charged \$52,527.11. This makes the rate about one dollar and sixty-four cents on each one hundred dollars of the assessed valuation, or about half that amount on the real valuation, as it is well known that property is never assessed for taxation for more than half of its actual value.

SETTLEMENT.

Indian Occupancy.—The original occupants of the territory composing Dade County were the Osage Indians, who claimed dominion over all the lands lying between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, embracing the greater portion of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. The Quawpaw Indians also claimed dominion and were original occupants of a portion of this country. Other tribes such as the Delawares, Choctaws and Cherokees, after their removal from the east, roamed over this portion of the country. The Indian titles to the lands here were extinguished by treaties made at different times before the settlement of the county began. The early pioneers found the Indians generally peaceable and friendly, and for a number of years after the settlements began, they returned annually on hunting excursions, but proved to be of considerable annoyance on account of the fear maintained by the women and children.

Old Fortification.—About seven miles northwest of Greenfield, and near Son's Creek, are the remains of an old fortification, consisting of a circular embankment of earth in front of a ditch,

inclosing about seven acres. The embankment is worn down, and the ditch nearly filled up, and upon both are large growing trees, giving evidence that the fort was built a century or more ago. From the east side of the inclosure, a ditch is yet traceable for about 150 yards, in the direction of a spring some 250 yards distant. It is supposed that this ditch extended all the way to the spring, and was used as a safe passage thereto. Near the spring, ashes and coals, at and below the surface of the ground, are found, indicative of a furnace, where, apparently, much fuel was once consumed. It is not known by what people these works were constructed, but it is conjectured that they were made by Spanish explorers and hunters of mineral wealth, the fort to protect them from Indian attacks, and the furnace to smelt the ores.

Early White Settlers.—The first settlements in the territory now embraced in Dade County were made in the latter part of 1833, and the early part of 1834. Among the pioneer settlers were William M., and Redden, and John Crisp, who located on and near Crisp Prairie, after whom it was named. Silas and Enoch Hobbs and J. M. Leemaster, settled on Sac River; William Downing, on Turnback Creek, just above its mouth. James Jennings, Jacob Yokum and William and John Anderson settled on the same creek. Peter Hoyle, from Tennessee, settled about two and a half miles east of Greenfield. Matthias H. Allison settled on the site of the present town of Greenfield, and his father, Joseph Allison and Maj. James Allison, the latter having been a soldier in the War of 1812, settled near by. George Davidson settled one mile north of the present site of Greenfield. R. D. and William McMillen settled on Limestone Creek, south of the site of Greenfield. William Hampton (Uncle Billy), a good financier and farmer and great hunter, settled two miles west of Greenfield, and John Lack, from Virginia, settled one mile further west. John M. Rankin, from Tennessee, settled two and a half miles north of the site of Greenfield, and was the first commissioner of the county seat. William Penn settled on Pennsylvania Prairie, in whose honor it was named.

All of these settlers, and perhaps others, were here in 1839, when Alexander M. Long (the father of the present county sur-

veyor, Arch. M. Long) came from Wilson County, Tenn., with his family, and settled on Turnback Creek on the claim first settled by Jacob Yokum. Other early settlers were Nelson McDowell, who settled on Crisp Prairie, and was afterward the first presiding justice of the county court, and subsequently clerk of the county for many years; also Samuel Lefors, who settled near Crisp Prairie, and James Hembree, who located on the site of the present village of Melville; also Judge John C. Wetzel, who settled near Greenfield, and Jesse Finley, who settled on Crisp Prairie. Jonathan Parris and Aaron Finch settled about the year 1839 or 1840, and were early representatives of the county in the Legislature. In the spring of 1840, Samuel Weir, formerly of Tennessee, came from Cooper County, Mo., and settled near the site of Greenfield. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. The same year Jefferson D. Montgomery, another Cumberland Presbyterian minister, came from Tennessee, settled near Greenfield, and in the spring of 1841 married Miss M. S. Weir, daughter of Rev. Samuel Weir. William K. Lathim came from Tennessee to Bolivar, in Polk County, and there married Miss Alvira Bush, and about 1841 or 1842 settled in Greenfield, and afterward became a county officer. These were among the first marriages in Dade County.

In early days settlers had to undergo many inconveniences, both of a public and private character. Springfield, in Greene County, then a very small place, was the nearest postoffice, and also the seat of justice for all that portion of country. For a time the laws of the State were scarcely known in Southwestern Missouri, and but rarely administered. Magistrates were few and far between, and it is related by John Crisp, who married in those days, that he had to take his bride forty miles from home to find a justice of the peace who could "tie the knot." Madison Campbell's grist-mill, on Little Sac, in what is now Polk County, was the only grist-mill in all that region. It was quite common to mount a boy on horseback, astride of a sack of corn, and send him twenty miles to this mill. As the settlements extended westward, the farmers with their ox-carts had still further to go, as they continued patronizing the same establishment until a few years later, when Campbell's grist-mill, on Big Sac, was erected

on the site now occupied by Engleman's mill in this county, and which for a number of years alone supplied a large scope of country with Indian meal and flour.*

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

In order to give a more extended list of the early settlers, there has been compiled from the records a list of the names of those who entered lands in the several congressional townships in the county at or prior to certain dates; care being taken to give only the names of those who became actual settlers, and omitting reference to those already mentioned. The townships and lists are as follows:

Township 30, Range 25.—The first entries were made in this township in 1844, by James Hembree, Moses Theobald, James Douglas, Lysander S. Dunn and Samuel Harris. Entries in 1845 were made by William Dunn, David C. Eastin and M. E. Brown. From 1845 to 1849 entries were made by J. H. Hardin, Samuel Nickle and others.

Township 30, Range 26.—The first entries in this township were made in 1840 by Thomas Box, C. J. Morris, Samuel Carr, Reuben Carter, E. F. Morris, C. Beckham, Jesse Scott, John Rice, William Mallory, William Snaden, William Williams, Sterling and John Sulling, Absalom Renfro, David, A. D. and John Hudspeth, William Snaden, Rich. T. Willis, Daniel W. Scott, Jas. M. Snaden, John Gamble, Jesse O. Scott, Jas. Ventioner, John Bowles, A. S. Yokum, and others heretofore mentioned. Other and succeeding early entries were made by Jacob Cox, Alex. Russell and Andrew Gilmore.

Township 30, Range 27.—First entries in this township were made by Joshua and Alex. Ragsdale, Isaac Preston, Jonathan Parris, Britain Finlay, William Merrick, Robert Allison, John B. Parris, Jacob Reed, Andrew Allison, David Moore and William H. King. Soon thereafter entries were made by Jesse Doughtry and others.

Township 30, Range 28.—The first entry was in 1852 by Robert Bird. Others were made in 1854 by David Crandall and Henry Bird.

* D. A. De Armond, of Greenfield, in Campbell's Gazetteer of Missouri, 1875.

Township 30, Range 29.— Only the eastern tier of sections was in Dade County. The first entries were made in 1858 by William Russell and John Thompson.

Township 31, Range 25.— First entries were made in 1844 by E. B. Miller, Thomas Stockstell and Samuel L. and L. L. Carlock. Subsequent early entries were made by James Leeper, Reuben Carter, Calvin Wheeler, John D. Ragsdale, Daniel M. McGee, Henry H. Pemberton and John M. Tarrant.

Township 31, Range 26.— Entries in this township date from 1840, made by Joseph R. Davidson, Elijah McMillen, John M. Rankin, Emerson C. Scott, C. L. Bidstrap, Isaac Stockton, James West, Charles Hoover, John and Joseph Salling, and others heretofore named. Soon thereafter entries were made by J. N. Weir, Isam A. Young, Ransom Cates, A. Cowan, John Tarbot, W. R. Rankin and John M. Dicus. Many other entries were made during the forties.

Township 31, Range 27.— First entries were made in 1840 by Thomas A. Dale, John C. Wetzel, William Fleisher, William Arbagast, Joshua Carman, John Finley, William McMillen, and others mentioned as early settlers.

Township 31, Range 28.— The first entry in this township was made in 1853 by Joseph Lawrence, and the second in 1854 by Thomas Smith.

Township 31, Range 29.— First entry in 1854 by Stephen L. Butterfield.

Township 32, Range 25.— First entries in 1839 were by Pierce Asbill, William P. and Thomas Hudson, James G. Berry, John C. Kirby, Jesse M. Finley, Stephen Grey, Tully C. Kirby, Isaiah Kirby, Joel Dobbs, James H. Gaunt, H. Rook, D. B. Baker, William and J. P. Edge.

Township 32, Range 26.— First entries were made in 1840 by James Hobbs, L. T. Dunnaway, Eber E. White, William M. Roark, S. E. Seybert, John F. Son, Thomas Fleming and William Johnson.

Township 32, Range 27.— First entries in 1840 by John Asbill, John W. Thompson, Martin L. Embree, James Cole and Washington Farmer.

Township 32, Range 28.— First entries in 1853 by William

Farmer, John Acock, Benjamin Hanley, William H. Amos and Thomas Rhodes.

Township 32, Range 29.—First entry made in 1853 by D. Dewey; next in 1854 by William and Jacob Sears, the next in 1855 by Isaac Darneel and Washington Farmer.

Township 33, Range 25.—First entries were made in 1845, by John Lindley, Edwin Pyle, Samuel D. Clark, Galehu Moore, and L. T. Dunaway.

Township 33, Range 26.—Ezekiel M. Campbell, and others already mentioned, made entries in 1840.

Township 33, Range 27.—The first entry was made in 1840, by Isaiah Lynch. Subsequent entries were made in 1850, by John Underwood and Aaron Russell.

Township 33, Range 28.—First entry made in 1842, by James W. Bass. Later early entries were by Asa D. Lacy and Robert Poindexter.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Formative Act.—Dade County was organized in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, approved January 29, 1841, and an act supplemental thereto, approved February 15, 1841. That part of the first act relating to the organization of this county, reads as follows :

An act to organize counties therein named, and to define the boundaries thereof.

SEC. 10. All that territory included within the following-described limits, viz. : Beginning at the middle of the eastern boundary line of Township 28 of Range 25; thence north on the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25, to the township line dividing Townships 34 and 35; thence west on said township line to the northwest corner of Section 1, in Township 34, of Range 29; thence south to the northwest corner of Barry County; thence east to the place of beginning; is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of the county of Dade.*

SEC. 11. Josiah McCrary of Barry County; William Caulfield, of Greene County; and Winfrey Owens, of Polk County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice of said county. * * *

SEC. 12. The circuit and county courts of said county shall be held at the dwelling house of William Penn, in said county, until the permanent seat of justice of said county is established, or the county court shall otherwise direct. * * *

SEC. 46. The commissioners to select the respective county seats aforesaid, shall meet on the second Monday in April next, at the places for holding courts for the coun-

* In honor of Maj. Dade, of Seminole massacre fame.

ties respectively in which county seats are to be located, for the purpose of entering upon the discharge of their duties. * * * *

SEC. 48. The Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission in each of said counties three persons as justices of the county court, and one person as sheriff; and the persons appointed and commissioned as aforesaid shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 49. The circuit and county courts, or judge or judges thereof in vacation, shall appoint their respective clerks, who shall hold their offices until the next general election for clerks, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

Official Appointments.— The supplemental act provided that the county courts of the several counties created by this act should meet on the first Monday of March following its passage, and that they should then, or at a subsequent term to be held in that month, appoint a county assessor, and that the collectors of the revenue of these counties should be allowed until the 1st day of February, 1842, to collect and pay in the revenues of their respective counties. It also provided that the seat of justice of the county of Dade should be located within four miles of the center of the county, and that the county courts might appoint surveyors to serve until August following, when surveyors should be elected.

In accordance with the foregoing laws, Gov. Thomas Reynolds appointed and commissioned Nelson McDowell, William Penn and David Hunter as justices of the county court, and Asa G. Smith as sheriff of the county. In further compliance with the law, these justices met on the first Monday of March, 1841, at the residence of William Penn (on Pennsylvania Prairie), and then and there organized their court, and appointed Joseph Allen as clerk, and thus completed the organization of Dade County. It was contemplated by the prime movers for the organization of the county that the county seat should be located on Pennsylvania Prairie; but the clause in the supplemental act requiring the seat of justice to be located within four miles of the center of the county defeated their project. Soon after the county was organized, the commissioners appointed by the act creating it to select the permanent seat of justice met as directed, and selected the site of the present town of Greenfield, consisting, as then selected, of fifty-one acres, and procured title for the same for the county, from the owners, Matthias H. Allison and Mary Ann Allison,

his wife, by deed dated April 14, 1841. This tract of land was donated to the county by the grantors, for and in consideration of the location of the county seat thereon, and it consists of the northwest quarter of the northwest of Section 19, Township 31 north, Range 26 west, together with a strip on the north and west sides, sufficient in width to make the whole tract contain fifty-one acres.

After the site for the county seat was selected, the sessions of the courts were held at the residence of Matthias H. Allison, at Greenfield, until June, 1842, and on the 20th day of that month the county court met for the first time in the first court house erected for the county. As soon as the site for the seat of justice was selected, the county court appointed John M. Rankin commissioner of the county seat.

County Boundary.—By reference to the description of Dade County, as given in the act creating it, it will be seen that the county extended nine miles south of its present southern boundary, and ten miles north of its present northern boundary. Thus it included all of Township 29, and the north half of Township 28, now comprised in Lawrence County on the south, and the north two-thirds of Township 33, and the whole of Township 34, now comprised in Cedar County on the north. The east and west boundaries of the county remain on the same lines described in the act creating it. The county was reduced in size to its present limits by an act entitled, "an act to define the limits of several counties within the State," approved March 28, 1845. The section describing it reads as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 25; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 24, Township 33, Range 29; thence south to the township line dividing Townships 29 and 30; thence east to the range line dividing Ranges 24 and 25; thence north to the place of beginning." This makes the county consist of Townships 30, 31, 32 and the south one-third of 33, and of Ranges 25, 26, 27, 28 and the east tier of sections in Range 29, thus making it 20 miles north and south, and 25 miles east and west.

Municipal Townships.—Immediately upon the organization of the county, it was subdivided into municipal townships, but no

record pertaining to their formation has been preserved. In May, 1854, a new township, named North, was formed to comprise all that part of Center Township lying north of a line running from the southwest corner of Section 19, Township 32, Range 27, east, on the section lines to Sac River; and Prairie school-house, near the residence of Benjamin Appleby, was the place designated for holding elections in the new township. In February, 1860, another new municipal township was formed in response to a petition signed by Wiley Irby and others to the number of 81. It was named South, and was bounded as follows: Beginning two and one-half miles west of the range line between Ranges 26 and 27, on the township line between Townships 30 and 31; thence running due south to the county line between Dade and Lawrence Counties; thence running due east with said county line to the range line between Ranges 25 and 26; thence north on the range line to the township line between Townships 30 and 31; thence west to the place of beginning. The place for holding elections in the new township was fixed at Finley's mill.

On the 11th of June, 1860, the county court, on petition of John A. Ferguson and fifty others, created a new township as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Dade County; thence east to the line between Ranges 27 and 28; thence south seven miles to the southeast corner of Section 25, Township 32, Range 28; thence west with the subdivisional lines to the Barton County line seven miles; thence north to the place of beginning; to be known by the name of Horse Creek. The place for holding elections in the township was fixed at the residence of William Cantrell.

In August, 1882, the municipal township of Washington was formed out of parts of Townships South, Smith and Center; embracing Sections 3 to 10, inclusive, in Township 30, Range 26; Sections 31 to 34, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 26; Sections 34, 35 and 36, in Township 31, Range 27, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11 and 12, in Township 30, Range 27.

On the 8th of May, 1883, the municipal township of Lockwood was formed, comprising Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Township 30, Range 27; Sections 17 to 20, and 29 to 32, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 27; Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in Township

30, Range 28; and Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, in Township 31, Range 28. Afterward, on the 8th of May, 1888, Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Township 31, Range 27, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in Township 31, Range 28, were added to Lockwood Municipal Township.

PRESENT TOWNSHIPS.

The municipal townships of the county, as they are formed at this writing (March, 1889), are as follows:

Morgan, in the northeast part of the county, comprises all of Township 32, Range 25, and the south one-third of Township 33, Range 25.

Sac, lying west of the former, comprises all of Township 32, Range 26, and the south one-third of Township 33, Range 26.

North, adjoining Sac on the west, comprises all of Township 32, Range 27, and the south one-third of Township 33, Range 27.

Cedar, in the northwest part of the county, comprises all of Township 32, Range 28, and the south one-third of Township 33, Range 28; also, Sections 25 and 36, in Township 33, Range 29, and the east tier of sections in Township 32, Range 29.

Marion, lying south of Cedar, comprises the east tier of sections in Township 31, Range 29, and the west two-thirds of Township 31, Range 28.

Lockwood, adjoining Marion on the east, comprises the east one-third of Township 31, Range 28, the west one-third of Township 31, Range 27, together with Sections 16, 21, 28 and 33, of the same township and range, also 5, 6, 7 and 8, in Township 30, Range 27, and Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, in Township 30, Range 28.

Center, lying east of Lockwood, comprises Sections 1 to 4, inclusive, 9 to 15, inclusive, and 22 to 27, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 27; also Sections 3 to 10, inclusive, 15 to 22, inclusive, and 27 to 30, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 26.

Polk, lying between Center and the eastern boundary of the county, comprises the east one-third of Township 31, Range 26, and the whole of the same township in Range 25.

Rock Prairie, situated in the southeast part of the county, comprises the whole of Township 30, Range 25.

South, adjoining Rock Prairie on the west, comprises Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and the south two-thirds of Township 30, Range 26.

Washington, adjoining Center on the south, comprises Sections 31 to 34, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 26; Sections 3 to 10, inclusive, in Township 30, Range 26; Sections 34, 35 and 36, in Township 31, Range 27; and Sections 1, 2, 3, and 10, 11 and 12, in Township 30, Range 27.

Smith, adjoining South on the west, comprises Sections 4 and 9; and the south two-thirds of Township 30, Range 27, together with Sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, Township 30, Range 28.

Grant, in the southwest part of the county, comprises the west two-thirds of Township 30, Range 28, and also Sections 14, 28, 26 and 35, of the same township and range, also the east tier of sections in Township 30, Range 29. From the description of the municipal townships, as above given, a complete township and sectional map of the county can easily be made.

JUDICIAL AND OFFICIAL HISTORY.

COURTS.

County Court.—The formation of this court has been mentioned in connection with the organization of the county. It was originally composed of three county court justices, the first three being appointed by the governor of the State, and their successors elected by the people, and continued to be thus formed until 1873. In May, 1872, five several petitions, containing in the aggregate the signatures of three hundred citizens of the county, were presented to the county court. The petitions read, in substance, as follows:

To the Honorable County Court of Dade County, Missouri: Your petitioners ask that your honorable body submit to the voters of Dade County, the question of organizing the county under the new law for township organization, by which the present county court shall be abolished and a new court organized under the law.

In compliance with the prayer of the petition, the court ordered "that the question of township organization, under the act

approved March 18, 1872, be submitted to the qualified voters at the general election in 1872, by ballot to be written or printed, 'For Township Organization,' or, 'Against Township Organization,' to be canvassed and returned in like manner as votes for State and county officers."

On awaiting the votes after the election, it was found that 886 votes were cast in favor of township organization, and 439 against it; the votes by municipal townships being:

Townships.	For Township Organization.	Against Township Organization.
Center... ..	148	128
Morgan	216	19
Sac	47	54
North.....	114	11
South.....	18	57
Polk	77	53
Cedar—North Div.....	73	5
Cedar—South Div.....	45	4
Marion.....	58	2
Grant	63	—
Rock Prairie.....	6	86
Smith	21	20

In May, 1873, the county court, under the provisions of the township organization law, divided the county into four districts, composed of the several townships, as follows:

District No. 1 to contain Morgan, Polk and Rock Prairie Townships; District No. 2 to contain Sac and Center Townships; District No. 3 to contain North, Cedar and Marion Townships; District No. 4 to contain South, Smith and Grant Townships. An election was then ordered to be held on the 6th day of June following, for the purpose of electing, as provided by the new law, a county court judge in each district, and one for the county at large. The election being held, it was found that R. A. Clark was elected at large as presiding judge of the county, and that Robert Cowan, Samuel B. Shaw, Thomas J. Carson and A. D. Hudspeth were elected judges, respectively, of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts. Thus the county court continued to be organized until 1875, when township organization was abolished, and the court, under a new law, was made to consist of one judge only, together with the other usual attendant officers, clerk and sheriff. J. M. Stookey was the first sole judge serving

from 1875 to 1876. He was succeeded by John N. Landers, who served until 1876, when another change was made in the formation of the court, it being back to the old system of three county court justices, under which it continued to be composed until it was reorganized under the new law of 1877. This law, entitled "An act to provide for a uniform system of county courts," approved April 27, 1887, provided that each county should be divided into two districts as nearly equal in population as possible without dividing municipal townships, and, at the general election in 1880, and every two years thereafter, there should be elected in each district an associate judge of the county court, and, at the general election in 1882, and every four years thereafter, a presiding judge of the court should be elected at large.

In compliance with this law, the county court divided the county into two districts—the Eastern to be composed of the municipal townships of South, Rock Prairie, Polk, Morgan and Sac, and the Western, of the municipal townships of Cedar, Marion, Grant, Smith, Center and North. In accordance with the law last recited, and the compliance with it, the county court has ever since been, and still continues to be, composed. Under the head of "County Officers," a list of all the county court justices and judges, as shown by the records, may be seen.

In December 1856, the county court of Dade County appointed Arch. M. Long, as agent to select the swamp lands of the county, under the act of Congress donating these lands to the State. The lands were selected by Mr. Long, but the county failed to obtain a title thereto, hence the school fund of the county was never increased from the proceeds of the sale of any swamp lands.

Probate Court.—The county court exercised jurisdiction over all probate business until the probate court was established in 1845. This court held a special session at the house of William Penn, beginning on the 15th day of March, 1841, for the transaction of the first probate business after the county was organized. The first administrator was William C. Campbell, who was appointed to administer on the estate of Robert Alexander, deceased. He filed a bond in the sum of \$3,500, with Peter Hoyle as surety,

conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. Robert Graham and John Edsall were appointed witnesses to assist him in examining the books, papers and accounts of the decedent, and perfecting an invoice of the property. Redden Crisp, the second administrator, was appointed to administer on the estate of John Bostick, deceased. As such, he gave bond in the sum of \$800, with William Lewis and Bartholomew Millholland as sureties. Zepheniah Lacy and William Lewis were appointed witnesses to assist him, etc. The first will probated in the county was that of Thomas Bowles, deceased. It was presented by Sarah Bowles, the executrix, and proved by John H. Praddy, Marietta Praddy and John P. W. Bowles, the three subscribing witnesses thereto. In November, 1841, James Ventioner was appointed guardian of George W. Bearden, infant heir of Lambert S. Bearden, deceased. These were the first guardian and ward in the county. The first public administrator was John C. Wetzel.

The first judge of the probate court was Peter Hoyle, who received his commission as such from Gov. John C. Edwards, the instrument being dated August 15, 1845. Hoyle qualified as probate judge, August 26, 1845, and made his first entry of business on the record, February 9, 1846. A separate judge continued to be elected for the probate court until 1875, at which time the jurisdiction of this court was assumed, under the law, by the sole judge of the county court, and exercised by him until the office of a sole county court judge was abolished, after which separate judges were elected, and still continue to be elected, for the probate court. [See "County Officers."]

Circuit Court.—The first record of the proceedings of this court has been destroyed, consequently a few items, such as the first grand and petit juries, the first business transacted, and trials had, cannot be given. The first record of the circuit court preserved is that of the October term, 1845, when C. S. Yancey was judge. When the court house was burned, in 1863, a certain individual, against whom stood a record of criminal charges, cut out from one of the books the pages containing the record of proceedings from October, 1860, to October, 1863. This court, as well as the others, was somewhat interrupted in holding its sessions during the war period.

Dade County Bar.— The bar of Dade County has always compared favorably in ability to that of other counties in this part of the State. Following is a list of the names of the resident members of the bar as it is now constituted: Mason Talbutt, John A. Ready, Henry Merritt, Levin W. Shafer, Edward P. Mann, W. K. Eyle, Seymour Hoyt, S. A. Payne, Will. R. Bowles, J. M. Hoskinson, C. W. Griffith, H. W. Curry, and Walter Tucker. The latter two reside at Lockwood.

Criminal Record.— The county of Dade has not been as extensively cursed with crime as many of the older counties of the State, though her record in that respect is sufficiently appalling. Only two executions for the crime of murder have taken place in the county, and only one of these for a murder committed within its limits. This one was the execution of Peter Douglas, a slave, who, about the year 1848, killed his wife and two or three of his children, and then attempted to kill himself. He was tried for the offense, found guilty, and, in accordance with the sentence of the court, was executed on the gallows in the town of Greenfield. During the war period, a number of murders were committed in the county, and at the close thereof a number of persons were indicted and arrested for the offense, but before trial, the cases against them were *nolle prosequied* under proclamation of the President.

In December, 1873, a colored man named Monroe Richardson was indicted for the murder of another colored man named William Miller. He was arrested, placed in jail, made his escape therefrom, ran away, and has never been re-arrested. At the October term, 1879, of the Dade Circuit Court, Thomas B. Hopper was tried, on change of venue from Cedar County, for the murder in that county of Samuel C. Ham. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to be hanged. He then took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the sentence was confirmed, and, in accordance therewith, he was, on the 25th day of June, 1880, executed upon the gallows, at Greenfield.

Early in 1881, Donald McElrath, an officer, was killed in the town of Greenfield by Taylor Underwood, while attempting to arrest him on a charge of crime. Underwood was indicted for the murder of McElrath at the April term of the court in that

year, and, on being arraigned for trial, was granted a change of venue to Barton County, where he was afterward tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hanged. He then took an appeal to the supreme court, where the judgment was reversed, and he remanded for new trial. On being arraigned for the second trial, he plead guilty to manslaughter, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

In 1885 there was considerable petty thieving carried on, in and about the town of Eberton, and George Burlis was suspected of being engaged in the business; whereupon a mob assembled and captured Burlis, took him out to the woods, and tried to make him confess. Failing in this, they told him to run, and, when he ran, some one or more of them shot at and killed him. Afterward, Jesse P. Small, Jacob Sample, S. H. Wilson, Jr., and G. R. Garrison were severally indicted for the murder of Burlis. Small was tried for the offense at the April term of court in 1887, and acquitted; whereupon the cases against the other defendants were *nolle prosequied*. Prior to the killing of Burlis, a man, in attempting to perpetrate a theft, had been wounded by a shot from a revolver or gun, and it was supposed Burlis was the man, but it was found, after he was killed, that his body had not received the wound. After the death of another individual in the place, his body was discovered to have been wounded, which led to the suspicion that he, instead of Burlis, was the guilty one.

In November, 1887, Daniel Pippinger was indicted for the murder of Ephraim Walker, and, upon entering a plea of guilty of manslaughter, at the November term, 1888, he was sentenced to serve a term of two years in the penitentiary.

On the night of July 3, 1881, a band of disguised individuals went to the jail in Greenfield, and took William Underwood, James Butler, Jr., and Frank Craft, who were confined therein on a charge of horse stealing, and hanged them until they were dead, and left their bodies suspended from the limbs of the trees on the west side of the court house, where they were discovered the next morning by the citizens of the town. These unfortunate men were supposed to belong to a regularly organized gang of horse-thieves. Though this was an unlawful and summary way

of inflicting punishment, it is said that it had the effect of breaking up the horse stealing business in Dade County.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Court House.—The first court house in Dade County was built immediately after the site for the seat of justice was selected and laid out as a town, and named Greenfield. It was a temporary one and a half story frame building, with the court-room below and office-rooms above, and was built by R. S. Jacobs and Joseph Griggs. It stood on lot 5 in block 5, in the town of Greenfield, and was used as a court house until about the year 1850, when a brick court house, about the same size of the present one, was erected on the public square where the one now in use stands. It had two halls on the first floor—one passing north and south, and the other east and west through the center of the building. There were four office-rooms on the first floor, and the stairs to the second story at the west end of the east-and-west hall. The second story contained the court-room, and some small rooms adjoining it on the west side—the judges' seat being on the east. The contractor who built this house was Dozier C. Gill.

During the Civil War the court house was used a portion of the time by the Union troops as a fortification, and was so occupied on the 6th day of October, 1863, when the town was captured by Confederate troops under command of Gen. Joe Shelby, on which occasion his soldiers carried the public records (except certain ones which some of the rebel soldiers wished to have destroyed) out of the court house, and deposited them with Judge Nelson McDowell, at his residence, and then set the building on fire and burned it down.

In July, 1867, the county court, being in special session, appropriated \$10,000 for the building of a court house and jail combined. Subsequently the contract for the erection of the building was awarded to Francis M. Wilson, who, according to the report of W. L. Scroggs, superintendent of public buildings, dated December 21, 1868, had completed the building according to contract. It is a large and substantial two-story brick structure on a rock foundation, with a hall running east and west

through the center of the lower story, on the north of which are three offices, and on the south, two offices and the jail-rooms. The upper story contains the court and jury rooms.

Jail.—The first jail in Dade County was built soon after the county was organized. It was made of hewed timbers eight inches square, the walls consisting of three thicknesses. The timbers of the outer and inner walls occupied a horizontal position, while the timbers of the middle wall stood in a perpendicular position. It was a two-story building, and was about sixteen feet square in size. The floors were also made of timbers, and the walls of the lower story were lined on the inside with oak lumber one inch in thickness, and into every square inch of surface a ten-penny nail was driven. For the keeping of prisoners, this jail was as safe as any of the modern iron-celled jails. This building was erected by Joseph Griggs, and cost the county about \$700. It stood in the hollow on the east side of Greenfield, about a square in distance from the southeast corner of the public square, and was used as a jail until the war period. In 1862 or 1863, the officers of the Fourth Missouri State Militia, then stationed at Greenfield, concluded to use it as a guard house, and, the first night after the order was issued to that effect, it was set on fire and burned down. The next and only other jail the county has had is the one in the new court house.

County Poor.—The county has never had a "poor farm" or poor asylum. The dependent poor persons or paupers have always been cared for by appropriations from the public treasury.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County Court Justices and Judges.—Nelson McDowell, 1841-45; William Penn and David Hunter, 1841-42; Eshan A. Brown, 1842-44; P. T. Andrews, 1842-45; Isaac Routh and D. S. Clarkson, 1844. * * * There are no records to show how long the latter two served, nor who were their immediate successors, but records do show that Peter Hoyle, Edward L. Matlock and Lemuel L. Carlock were serving in 1852, and continued to serve until 1854, after which the complete list, except for the war period, is as follows, viz.: Newell Cates, Samuel N. King and C. F. Hardwick, 1854-58; John C. Wetzell and

Britain Finley, 1858 to war period; Daniel W. Scott, 1858-60; James R. Witt, 1860 to war period. * * * Mark A. Garrison, Joseph V. Grisham and Willis G. Dodson, serving at end of war period, held their last session in October, 1866; E. H. Travis, 1866-72; S. A. Harshbarger, 1866-68; J. T. Hembree, 1866-72; S. S. Butterfield, 1869-73; Robert Cowan, Samuel E. Shaw, Thomas J. Carson and A. D. Hudspeth, judges, representing, respectively, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Judicial Districts of the county, and R. A. Clark presiding judge at large from 1873 to 1875; J. M. Stookey, sole judge from 1875 to 1876; John N. Landers, sole judge from 1876 to 1878; Samuel E. Shaw, presiding justice, 1878-82; James McClelland and George W. Whitesides, associate justices, 1878-80; T. W. Davenport and George W. Wells, associate judges, 1880-82; George W. Wells, presiding judge, 1882-86; E. C. Gillett, presiding judge, 1886, term expires 1890; T. T. Ellis and S. L. Collins, associate judges, 1882-84; T. T. Ellis and W. M. Brown, associate judges, 1884-86; S. H. Wheeler and Fred A. Pierson, associate judges, 1886-88; W. N. Poe and Fred Schnelle, associate judges, 1888, present incumbents.

Circuit Court Judges.—C. S. Yancey, 1856; William C. Price, 1856-57; John R. Chenault, 1857 to war period; John C. Price, 1863-69; Benjamin L. Hendricks, 1869-72; John D. Parkinson, 1872-80; Charles G. Burton, 1880-86; D. P. Stratton, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

County Court Clerks.—Joseph Allen, 1841-45; Nelson McDowell, 1845-60; D. C. Easton, 1860 to spring of 1861; * * * Nelson McDowell, 1863-66; N. R. Moore, 1866-68; N. B. McDowell, 1868-74; J. R. Tarrant, 1874-86; C. Z. Russell, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Circuit Court Clerks.—Prior to the spring of 1861, the clerk of the county court was also clerk of the circuit court. D. C. Easton, who was serving as clerk when the Civil War began, refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as required by the State Convention, which met in February, 1861, to consider the question of secession, and thereby vacated the office, and after that — some time during the war period and also during a period for which the records have been destroyed — the

office of clerk of the county court and clerk of the circuit court were separated, and W. K. Lathim became clerk of the circuit court, and served until 1865, after which the list of circuit court clerks have been as follows, viz.: Benjamin Appleby, 1865-66; Arch. M. Long, 1866-74; D. C. Young, 1874-82; E. T. Kennedy, 1882-86; John A. Davis, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Sheriffs.—Asa G. Smith, 1841-42;* William G. Blake, 1842—six months; M. H. Allison, 1842-43; F. R. McFall, 1843-45; A. D. Hudspeth, 1845-48; James J. Tucker, 1848-52; A. D. Hudspeth, 1852-54; John M. Tarrant, 1854-56; John S. Pemberton, 1856-58; John M. Tarrant, 1858-60; F. M. Hastings, 1860 to some time during the Civil War. E. Shaw was sheriff at close of Civil War, and served until 1866; B. R. Ragsdale, 1866-68; Alfred Kennedy, 1868-72; John E. Garrett, 1872-74; T. J. Carter, 1874-76; J. R. J. Appleby, 1876-78; James C. Dunaway, 1878-80; George W. Whitesides, 1880-82; Enoch K. Shackelford, 1882-86; J. M. Divine, 1886-88, present incumbent, re-elected.

Prosecuting Attorneys Since 1872.—David A. De Armond, 1872-73; Henry Merrill, 1873-74; B. G. Thurman, 1874-76; J. F. Duckwall, 1876-80; W. K. Pyle, 1880-86; S. A. Payne, 1886-88, present incumbent, re-elected in 1888.

Collectors.—Prior to 1872, the sheriff of the county was, by virtue of his office, collector of the revenues. The office of collector was established in 1872, and R. B. Stephenson was elected as collector, and served until 1874, after which the revenues were collected by township collectors, under the township organization system, until July, 1877, when Alfred Kennedy was appointed county collector, to serve until the next general election in 1878, and since that date the collectors have been as follows, viz.: W. R. Carlock, 1878-80; E. R. Hughes, 1880-86. O. R. Hembree, 1886-88; Edgar Clark, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Treasurers.— * * * A. H. Allison, 1854-56; D. L. McMillen, 1856-60; W. W. Holland, 1860-61; R. S. Jacobs, * * * John H. Howard, 1866-72; Alfred Kennedy, 1872-74; Lewis M. Murphy, 1874, July to December; W. R. Russell, 1874-76; L. M. Murphy, 1876-78; T. J. Van

* Collected the revenues, and absconded with same.

Osdell, 1878-80; C. W. Griffith, 1880-84; James L. Wetzel, 1884-86; R. S. Jacobs, 1886-88; S. W. Baker, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

Recorders.—Prior to January 1, 1883, the clerk of the circuit court had, from the organization of the county, been *ex officio* recorder, and, prior to the election of a circuit court clerk, separate from the office of clerk of the county court, the county clerk was clerk of both courts, and also recorder. Since a separate office has been established for the recorder, the officials have been O. S. Ragland, from 1882 to 1886, and W. E. Shaw, the present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Judges Probate Court.—Peter Hoyle, 1845-47; Matthias H. Allison, 1847-50; Andrew D. Hudspeth, 1850-52; Matthias H. Allison, 1852-56; D. C. Eastin, 1856-59; Benjamin Appleby, 1859-60; Nelson McDowell, 1860-61; * * * Columbus Talbutt, 1863-64; Nelson McDowell, 1864-66; Benjamin Appleby, 1866-68; Nelson McDowell, 1868-70; Levin W. Shafer, 1870-72; Orlando H. Baker, 1872-74; L. P. Downing, 1874-75; James M. Stookey, sole judge of county court, 1875-76; John N. Landers, sole judge of county court, 1876-78; Seymour Hoyt, 1878-82; Mason Talbutt, 1882-86; W. K. Pyle, present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Surveyors.—B. F. Walker, 1841-46; William Anderson, 1846-50; N. H. Hampton, 1850-55; R. L. McGuire, 1855-60; T. A. Switzler, 1860-61; E. S. Rook, 1861-68; James M. Travis, 1868-72; A. H. McPherson, 1872-74; Arch M. Long, 1875, April to November; James M. Travis, 1875-84; Charles E. Woody, 1884-88; Arch. M. Long, present incumbent, elected in 1888.

ELECTIONS.

To show the political aspect of Dade County, the number of votes cast for each Presidential candidate at the several Presidential elections since its organization, is here given:

In 1844, James K. Polk, Democrat, 690; Henry Clay, Whig, 255; 1848, Lewis Cass, Democrat, 306; Zachary Taylor, Whig, 166; 1852, Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 276; Winfield Scott, Whig, 175; 1856, James Buchanan, Democrat, 418; Millard Fillmore, American, 333; 1860, Stephen A. Douglas, Democrat,

283; John Bell, Union, 406; John C. Breckenridge, Democrat, 305; A. Lincoln, Republican, 8; 1864, A. Lincoln, Republican, 507; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 4; 1868, U. S. Grant, Republican, 734; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 144; 1872, U. S. Grant, Republican, 962; Horace Greeley, Democrat, 701; 1876, R. C. Hayes, Republican, 1,305; S. J. Tilden, Democrat, 893; Peter Cooper, Greenbacker, 38; 1880, James A. Garfield, Republican, 1,227; W. S. Hancock, Democrat, 902; Gen. Weaver, Greenbacker, 238; 1884, Blaine and Butler, Fusion, 1,692; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 1,268; 1888, Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 1,742; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 1,477; Fisk, Prohibition, 44; Streeter, Union Labor, 266.

At the election in 1888, the vote of Dade County for Governor, and other officers, was as follows: For Governor — E. E. Kimball, Republican, 1,770; D. R. Francis, Democrat, 1,460; Lowe, Prohibition, 49; Manring, Union Labor, 259. For Congress — John W. Hannah, Republican, 1,737; W. J. Stone, Democrat, 1,486; Page, Union Labor, 269. For Representative in State Legislature — William H. Watson, Republican, 1,677; Cyrus Lindley, Democrat, 1,529; Charles Moore, Union Labor, 289. All the candidates on the Republican county ticket, with the exception of Fred R. Pearson, who ran for judge of the Western district, were elected. Judge Fred Schnell, the Democratic candidate for judge of that district, was elected. The other county officers elected are: William C. Watson, representative; J. M. Divine, sheriff; Edgar Clark, collector; S. A. Payne, prosecuting attorney; S. W. Baker, treasurer; A. C. Davis, coroner; R. A. C. Mack, assessor; Arch. M. Long, surveyor; and P. A. Van Osdell, public administrator.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Railroad Subscriptions and Bonds.—On the 15th day of August, 1854, the county court of Dade County subscribed \$20,000 to the capital stock of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, upon certain conditions expressed in the order. Afterward the order was amended, making the stock payable in four equal annual installments, and Peter Hoyle was appointed

commissioner to subscribe the stock and receive the dividends that might arise therefrom. Afterward, on the 3d day of November, 1856, Thomas C. Fletcher, attorney for the railroad company, appeared and moved the court to issue a warrant on the treasurer of Dade County in favor of the company, for five thousand dollars, the amount of the first installment. The motion was sustained, the warrant was issued accordingly, and the money was paid to Fletcher as the agent of the company. No further amount of the subscription was ever paid, for the reason that the railroad company failed utterly to comply with the conditions on which the subscription was made. Taxes were levied and collected only for the installment that was paid.

On the 15th day of August, 1870, James F. Hardin, agent of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company, appeared before the county court, and stated that this company would agree to build their railroad through Dade County, by way of Greenfield, provided that the court would subscribe \$300,000 in bonds to the capital stock of the company. At the same time several prominent and influential citizens of the county addressed the court urging it to make the subscription. Upon consideration of the matter, the court decided that upon the petition of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county they would take further action in the premises at an adjourned term to be held on the 29th instant following. Accordingly, at the appointed time a petition for the making of such subscription, signed by nearly 1,200 voters, and also a remonstrance against the making of the subscription, signed by a large number, were filed, whereupon the court proposed to the railroad company to subscribe the amount of \$200,000 instead of \$300,000, upon condition that the road should be built through the county and to run within one-half mile of the court house at Greenfield, and upon other conditions pertaining to the issue of the bonds, etc., and appointed John H. Howard to confer with the railroad company, and to report his action to the court on the 12th of September following.

At the appointed time, Mr. Howard reported that the proposition to subscribe \$200,000 was accepted by the company, whereupon the court ordered that the county of Dade,

in the State of Missouri, should "take two thousand shares of the capital stock of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, said shares being of the denomination of one hundred dollars each, to aid in the construction of a branch road, the name of which branch was 'The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad,' the subscription to be made to, in aid of, and for the use of and in the name of The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, as provided in an act of the Legislature to aid in the building of branch railroads in the State of Missouri, approved March 21, 1868." The court then appointed John H. Howard a commissioner, with authority and power to subscribe for the stock subject to the conditions and stipulations fully set out in the order. Afterward, on the 18th day of July, 1871, the conditions expressed in the foregoing order, upon which the subscription was made, were modified in substance as follows: That the work of constructing the railroad should commence without unnecessary delay at the town of Greenfield, in Dade County, and be continued in a southeasterly direction toward Ash Grove, and that the road-bed between Springfield, in Greene County, and Greenfield, in Dade County, including bridging and masonry, should be fully completed ready for the iron and rolling-stock by the 1st of April following; that the commissioner should at once have the bonds lithographed, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to be payable in twenty years from date, bearing eight per cent. interest — the interest to be payable semi-annually, and that R. S. Jacobs be (and was) appointed commissioner for the county to have custody of the bonds when signed and registered in sums not exceeding \$75,000. That W. G. McDowell, D. C. Eastin and W. M. Taggart be (and were) appointed agents on the part of the county to inspect the work as it progressed, and to see that the funds were economically applied toward the construction of the road. That the commissioner should deliver bonds to the fiscal agent or treasurer of the railroad company for the value of work executed on the road, upon monthly estimates thereof, and as fast as he should deliver bonds to the amount of \$5,000, to take from the company certificates of paid-up stock for the same. That the acceptance of these (and other minor) conditions, by John M. Richardson, president of the railroad company, should

have the force to bind the company to a faithful compliance therewith.

On the 7th day of August following, W. G. McDowell, one of the county agents, filed with the court the written acceptance of the modified conditions on which the bonds should be issued, signed by the aforesaid James M. Richardson. Subsequently, on the 15th day of November, 1871, the court again took action in the premises, and ordered that all previous orders relative to the subscription of stock to the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company, and for the issue of bonds to pay for the stock, be further modified so that the two hundred \$1,000 bonds provided to be issued by Dade County, should be issued at once and delivered to the commissioner of the county, and that he should be authorized to sell the bonds, at his own discretion, and to hold the proceeds thereof subject to the order of the court.

The bonds for the \$200,000 were prepared and executed accordingly — twenty-five of them being dated October 2, 1871, and one hundred and seventy-five being dated December 1, 1871; and all being for \$1,000 each. Judge J. T. Hembree, having been appointed commissioner of the county *vice* Howard resigned, continued the delivery of the bonds, or otherwise disposed of them, from time to time, and on the 29th day of March, 1873, the court received and accepted certificates of paid-up stock in the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad to the full amount of the subscription — \$200,000. On the 4th of May, 1873, the commissioner, Judge Hembree, made his final report, showing that all of the bonds had been issued and delivered to the treasurer of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company. Hence the bonds were issued and delivered years before any part of the railroad was completed, and, when the interest became due, the people finding themselves without a railroad, felt greatly disappointed, and consequently the county refused or failed to pay the interest, and the people generally entertained the hope that, inasmuch as the railroad had not been completed as contemplated, by resorting to law they might be wholly released from the payment of the bonds. But the failure to pay the interest soon caused the bringing of numerous suits in the United States court for the collection of the same. The history of these suits would

fill a large volume, and is therefore beyond the scope of this work.

Refunding Bonds.—On the 12th day of December, 1881, the county court, upon the petition of numerous tax-payers of the county, ordered a special election to be held on the 24th of January following, to submit to the voters of the county the question of refunding the \$200,000 in bonds, and the accrued interest and costs thereon, by issuing new bonds for the amount of seventy cents on each dollar, the refunding bonds to bear interest at the rate of six per cent, the principal to run for twenty years from date, but to be redeemable at the option of the county at any time after the first five years. The election was held accordingly, and the proposition was rejected by a majority of the votes cast. Afterward, on the 19th day of June, 1883, another petition, signed by numerous tax-payers of the county, was presented to the court, praying for measures to be taken to refund the bonded indebtedness of the county with six per cent twenty-year bonds. Whereupon the court made an investigation, and found that the original bonds for the \$200,000 were still outstanding, and that judgments had been rendered in the United States courts against the county on account of due and unpaid interest coupons to the amount of \$74,522.50, and that the total indebtedness was about \$390,000. A special election was then ordered to be held on the 31st day of July following, for the purpose of submitting the question of refunding the indebtedness to the voters of the county. The election was held accordingly, and, when the votes were counted, it was found that 1,031 had been cast in favor of refunding the debt, and 412 against it. In accordance with this decision of the people, the court provided for the issuing of new bonds to all bondholders who would enter into the compromise and surrender the old bonds. Two hundred bonds of \$1,000 each, and seventy of \$500 each, were then issued, all bearing date of August 4, 1883, and old bonds and judgments entered into the compromise were then canceled. These new bonds bear interest at six per cent from the first day of August, 1883, and the principal runs twenty years from that date, making it due in 1903, but the county has the option to pay any part or all of it at any time after August 1, 1893. All of this last

issue of bonds, of course, are now outstanding, together with thirty-five of the original eight per cent bonds, as shown by the bond register in the county clerk's office. The interest on the new bonds is kept paid up, while the interest on the old bonds is still accumulating, but not being paid. The bonded debt of the county, *according to the bond register*, is as follows:

Old 8 per cent bonds—35 in number—principal.....	\$ 35,000
New 6 per cent bonds—200 in number—principal	200,000
New 6 per cent bonds—70 in number—principal.....	35,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$270,000

Railroads.—The Kansas City & Memphis Railroad, now known as the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, was completed through the county in 1881, by way of the present towns of Everton, South Greenfield and Lockwood, thus leaving Greenfield, the county seat, by way of which it was promised to be constructed when the county court made the order to subscribe stock for its construction, over two miles north of its line. The length of this railroad within the county limits is about twenty-six miles.

The Branch Railroad leading from South Greenfield was completed in 1886. The length of this road is two and three-fourths miles. It was constructed by a local company organized at Greenfield. There is connected with it, in Greenfield, a passenger and freight depot, an engine house, and water tank. Its rolling-stock consists of one locomotive, one box car, and one combination car.

MUNICIPALITIES.

GREENFIELD.

Greenfield, the seat of justice of Dade County, was laid out in the spring of 1841. Its origin has been given in connection with the organization of the county. It is very pleasantly located near the center of the county, two miles west of Turnback, on a commanding eminence 200 feet above the river, and two and a half miles north of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, with which it is connected at South Green-

field by a branch railway. Eastward from Greenfield may be seen the hills and valleys of the timbered country, while to the westward are seen the broad prairie lands of the county. Aside from the original court house, the first business building in the town was erected in 1841, at the northwest corner of the public square, where the Dade County Bank is now located. It was erected by Maddison Campbell, of Polk County; and Caleb Jones & Co., also of Polk County, put in a stock of goods, which was managed and sold by John W. Wilson. The next merchants of the town were John Wells and Rufus Cates, each of whom opened stores. Then followed W. K. Latham and a Mr. Lindsey as merchants. The postoffice was established in 1841 or 1842, and W. K. Latham was the first postmaster.

Developments.—In 1847, when William L. Scroggs came to Greenfield, there were four little stores in the town, the combined stock of which would not equal that of one such as the town now affords. One of these stores was kept by W. K. Latham, at the southwest corner of the public square, where Dr. Lyngar's drug store is now located; another was kept by Rufus Cate, on the next corner south; another, where the Dade County Bank is located, by Mr. Lindsey, and the other by John Wells, on the corner east of the Delmonico Hotel. This hotel building was erected about the year 1853, by John Wells, and was the first brick building, aside from the court house, erected in the town. The town grew but slowly, so that, at the beginning of the Civil War, it contained only eleven small business houses; and all, except one in the Delmonico building, were in small wooden houses. Of these, only one—that of Mr. Jacobs—survived the war, and at one time the goods of his store were taken by Confederate raiders. The other merchants all went out of business on account of the ravages of the war. Mr. Jacobs, however, managed to keep a small amount of goods during nearly all of the war period. At the beginning of the war, Greenfield contained about 300 inhabitants, and at its close, had a still less number. Its population is now estimated at 1,500.

Then business soon revived—the old wooden shanties that remained began to be replaced with better buildings. Business men with moderate capital and much enterprise came in from

abroad, and they and the old resident survivors of the town and surrounding country have built the town almost entirely anew since the war closed. There are now surrounding and facing the public square twelve brick blocks, containing altogether nineteen or twenty business rooms on the first floors, and preparations are being made for the construction of more brick blocks during the coming season. In addition to these are the Delmonico and Washington Hotels — both large brick houses. The town also contains the Ozark College and a large two-story public school-house — both brick structures; one brick and four frame church edifices; several fine brick residences, a large number of commodious frame, and many neat and beautiful cottage residences, all comparatively new, and generally of modern architectural style. The old, dilapidated wooden building standing on the commons on the west side of the street leading south from the southeast corner of the square, in which the noted lawyer and Southern sympathizer, John T. Coffee, once resided, is the only house that existed in the town in 1847, that has not been torn down or removed.

Present Interests.— The business of the town now consists of the Dade County Bank — opened in March, 1883, with a capital of \$25,000; John M. Tarrant, president; G. W. Gilmore, vice-president; John Ready, cashier and Levin W. Shafer, bank attorney — the capital stock having since been increased to \$50,000; the Jacobs Bank, by R. S. Jacobs, who has been a citizen of the town since its inception; five general, two hardware, two furniture, four drug, two millinery, one farm implement, and one harness and saddle stores; one book and stationery stand; five groceries, two clock and jewelry shops, two restaurants, one bakery, two meat shops, two livery stables, four blacksmith shops, two tailor shops, one billard hall, three hotels — the Washington, Delmonico and Cottage Home; three woodwork shops, one wagon and carriage factory, two barber shops, and one boot and shoe shop; also the postoffice and a fine opera house. The town has also a complement of real estate, loan and insurance agents. In addition to the foregoing are the Challenge Roller Flouring Mills, by J. T. Hembree & Son, and the extensive lumber yard of the T. A. Miller Lumber Company. The physicians

are: J. F. Lyngar, William H. Jopes, James T. Wallace, R. H. Williams, Leon Morris and Z. T. Martin. C. A. Badgley is the only dentist in the town.

Societies.—Greenfield Post No. 75, G. A. R., was organized May 12, 1883, with ten charter members, and the whole number mustered up to this writing has been 121. Many have withdrawn to join other posts since organized, four have died, and some have been suspended, leaving about fifty as the present membership. Major C. W. Griffith was the first post commander, and of the present officers Capt. John W. Davis is commander, and C. Z. Russell, adjutant.

Greenfield Lodge No. 56, A. O. U. W., was organized in August, 1886, with twenty members, and, as yet, the membership has increased but slightly. The principal officers are: E. P. Mann, M. W.; Mason Talbutt, foreman; T. M. Thompson, overseer; J. L. Wetzel, receiver; R. E. Hughes, financier; F. Grether, recorder.

Washington Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., was organized in Greenfield, in 1847, with only a few charter members. There are now about sixty members, and the principal officers are: T. A. Miller, W. M.; Lewis Renfro, S. W.; S. A. Payne, J. W.; J. L. Wetzel, secretary; J. A. Ready, treasurer, and P. L. Montgomery, tyler. This lodge owns the Washington Hotel building.

Greenfield Lodge No. 446, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1873 with seven members, and the membership has since increased to forty. The officers now are: Seymour Hoyt, W. M.; H. H. Finley, S. W.; M. L. Young, J. W.; Mason Talbutt, secretary; L. W. Shafer, treasurer; P. L. Montgomery, tyler.

Greenfield Chapter No. 30, R. A. M., was organized in 1878, with about twelve members, and the membership is now sixty-five in number. W. R. Bowles is high priest, and J. W. McDowell, secretary.

Constantine Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar, was organized in 1874, with nine members. It has now fifty-five members. Dr. J. F. Lyngar is E. C.; W. R. Bowles, secretary.

Nelson Cole Camp No. 71, Sons of Veterans, was organized February 14, 1888, with about fourteen members, and the mem-

bership has since increased to forty-seven. C. B. Howard, Jr., is captain; Elmer Pyle, first sergeant.

The Press.—In addition to the foregoing, Greenfield contains two weekly newspapers, the *Vedette* and *Advocate*. The former was established in August, 1866. It is an eight-column folio, and is now published by C. W. Griffith, its present editor. In politics it is Republican. The *Advocate* was established in 1873. It is a five-column quarto, and politically is Democratic. Its editor and publisher is Will. R. Bowles.

SOUTH GREENFIELD.

Historical.—South Greenfield, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, two and a half miles south of the county seat, was laid out in April, 1881, by Levin M. Shafer, the proprietor of the town site. It is also at the junction of the branch railroad leading to Greenfield, and is the principal shipping-point in Dade County. D. E. Bowman built the first house in the town, and opened the first business therein—a saloon. Next, Doling and McCracken built a house near the railroad depot, and commenced general merchandising therein. Following these, in the same year (1881), many other buildings were erected, and several other businesshouses established. The town now has a population of from 300 to 400, and contains two general stores, one dry goods and grocery store, five grocery stores, two hotels, postoffice, two drug stores, one furniture store, one hardware and farm implement store, one harness and saddle store, one millinery store, one barber shop, two blacksmith shops, one marble shop, one meat market, one livery stable, a lumber yard, saw-mill, grain elevator, railroad depot, and other buildings; also the Merchant Roller Mills, of the Conrad Milling Company, erected in 1888 at a cost of \$18,000. The semills have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day. The town also contains a public school house and two church edifices—Missionary Baptist and Methodist Episcopal, South. Dr. W. L. Bailey is the only physician in the place.

Societies.—South Greenfield Lodge No. 292, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 19, 1883, and has now about twenty members. The principal officers are M. L. Finley, N. G.; G. F.

Adams, V. G.; F. M. Thompson, secretary; F. D. Findlay, treasurer.

Limestone Assembly Knights of Labor was chartered July 12, 1888, and has now between 35 and 40 members.

Other Interests.—Scott, Hinckley & Hedges' stone quarry and lime kilns are situated on the line of the railroad, one mile west of South Greenfield. This company have a capital of \$20,000 invested there, and employ from forty to sixty men to operate their works, which consists of an extensive stone quarry, a mill with two sets of saws for cutting the stones into slabs of any desired size, and a saw to square the ends thereof, a blacksmith shop, a stone crusher, two lime kilns, etc. They also have a general supply store and a boarding house. The company consume two thousand cords of wood per year, in burning lime, and the output for last year was 55,000 bushels. The stone quarried is of the best quality, and the supply seems inexhaustible. While it is not called marble, its surface can be dressed as smooth as marble, and it is being used also for tombstones and monuments. This quarry furnished the stone for the United States building at Fort Smith, Ark.

LOCKWOOD.

Growth and Development.—Lockwood, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, six miles west of South Greenfield, was laid out in March, 1881, by W. J. Davis, and has now a population of from 600 to 800. J. W. Kennedy established the first business house in the place — a grocery — in the spring of 1881. About the same time, J. D. Smith erected the first dwelling house, and became the first station and express agent, and still holds the express office. The next enterprise was a livery stable, opened by Kennedy and Trafford. Following this a hotel building was erected by W. J. Davis, and S. J. Dailey opened the first hotel. Gale and Faulker started the pioneer general store, early in 1881. The place then began to grow rapidly, and now contains four general stores, one dry goods store, four grocery stores, three hotels, three drug stores, one furniture store, three millinery stores, two hardware stores, two harness and saddle stores, two tin shops or stores, two barber

shops, postoffice, several blacksmith and repair shops, one meat market, one lumber yard, one livery stable, two grain elevators, one general produce store, one jewelry store, a boot and shoe shop, a large hay barn near the railroad depot, depot and warehouse, Heiser, McCleaf & Co.'s Roller Mills — the latter having been erected in 1888 — and the Bank of Lockwood, which was established in 1883. It further contains one weekly newspaper, a two-story brick school-house, and five church edifices, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, German Lutheran and Christian. There are here three physicians, and three lawyers. The town is the shipping point for the western portion of Dade County.

The *Globe*, a weekly newspaper, was established in 1882, by D. O. Bell, who continued its publication until 1884, and then sold it to J. B. Woods, who changed its name to the *Leader*, and published it for a time. Subsequently it passed into the hands of W. S. Wheeler, who, in July, 1888, changed its name to the *Times*. In the spring of 1889, Mr. Wheeler sold it to the present publisher, B. F. Boyd. It is an eight-column folio, neatly printed and well edited.

Fraternities.— Lockwood Lodge No. 521, A., F. & A. M., was organized about 1883, and now has near thirty members. The present officers are: G. H. Finley, W. M.; H. Elliott, S. W.; L. W. Mason, J. W.; G. W. Ernest, secretary; A. Weaver, treasurer; and H. Asher, tyler.

Lockwood Lodge No. 445, I. O. O. F., was organized about 1884, and has now a membership of from twenty to twenty-five. Officers: F. Zalf, N. G.; W. J. Davis, V. G.; J. M. Crow, secretary; and Lewis Crisner, treasurer.

The "Lockwood Union Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association of the County of Dade," was organized at Lockwood, and incorporated in February, 1886. On the 2d day of August following, the association leased of W. J. Davis and wife, twenty acres of land adjoining the town, for a term of five years, and fitted the same up as a "fair ground," on which to hold annual exhibitions, and here these exhibitions have since been held. This is the only association of the kind within the county.

EVERTON.

Origin and Advancement.—Everton, on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, eight miles east of South Greenfield, was laid out in February, 1881, by Ralph Walker, the owner of the town site. Messrs. Wilson and McLemore built the first house in this town, and opened the first store early in 1881. A. F. Nixon put up the next building, and opened the next store—hardware. The third business house was established by Hughes, Clark & Co. The place now contains four general stores, two grocery stores, three hotels, postoffice, one barber shop, three drug stores, one furniture store, two millinery stores, two hardware stores, one harness and saddlery shop, two blacksmith shops, one lumber yard, one livery stable, one restaurant, one photograph gallery, one produce and one jewelry store, railroad depot, a stone-crusher, and the Roller Flouring Mills—the latter having been erected in 1882. In addition, the White Lime Association has three lime-kilns, from which are shipped from one to two carloads per day; and the Empire Furnishing Company has one lime-kiln, from which large quantities of lime are shipped.

Everton has a population of about 600, and is the principal shipping point for the southeastern portion of Dade County.

The *Everton Eagle*, a seven-column folio weekly newspaper, was established in 1888, by Benjamin Lippman; vol. 1, No. 26, being dated February 23, 1889.

Everton also has three physicians, one church edifice—Cumberland Presbyterian—a public school house, and Masonic lodge.

Societies.—Everton Lodge No. 405, A. F. & A. M., organized in 1886, has a membership of twenty-four. The present officers are: W. C. Holman, W. M.; J. A. Mason, S. W.; S. W. Adamson, J. W.; G. W. Wilson, secretary; J. S. Pemberton, treasurer; and C. Edwards, tyler. This lodge owns a hall, which was built in 1883, at a cost of about \$500.

Everton Post No. 369, G. A. R., was organized in December, 1887, with seventeen charter members; and the membership has since increased to about twenty-eight. Edgar Clark was the first

post-commander. He was succeeded by Col. B. S. Jones, the present commander.

DADEVILLE.

Dadeville, formerly Mellville, is located on the western edge of Crisp Prairie, twelve miles northeast of Greenfield, and has a population of about 500. It is one of the old towns of the county, on the site of which the first residence, consisting of a log cabin, was built about 1840, by a Mr. Johnson. The next house in the place was a frame building, erected near the year 1845, by Thomas Dale. The first merchants were Dale and Swissler, and Dr. Bender was the first druggist. The first blacksmith shop was established by William Davidson, and the first shoe-shop by Frank Dickson. Thomas Dale was the first postmaster, and his successors have been Robert Clark, James L. Withrow, J. W. Landers, and J. W. Tolliver. The first hotel was kept by Mrs. Lewis, a widow. Mellville, at the beginning of the Civil War, had reached the magnitude of a thriving country town, but was mostly destroyed during the war period. After that its name was changed to Dadeville, on account of there being another place in the State called Millville, too similar in orthography to Mellville.

The town has been rebuilt since the war, and it now contains five general stores, one harness and saddle store, one marble shop, one hotel, one livery stable, one hardware store, one confectionery, one wagon and one blacksmith shop, one school-house, two church edifices, and a roller flouring mill. The first grist-mill and a saw-mill were built there about the year 1856, by Berry and Gaunt. A lodge of the Masonic fraternity was organized there before the war, and was reorganized about the year 1872, with some eighteen charter members, and has now a membership of about forty. An Odd Fellows' lodge was organized in 1878, with M. Ingraham, T. J. Door, W. H. Pemberton, M. E. Smith, William Hill, Edgar Clark, R. M. Hughes and E. J. Morris, as charter or original members. The physicians of the place are Drs. Alder and O. V. Hembree. Dadeville is situated in an excellent agricultural district, and enjoys a large and lucrative local trade.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Emmet is a post-village and station on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad near the eastern boundary of the county. *Arcola*, a post-village of about 200 inhabitants, nine miles north of Greenfield, was laid out July 27, 1880, by Cyrus C. Bean. It contains four general stores, two drug stores, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, one hotel, one harness and saddle store, one hardware store, two churches and a school-house. The G. A. R. post at this point was organized in the spring of 1886, with 31 members. The present membership reaches nearly 50 in number. R. P. Underwood was the first, and is the present commander. *Cedarville*, in the northwestern part of the county, was laid out March 16, 1869, by Messrs. Stanley and Thurman. It contains one general store, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, one church and about 75 inhabitants. *King's Point*, a post-village six miles south and four miles west of Greenfield, was laid out in February, 1872, by Charles E. Hoel, the owner of the site. It contains a general store, blacksmith shop and a few dwellings. *Pilgrim* is a post-village and flag station on the railroad three and a half miles east of South Greenfield. *Seybert* is a post-hamlet on Sac River, seven miles north and four east of Greenfield, and contains one general store, one grocery, a blacksmith shop, and the Johnson Roller Flouring Mills, run by water-power. Sac River Post G. A. R. is located here. *Sylvania* is a post-village eight miles west and four north of Greenfield, and contains one general store, one blacksmith shop, and five dwelling houses. *Turnback*, a post-village on the creek of that name, eight miles south of Greenfield, contains Dilday's flouring and saw mills, run with water-power, a blacksmith shop and a few dwelling houses. *Watkins* is the name of the postoffice at South Greenfield.

Each of the places named has a postoffice. *Corry* and *Pemberton* are small mining villages mentioned in connection with the county's mineral resources. A few other villages, containing a store, blacksmith shop, etc., exist within the county. The county has also a few "paper towns," which have been laid out by individuals anticipating a fortune. They exist on paper, but cannot be found on the grounds designated as their sites.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Public Sentiment.—The great majority of the people of Dade County have always been loyal to the Government of the United States, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were reared under the influences of the institution of slavery. During the Mexican War the county furnished a company of soldiers under command of Capt. J. J. Clarkson, that did excellent service.

When the late Civil War began, in 1861, the people of the northern half of the county were generally loyal to the Union, while many in the southern half were in full sympathy with secession and in favor of a Southern Confederacy; but, upon the whole, a great majority of the citizens of the county were loyal to the United States. Some of the recent immigrants from the Eastern States — especially Illinois — moved back, and there enlisted in the Union Army. Soon after the war began, John T. Coffee and other Southern sympathizers enlisted a number of men in Dade County, but, owing to the vigilance of the loyal citizens, who were forming organizations for the Union army, they were mostly taken beyond the limits of the county to be organized, and later a large number of men followed Price's army southward, and became Confederate soldiers, but there is no way of ascertaining their numbers.

Troops.—Several companies were organized within the county for the Union army, of which mention is made as follows: Companies A and D, of the Sixth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, were raised almost wholly within the county of Dade — their organizations being completed July 4, 1861. About the same time Company E, of the same regiment, was organized, having been recruited equally from Dade and Cedar Counties. Clark Wright, the principal mover in the organization of Company A, became its first captain, but was made colonel of the regiment upon its organization, and Thomas A. Switzler was mustered as captain of the company. John H. Paynter and Thomas Stockstill were mustered in as first and second lieutenants thereof. The first officers of Company D were: Captain, William H. Crockett; and lieutenants, Jesse C. Kirby and John C. Porter. The first officers of Company E were: Captain,

Austin Hubbard; and lieutenants, Thomas Astley and Jasper Burris. Company L, also of the same regiment, was raised, in July, 1862, from Dade, Polk and Greene Counties — more than one-half of the company being from Dade. The first officers of this company were: Captain, Jesse C. Kirby, promoted from first lieutenant in Company D; and lieutenants, J. W. Cormack and Luther D. Porter.

The companies comprising this regiment were first formed into three battalions, commanded by Maj. Wright, Maj. Wood and Capt. Hawkins. Wright's battalion fought in the skirmishes of Copridge's Mills and Wet Glaize; Hawkins', in the battle of Frederickstown; and Wood's, in the battles of Salem and West Plains. These three battalions were organized as a regiment, February 14, 1862, Maj. Clark Wright being appointed colonel; Maj. S. N. Wood, lieutenant-colonel; and Capt. Hawkins, first major. The field of war occupied by this regiment was Southern Missouri, Arkansas and portions of Louisiana and Mississippi. It was often separated, the companies being detached and sent to many different points, and were often engaged with the enemy. The regiment fought in the battles of Champion's Hill, Black River and Bridgeport, in Mississippi; took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, also in the movement upon and capture of Jackson, and in many other movements. During the years 1864 and 1865, up to the time of muster out, it was stationed in the Department of the Gulf, where it participated in several engagements. Companies B, C, F, G, H, I and K were mustered out at expiration of term, in the months of December, 1864, and January, 1865. The remaining companies, A, D, E and L, composed of the veterans and recruits of the regiment, were mustered out September 12, 1865.

Late in the spring or early summer of 1862, a State militia company (Union) was organized in Greenfield, and on the day that the officers were elected and the organization completed, and all were sworn into the service by Enrolling Officer John B. Clark, of Dadeville, it was reported, by a volunteer courier from the country, who came in "under whip and spurs," that a rebel force under Joe Shelby and John T. Coffee were advancing upon the town. At this instant the faithful enrolling officer, Clark,

knowing that he was the one most desired, and likely to receive the harshest treatment by the enemy, went to the home of W. K. Latham, and asked the good lady of the house to hide him. This she did by putting him into a hole under the building — where vegetables were kept — through a trap door in the floor, over which she hastily spread a carpet. The enemy rushed into town and captured all of the new company, except a few who had retired to their homes in the vicinity, and searched eagerly for John B. Clark, but did not find him. All of the militiamen captured were sworn not to take up arms against the so-called Southern Confederacy. Afterward, upon being exchanged, nearly all of them volunteered in the United States service.

Company M of the Eighth Regiment Cavalry Missouri Volunteers was mustered into the service in August, 1862, about one half of it having been recruited in Dade, and the other half in Polk County.

The first captain of the company was N. S. McCluer, who died at Forsythe, Mo., January 24, 1863. His successor was Capt. Alfred Kennedy, who resigned February 24, 1865. He was succeeded by Capt. N. B. McDowell, who was mustered out with the regiment. The first lieutenant was Samuel G. Appleby, and the second David L. Burnes. The regiment to which this company belonged operated mostly in Southern Missouri and Arkansas and down the Mississippi, and participated in many different engagements. It was mustered out at expiration of service at Little Rock, Ark., on the 20th day of July, 1865, moving thence to Benton Barracks, Mo., where, on the 2d day of August following, it received final pay, and the men dispersed to their respective homes.

Companies E and I of the Fifteen Regiment Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, were raised in Dade County early in 1863. The officers of the former were Capt. Edmond J. Morris and Lieutenants George F. Alder and Joel T. Hembree. The officers of the latter were Capt. John H. Howard, and Lieutenants Robert Cowan and William K. Pyle. All of these officers served until the regiment was mustered out of service. Eight companies composing this regiment were, on the first day of April, 1863, organized at Mt. Vernon, Mo., into what was known as

the Second Provisional Regiment. On the 10th day of May following, it was changed from the Second to the Seventh Provisional Regiment, and, in September and October following, another battalion was added to it. Afterward, under orders of the War Department dated June 10, 1864, the Seventh Provisional Regiment was mustered into the United States service as the Fifteenth Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, for the term of twenty months, dating back from November 1, 1863, from which time the men had been doing actual service as State troops, without pay. This regiment did excellent service in Southwestern Missouri and Northwestern Arkansas, in fighting and extinguishing guerrillas and bushwhackers. It was mustered out at expiration of service, July 1, 1865.

Effects of the Strife.—Dade County suffered terribly from the ravages of the war. On one occasion, during the early part, while the Union State Militia were occupying Greenfield, a party of guerrillas, in the interest of the Southern cause, and for the purpose of plunder, made a raid upon the town. So sudden was the charge that the militiamen had not time to assemble for defense, but each one, from the several houses where they happened to be, fired upon the enemy, killing one and compelling them to fall back. They fled southward, and burned the houses of many Union men on their way. This and other depredations so enraged the militia that squads of them, sent into the country, soon surpassed their orders and resorted to desperate measures in retaliation, such as burning the houses of those who harbored bushwhackers, whereupon both sides became infuriated and more or less indiscriminately applied the torch and killed defenseless men. A number of citizens were killed in their fields, or at their homes, or on the public roads, by unknown bushwhackers, and many dwellings and much other property throughout the county was laid in ashes. The capture of Greenfield and burning of the court house has been mentioned elsewhere. Greenfield was occupied a portion of the time during the war by the militia, and at other times by detachments from the cavalry regiments previously noted. The many cruel depredations, the killing of individuals and other atrocities committed in Dade County during the war period would furnish material sufficient in

itself to fill a volume. Time, however, has served to mitigate these evil effects, and those who once fought as enemies, divided by bitter prejudices, have long since ceased to harbor ill feeling, and now work side by side, united in sentiment, with the one sincere ambition of promoting public good.

EDUCATIONAL.

Early Education.—Under the meager school system of Missouri, the public schools of Dade County in the early days of its existence were of the most ordinary character. The only sources of public revenue for their support were the small sums of money received as interest on the amount for which the school lands, consisting of the sixteenth section in each congressional township in the county, were sold, and a small distribution from State school funds. As the school lands were not disposed of for many years after the settlement of the county began, and, as only a small sum was obtained for them when sold, it follows that the early schools had to be supported almost wholly by subscription. Whole townships were incorporated into a single school district, and many of the children of the pioneer settlers had to go several miles to school, or stay at home and grow up without an education. Even when permitted to attend school, the terms were so short and the instruction of such an ordinary character that the pupils were not much benefited thereby.

Permanent School Funds.—Of these there are two belonging to the county, the township school fund and the county school fund. The township fund consists of the proceeds derived from the sale of the school lands, and the amount belonging to each congressional township in Dade County, as shown by the records, is as follows:

Township 30, Range 25	\$ 848.39
Township 30, Range 26	400.19
Township 30, Range 27	935.50
Township 30, Range 28	3,701.46
Township 31, Range 25	1,147.03
Township 31, Range 26	602.30
Township 31, Range 27	650.19
Township 31, Range 28	460.00
Township 32, Range 25	747.64
Township 32, Range 26	384.15
Township 32, Range 27	1,195.89
Township 32, Range 28	2,031.22
Total	\$13,103.96

The county school fund is composed of "the net proceeds from the sale of estrays; also, the clear proceeds of all penalties and forfeitures, and of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal or military laws of this State; and of all moneys which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty." The proceeds from the sale of swamp lands donated by Congress to the State, and by the State to the counties, usually augment this fund; but, as Dade County did not secure title to any swamp lands, her school fund derived nothing from this source. The amount of this fund, as shown by the last annual report of the county clerk, was \$7,809.11. The township school fund can never increase after the school lands are all sold, but the county school fund will, for obvious reasons, forever continue to increase.

The State school law was radically changed soon after the close of the Civil War, an almost entirely new system being inaugurated, and it has been changed and improved from time to time until the present more efficient educational system has become established. During the existence of slavery, there were no schools for the benefit of the colored children; but a revolution has taken place, and now the children of all classes, rich or poor, white or black, are provided with free public schools. To show the practical working of the school system in Dade County, the following statistics are taken from the last published report of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, it being for the year ending June 30, 1888:

Statistics.—Scholastic Population — White: male, 3,029; female, 2,789; total, 5,885. Colored: male, 62; female, 44; total, 106. Total white and colored, 5,991.

The number enrolled in the schools includes, white: males, 2,529; females, 2,528; total, 5,057; colored: males, 37; females, 31; total, 68. The total white and colored, 5,125.

Number of white schools.....	81
Number of colored schools.....	2
Number of rooms occupied.....	135
Seating capacity.....	7,434
Number of teachers employed.....	135
Average salary of teachers per month..... \$	30.85
Cost per day per pupil.....	.051

Value of school property.....	39,559.00
Paid for sites, building and furnishing.....	1,266.00
Paid for incidentals.....	2,545.00
Paid teachers.....	14,765.00

From these figures, it will be observed that eighty-five per cent, and a fraction over, of the white children enumerated for school privileges, attend the public schools, and that about sixty-four per cent of the colored children enumerated attend the public schools. Taken as a whole, this is a very creditable showing, as it proves that the public schools are patronized and appreciated. Unfortunately, however, the per cent of attendance by the colored children is very low, but this is accounted for by the fact that some of them reside so far from the colored schools that they cannot attend.

Financial.—The receipts and expenditures on account of the public schools in Dade County, as shown by the same report, were as follows:

Receipts.	
Cash on hand July 1, 1887.....	\$ 6,890.44
State moneys.....	6,187.30
County moneys.....	875.38
Township moneys.....	1,400.86
Railroad tax.....	1,704.33
Direct tax.....	19,060.45
Total receipts.....	\$33,118.76
Total expenditures.....	22,180.72
Cash on hand July 1, 1888.....	\$10,938.04

The permanent county school fund was augmented during the year by receipts from fines, penalties, etc., to the amount of \$315.50.

The citizens of Dade County are in favor of and are sustaining the public free school system, as proven by this system.

Institute.—A teachers' institute, continuing twenty days, was held at Greenfield in the summer of 1888, under the management of Prof. W. S. Zeñor, assisted by W. Travis and G. Melcher, instructors. There were eighty-three teachers in attendance, and the tuition paid by each was only \$2.50.

Ozark College is centrally located in a large and beautiful campus in the city of Greenfield. For several years previous to

its location, the city had enjoyed the advantages of a prosperous school known as Ozark Seminary, which was conducted by Prof. W. J. Hawkins. It became necessary to erect a new building for the benefit of the institution. Ozark Presbytery, of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, having been desirous of locating an institution within her bounds, appointed a board of commissioners to take into consideration propositions from competing points for the same. After due deliberation, the board decided to place the institution at Greenfield. The commissioners were, Rev. R. L. Vannice, G. W. Rinker, Rev. J. B. Ely, B. C. Pemberton and Rev. W. W. Brannin. The presbytery, at its first subsequent meeting, accepted the report of the commissioners, and enlarged the board to thirteen, by adding the names of the following gentlemen: Rev. G. W. Brown, J. W. Howard, John A. Ready, L. W. Shafer, T. E. Bell, Dr. A. C. Davis, L. M. Murphy and J. E. Garrett. The above-named persons were constituted a board of trustees.

Rev. W. J. Garrett was appointed financial agent, and directed to proceed at once in the collection of funds for the erection of a much-needed college building. After some delay, coupled with perseverance and hard work, a neat, commodious and substantial two-story brick building was completed, costing, with the campus, \$12,000. Rev. R. L. Vannice was the first president after it became a chartered institution, in the fall of 1881. The college has had its difficulties such as are attendant upon most all schools in their infancy, but it is now on a solid basis. It has had reasonable success, and, with the sympathy of its friends, the board confidently look for enlarged success and prosperity. Being located as it is, in a town of moderate size, with five churches, and no saloons, where board is cheap and society is refined and cultured, away from the temptations of larger places, it is a most desirable place to send pupils to obtain a higher education.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

Cumberland Presbyterian Churches.—The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now of Greenfield, was organized in 1839, by Rev. J. D. Montgomery, with A. M. Long and wife, Joseph

Lemaster and wife, M. H. Allison and wife, J. L. Allison and wife, Rev. J. Weir and wife, Leann Dycus and Rev. J. D. Montgomery and wife as constituent members. These were among the pioneer settlers of the county, and the church was organized in the vicinity of the site of Greenfield before the town had an existence. The church prospered until during the latter part of the war period, when it was without preaching, and the membership became scattered by removal and death. In the spring of 1866, the members remaining in the community were gathered up and the church reorganized. The present frame church edifice was erected in 1868-69 at a cost of \$2,500, and was dedicated by Revs. J. N. Edmiston and P. G. Rea. The pastors have been J. D. Montgomery, W. W. Brown, W. J. Garrett, B. F. Logan and R. L. Vannice, Rev. W. J. Garrett being the present pastor. The membership at present numbers 100.

Hickory Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, three miles south of Arcola, was organized May 14, 1868, by Rev. John W. Bell. This congregation meets alternately at Hickory Grove and at the church building belonging to the Sunday School Union, three miles southwest of Hickory Grove. Rev. W. E. Shaw was pastor of the congregation for four years, ending October 12, 1888, since which time Rev. J. R. Adkins has been pastor. The membership at this writing is sixty-seven. A great revival was conducted in 1886 with this congregation by Rev. Shaw, during which there were ninety confessions and from seventy to eighty accessions to the general church.

The Everton Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized March 6, 1884, by Rev. W. J. Garrett, with eleven constituent members. The frame church edifice belonging to this society, costing \$1,200, was dedicated in March, 1888, by Rev. W. H. Wilson. The pastors have been W. J. Garrett, W. H. Stephens and W. R. Russell, and the present membership is forty-five in number. The names of the constituent members are W. Y. McLemore, Tennie Stephenson, Pinie Wilson, G. W. Wilson, Mary Nixon, A. M. Galbreth, Jane Carlock, Mrs. E. J. Holman, J. S. Pemberton, T. J. Bell and Mary Bell.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Sylvania was organ-

ized in the spring of 1887, by Rev. W. H. Stephens, with a small membership, which has since increased to over thirty. A frame church edifice has been erected for the society, but it is not yet finished. When completed, it will cost from five hundred to six hundred dollars. The pastors have been Revs. W. H. Stephens and W. E. Shaw.

The South Greenfield Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in April, 1887, by Rev. W. E. Shaw, with a small membership, which has since increased to about twenty-four in number. Rev. Shaw has been the only pastor of this congregation. As yet they have no church edifice, but hope soon to build one.

Presbyterian Churches.—Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, at Greenfield, was organized June 4, 1842, by Rev. G. W. Bell, of Boonville, with the following constituent members, viz.: John M. and Polly Rankin, Nathan Wilkinson, Sr., Nathan Wilkinson, Jr., Rebecca and Jane Wilkinson, Nancy Morris, John and Mary Tarbott, Jacob, Rachel and Ann A. Montgomery, Nancy S. Davidson, W. W. and Margaret D. Rankin, Margaret Gardner, James Sharp, Alfred and Jane Cowan, Mary Weir, Sr., Betsey and Sarah Wilkinson, Mary Bowers, Thomas and Sarah C. Ross, George and Margaret Rutledge, and Hannah, a colored woman and slave. The first church edifice belonging to this society — a brick house — was erected in 1854. In 1884 it was removed, and the present handsome brick edifice was erected in its place, at a cost of \$4,500, and was dedicated April 2 of that year, by Rev. George H. Williamson. The brick of the old church were used in the construction of the new parsonage. The first board of elders were: Nathan Wilkinson, Sr., Jacob Montgomery, and John M. Rankin. Their successors have been: J. A. Strain, A. M. Wilson, W. W. Rankin, W. L. Scroggs, M. A. Garrison, J. T. Rankin, J. M. Mitchell, J. E. Mills, R. C. McMinn, H. Merrill, H. C. Mead and A. Kennedy. The pastors have been as follows, viz.: V. Pentzer, 1844–46; John McFarland, 1848–60; William R. Fulton, 1861–78; B. F. Powelson, 1879–82; G. H. Williamson, 1882–85; John Foy, 1886, April to November; D. R. Crockett, 1887; January to April; W. G. Banker, present pastor, since October, 1887. The present membership is about 100 in number.

This was the first Presbyterian Church organized south of the Osage River — the nearest one of the same denomination being then at Lexington, 150 miles north. At the dedication of the new church edifice, in 1884, there were, on the roll of members, 268 names, 75 of whom were dead, and 125 of whom had been dismissed, thus leaving a membership of sixty-eight.

Another church of this denomination was organized December 13, 1883, at Lockwood, by Rev. George H. Williamson, with nineteen constituent members. The membership has since increased to thirty. The frame church edifice belonging to this society was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated in September of that year by Rev. J. J. Marks, D. D. The pastors have been George H. Williamson, G. T. Thompson and the present one W. G. Banker.

Reformed Presbyterian Church.—A few Reformed Presbyterians settled in Dade County about the years 1866 and 1867, and on the 10th of August, 1871, they were organized into a congregation by Revs. James Wallace, of St. Louis, Mo., and W. W. McMillan and Elder James Hutcheson, with forty-nine members — fourteen of whom were received from other churches. W. M. Edgar and Thomas McDermit were elected and ordained ruling elders, and Isaac Taylor and Thomas Reed, deacons. For nearly five years the congregation was supplied with preaching by the presbytery. Rev. Josiah Dodds commenced preaching for them in 1877, and in May, 1878, he was installed pastor, and resigned the charge in June, 1888, since which time they have been without a pastor. This church is located near Sylvania, and, until recently, it has held its meetings in a school-house one and a half miles north of that place. The building of a church edifice is contemplated.

Baptist Churches.—Grassy Hollow Missionary Baptist Church, located five miles east of Greenfield, was organized about the year 1844, with eighteen members, of whom John Campbell is the only one living at this writing. This was the first Baptist Church organized in Dade County, and their first church edifice was a log house. About the year 1865 the name was changed to Liberty Church, and the location to a point one mile west of Everton, where the present frame church was afterward con-

structed. The membership is now composed of sixty-six individuals, and W. Z. T. Kimbler is the pastor.

Sinking Creek United Baptist Church was organized August 28, 1847, by Elder Thomas J. Kelley, with Michael Grisham, William Williams, Martha Grisham, Elizabeth Lawrence, Demsey Owen and seventeen other early settlers of the county as assistant members. The following year the society, in connection with other denominations, erected a hewed-log church edifice. The present house in which they worship is a large frame edifice, belonging to the Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and the public. The pastors have been Elders Thomas J. Kelley, Josiah Stogsdill, John H. Tatum, Burrow Buckner, H. H. Williams, James Small, John Tatum, John D. Shelton, Calvin Bradley, Z. T. Eaton, G. W. Black, J. T. Rich, W. F. Parker, John Campbell and S. W. Brookens — the latter being present pastor. During the war period the church became disorganized, and was reorganized in 1866. The present members number sixty-three. The church is located in School District No. 5, Township 30, Range 25.

Pleasant Grove Missionary Baptist Church was organized September 9, 1848, by Elders David Stiles and S. L. Beckley. Among the original members were Jeremiah and Rebecca Courtney, Hugh and Mary Gilmore, Anna Hastin, Susan McBee and Thomas Moore. Their first church — a frame building — was erected in 1855, near the farm of Joseph Killingsworth. It was afterward burned down. The present church — also a frame — was built in 1868, costing about \$500. It was dedicated by Thomas Caska and E. M. Hunt. The pastors have been S. L. Beckley, David Stiles, John Satterfield, J. B. Box, John Ford, Alex. Lovall, W. H. Rate, James Cole, T. S. Caska, E. M. Hunt, C. Ingram, Lewis Hine, J. W. Hains, D. G. Young, S. L. Collins and James Meacham. Present membership, eighty-two.

Limestone Missionary Baptist Church was organized September 14, 1849, by Elder S. L. Beckley, with N. Rutledge, E. Bowles, D. B. Rook, T. H. Jones, Lucinda Rook, Elizabeth Bowles and others. The first church edifice was built of logs, and the second was a frame building situated on Section 25, Township 30, Range 27. Both of these were burned. The present

edifice is a well finished frame structure, located on Section 11, same township and range. The pastors have been mostly the same as for Pleasant Grove church. The membership numbers fifty-four. The second church building was burned in February, 1862, by United States troops, because it was thought to be a refuge at nights for the bushwhackers. T. H. Ragsdale is the church clerk.

Pleasant Hill Missionary Baptist Church, in the southeastern part of the county, was organized September 18, 1858, by Elders John H. Tatum and James Small, with Samuel Wheeler, Hugh H. McMillen, Lucy McMillen, Houston Wheeler and several other Wheelers and others as constituent members. About the same time a building was erected for church and school purposes, in which the congregation worshiped for some years. Latterly, a frame church edifice costing about \$800 has been erected. The membership at present numbers 100. The pastors have been Elders J. H. Tatum, James Small, Elder Shelton, Lewis Hine, W. A. Dyson, S. W. Brookins and the present one, W. F. Parker.

Mount Pleasant Missionary Baptist Church, located five miles southeast of Greenfield, near Pilgrim, was organized in 1866 or 1867, and a few years later their present frame church edifice was erected. The membership now numbers sixty-six, and the pastor is Elder Minor Gentry.

Bethlehem Missionary Baptist Church was organized August 6, 1871, by Elder Flemming, with about thirty constituent members. A frame church building erected afterward, was subsequently burned. In 1882-83 the present frame edifice was erected, and on the third Sunday in May, 1886, it was dedicated by Elder M. D. Raimy. The pastors have been Revs. Harman, D. G. Young, Flemming, C. Ingram, Parker and M. D. Raimy. The membership numbers fifty-four.

Concord Baptist Church was organized November 23, 1872, by Elder B. F. Meek and A. C. Bradley, with the Bradley, Knowls, Claypool, Burney and other families among the constituent members. Their present frame church edifice, costing \$500, was erected in 1876, on Section 29, Township 31, Range 24, which is in the edge of Greene County, the membership being

mostly in Dade County. This church was dedicated May 28, 1876, by Elder G. W. White. The pastors have been A. C. Bradley, G. W. White, T. N. Horner, R. C. Gilmore, W. F. Parker and J. C. T. Wood. The membership numbers fifty-one.

Cedarville Missionary Baptist Church was organized August 3, 1873, by Elders S. L. Collins and S. M. Hunt, with a small number of members, which has since increased to forty-seven. The house in which they worship — a frame church — built in union with other denominations, was erected in 1880, at a cost of about \$800. The pastors have been Elders S. L. Collins, D. M. Fleming, J. W. Hains, Lewis Hine, A. C. Bradley, J. B. Horn, Charles Ingram, Robert Dryscal and Elihu Lee.

Mount Nebo Missionary Baptist Church, located four and one-half miles west of Greenfield, was organized about the year 1876, and has now a membership of forty-four persons. Elder B. W. Davis is the present pastor.

Sharon Missionary Baptist Church, located five miles east of Greenfield — near the site of the old Grassy Hollow Church — was also organized about the year 1876, and its membership now numbers seventy-four. The present pastor is Elder W. Z. T. Kimbler.

Arcola Missionary Baptist Church was organized September 3, 1881, by Elder W. F. Parker, embracing the Brown, Brickey and Parker families and others. It was organized at Elm Grove school-house, but worships now in the Methodist Church edifice at Arcola. The membership now numbers forty-seven. The pastors have been: W. F. Parker, four years; D. G. Young, two years; Elder Meacham, one year; and Elder Craftree, one year.

Oak Grove Missionary Baptist Church, three miles northwest of Greenfield, was organized in 1884, and has now about fifteen members. The pastor is Elder B. W. Davis.

Lockwood Missionary Baptist Church was organized in January, 1882, as the First Baptist Church of Lockwood, by Elders D. G. Young and S. L. Collins, with fifteen original members. The membership has since grown to thirty-eight. As yet the society has no church edifice. The pastors have been A. C. Bradley, D. G. Young and J. D. Craftree.

Cave Spring Missionary Baptist Church was organized in

1883, by Elders Harvey, Shelton and Gilmore, with fifteen members, and the membership has since increased to about thirty. A frame church edifice, 24x40 feet in size and costing about \$300, has since been erected. The pastors have been Elders William McCord, C. F. Fain and W. A. Dyson. Other denominations assisting, claim an interest in the church building.

South Greenfield Missionary Baptist Church was organized January 23, 1886, by Elders Fain and Collins, with a very small membership, which has since increased to twenty-five in number. Their present church building, 32x48 feet in size, and costing \$3,500, has since been erected. The pastors have been Elders S. L. Collins and W. A. Dyson.

Greenfield Missionary Baptist Church was organized July 20, 1872, by A. W. Pickett, William Wasson and six others, at a school-house three miles northeast of Greenfield, and was then called "Pleasant View Baptist Church." In August, 1879, the place of meeting was changed to Greenfield, and the name changed to correspond. The present frame church edifice, costing about \$1,400, was erected in 1884, and was dedicated June 15 of that year, by Elder J. R. Maupin. The pastors have been Elders D. G. Young, A. J. Alexander and W. A. Lindsey. The membership numbers ninety-three at this writing. Seymour Hoyt is church clerk.

Cave Missionary Baptist Church was organized March 6, 1887, by Elder C. F. Fain, and it has now a membership of twenty-five. The pastors have been C. F. Fain, W. F. Parker and J. H. Moore. The meetings are held at the Carlock school-house, near Dadeville.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church, on account of the hostility it received from the institution of slavery, had no substantial existence in Dade County before the Civil War. Soon, however, after the institution of slavery was destroyed, it gained a foothold, and an organization was effected at Greenfield, in 1864, by Rev. William Denby. The constituent members were W. R. Bennington, F. A. Cardwell, William and Mary Theoble, M. A. Foster, Nancy, Robert, Amanda, William and Victoria McBride, and twelve others. Afterward, in 1871, this society built its present frame church edifice in Greenfield, at a cost of

\$2,800. It was dedicated in 1872, by Dr. B. F. Crary, editor of the *Christian Advocate* at St. Louis, Mo. The pastors have been Revs. William Denby, Isaac Routh, S. R. Reese, F. S. Houghaout, C. L. Howell, T. S. Benifiel, A. R. Nichols, I. J. K. Lunbeck, R. W. McMasters, Frank Lenig, J. R. Wolf, C. E. Evans, N. H. Buck, William Buck and W. J. Simmons. The present membership is ninety-two.

Another Methodist Episcopal Church was organized near Arcola in 1886, by Rev. Isaac Routh, with Rev. E. H. Travis, Margaret Travis, Archibald and Polly Morris, Nancy Ball, Mary Ball, Rev. G. W. Murphy, Mary C. Murphy, Will and Lewis Murphy, Benjamin and Louisa Appleby, J. M. Travis, and Jesse Arbagast and wife as constituent members. In 1871 the society built a frame church house costing \$600, one mile and a half south of Arcola. The following year it was blown down in a storm. In 1873 it was rebuilt at Arcola at a cost of \$800. It was dedicated in 1875, by Rev. J. J. Bentley. The pastors have been the same as at Greenfield—it being a part of the Greenfield charge. The membership at present is seventy-five.

King's Point Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in November, 1869, by Rev. C. L. Howell, with Robert Taylor, D. Powell, M. A. Powell, T. H. Morgan, Elizabeth Morgan, L. E. and Sidney A. Powell, J. W. and Sarah J. Powell, Matilda E. Taylor and others as original members. This society has no church edifice. The pastors have been: Revs. C. L. Howell, R. S. Benifiel, A. R. Nichols, I. J. K. Lunbeck, J. W. Jacobs, R. W. McMasters, J. R. Wolf, William Buck, Jacob Miller, J. J. Martin, and M. Bell. Twelve members constitute this class at present.

Lockwood Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in the summer of 1881, by Rev. Frank Lenig, with W. B. Hoel, Mary J. Hoel, Cora E. Hoel, C. E. Hoel, Mary E. Hoel, Jasper and Mary Lemon, J. R. J. Appleby, M. A. S. Appleby, J. K. Ford, and Mary and Irene M. Ford, as constituent members. This society has been building its first church edifice—a frame 24x40 feet in size, completed in June, 1889, and costing about \$1,200. The pastors have been: Frank Lenig, 1881; J. R. Wolf, 1882; Charles E. Evans, 1883; J. N. Buck,

1884; J. J. Martin, 1885; Jacob Miller, 1886; M. Bell, 1887-88. The membership is thirty-three. The first quarterly meeting was held in Lockwood in the fall of 1881, by Rev. Jesse L. Walker, presiding elder. The next presiding elder was I. J. K. Lunbeck, and the present one is W. V. Hamel. These Methodist Episcopal Churches belong to the Carthage District of the St. Louis Conference. There is also a society of this denomination at Dadeville, which belongs to the Dadeville Circuit of the Springfield District. Rev. H. Threlfall is the circuit minister at this writing.

Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, located one and a half miles east of Seybert, was organized at the close of the Civil War by Rev. Isaac Routh, with seventeen members. In 1870 the society erected their present frame church edifice, at a cost of about \$1,400. It was dedicated in 1872 by Presiding Elder Bentley. The pastors have been T. S. Benifiel, William Hubbard, G. Windle, Carpenter, Smith, Moffit, Burris, W. R. Russell, William F. Yeager, Isaac Entwistle, E. F. S. Darby and H. Threlfall. The present membership is about fifty in number, and the society belongs to the Dadeville Circuit.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—Societies of this denomination were organized in Dade County in an early day. Of this church, the Greenfield Circuit of the Springfield District, Southwest Missouri Conference, contains most, if not all, the charges within the county. At this writing, the minister of the Greenfield Circuit is Rev. T. C. Puckett.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at South Greenfield has a neat and comfortable frame church edifice. This denomination, though weaker in numbers than some others within the county, has held its field, and is also doing good work in the cause of Christianity.

Christian Churches.—Of this denomination there are several organizations within the county. Dadeville Christian Church was organized in 1838 by Elder Hazleton, with James Hembree and wife, and Matilda and Nancy Hembree, as constituent members. About 1853 this society built a frame church edifice in Dadeville, and in 1856 they built a log church at Cave Springs, and, in 1886, a frame church at Dadeville, the latter costing \$800.

The pastors have been Elders Hazleton, McBride, Harlan, Mulkey, Nathaniel Fisk, Cochran, Davis and Randall.

Lindley Christian Church was organized in May, 1882, by W. L. George, with S. H., J. W., and Amos Perkins, J. C. Lindley, Samuel Baker, J. A. Freeze, John Long and W. R. Allen as original members. Their present church edifice, a frame, costing about \$850, is situated six miles north of Dadeville. It was built in 1887. The pastors have been W. L. George, H. Drennan, J. W. Randall and P. W. Shick. The present membership is 102.

White Oak congregation, in Sac Township, was organized in 1871, by Elders E. Goodnight and William Pyle, with about seventeen constituent members. This congregation has no church edifice, but worships in the district school house on Section 3, Township 32, Range 26. The elders of this church have been William Pyle, John Wilkson, F. M. Wilson, D. W. Duncan, James A. Fox, F. M. Montgomery and William L. Grisham. The present membership is 145.

The Arcola Christian Church was organized in 1882, with Eber E. White and wife, William Lewis and wife, W. P. Whitley and wife, S. H. Bales and wife and others to the number of fifteen in all as original members. Since the organization the society has erected a frame church edifice, in which it worships, at Arcola. It was dedicated in June, 1885, by Elder W. B. Cochran. The elders, in the order they have served, are: W. H. Watson, John W. Randall and W. H. Bryan. The present membership consists of fifty in number. R. M. Cruther is the church clerk.

The Greenfield Christian Church was organized January 1, 1882, by Elder W. B. Cochran, with Joel T. Hembree, Sarah J. Hembree, J. F. Ackers, N. M. Ackers, J. R. Grider, Clovis Depee, Mary J. Depee, Mollie Pyle, Syra Pyle, Mary E. Bailey, E. D. Hamner, W. T. Hamner, and others as constituent members. The present handsome frame church in which this organization worships was erected in Greenfield in 1884, at a cost of \$2,600, and was dedicated in June of that year by Elder Morgan Morgans. The elders of the church have been W. B. Cochran, N. R. Davis, T. E. Sheppard and J. C. Davis. Elder Coch-

ran served a second term. The membership at present numbers about sixty.

German Lutheran Church.—In 1882, a society of this denomination was organized in Lockwood with eleven constituent members, and the membership has since increased to about fifty. In 1883 this society built its present frame church edifice at Lockwood. Rev. W. Shust was pastor from 1883 to 1888, since which time the society has had no regular minister. Another society of this denomination was organized about the same time as the foregoing, at a point four miles south and two miles west of Lockwood, and two years thereafter they built their present frame church edifice. This society has now about twenty-five members, and, since 1884 Rev. Fred. Schreifer has been the pastor. Before Mr. Schreifer became pastor of this society, Rev. Shust preached for it, and since the latter left the society at Lockwood, it has been supplied with preaching by Rev. Schreifer. The members of these two societies are mostly Germans, and are advancing the cause of Christianity.

United Brethren Church.—In 1884, a society of this denomination was organized at each of the following places, viz.: Lockwood, Sylvania, King's Point, and at the Keller school-house—the latter being southwest of Lockwood. The society at Lockwood was organized with J. M. Confer and wife, C. E. Confer, Rev. A. L. Best and wife, and Rev. E. L. Joslin and wife, as constituent members. The same year the society built its present frame church edifice, at a cost of \$1,400. This building was dedicated to the worship of God by Bishop E. B. Kephart, of Iowa. The membership of this, and the other societies named, all of which belonged to one circuit, and under the charge of the same minister, have increased largely. The pastors in charge of the circuit has been: Revs. R. C. Thomas, J. L. Condon, R. S. Rose, G. W. Keller, L. A. Blevens, and now again R. C. Thomas.

HISTORY OF BARTON COUNTY.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND GEOLOGICAL.

Location and Boundaries. * — One of the most fortunately located of the 114 divisions which enter into the composition of Missouri, Barton is in the western tier of counties, bordering on Kansas, about 120 miles south of Kansas City, between the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth degrees of north latitude, and the seventeenth and eighteenth degrees of longitude west from Washington, fairly in the center of a splendid farming, grazing, fruit and mineral region that at the present time is attracting as much popular interest as any district in the Southwest. It has an area of 580 square miles, or 375,000 acres. It is bounded north by Vernon County, east by Cedar and Dade Counties, south by Jasper County, and west by Crawford County, Kansas, and comprises all of Townships 31, 32 and 33, and the northern two tiers of sections of Township 30, Ranges 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33 west of the fifth principal meridian, which extends north and south across the States of Arkansas and Missouri, passing about thirty-six miles west of St. Louis. These townships also lie north of the base line, which runs east and west across the State of Arkansas, passing about five miles south of Little Rock.

The Ozark Divide — Drainage. — Extending through this county east and west, a few miles north of Lamar, is the famous Ozark Divide. The water on the north flows into Drywood Creek, through its two branches, and thence into the Osage, and thence into the Missouri River. Here, too, are the headwaters of one of the tributaries forming the Sac River. Only a few

* To Ed. G. Ward, Lee Chiswell, A. J. Wray, Dr. A. Van Meter, the county press and the county officials, the writer is indebted for data used in the following pages.

feet from the source of the stream that is a feeder to the Missouri, is that of another rivulet, which, in wet weather, flows into one of the forks of Spring River, known familiarly as "Muddy," thence south into White River, and into this flows Coon Creek. In the northeast part of the county is Horse Creek; in the north center, Little Drywood; while the east and middle forks of Big Drywood wind their course through beautiful vales in the northwest corner. Turning thence southward are the waters of Duval Creek. Along the south line of the east half of the county is Coon Creek, forming an almost dividing line between Jasper and Barton. In the center are West Fork and Pettis Creeks, while Muddy Creek enters the southeast corner of the county, taking its course north, northwest, west, thence south, southwest, leaving the county in the southwestern portion, forming a semi-circle, and giving thirty-five miles of water line, which is of incalculable benefit to farmers and stock-raisers.

Geology.—The stratified rocks of this section of country belong to the following divisions, mentioned in their order from the top down: (1) Quaternary, (2) Tertiary, (3) Cretaceous, (4) Carboniferous, (5) Devonian, (6) Silurian and (7) Azoic. The first or Post-Tertiary system comprises the drift and all deposits above it. Within it are four distinct formations: alluvium, bottom prairie, bluff and drift. The second is made up of clays, shales, iron ores, sandstones and sands. The third embraces sandstones and clays. The fourth embraces the coal measures of this section. That division of the coal measures to which the rocks in this county belong is the lower part of the lower coal measures, and lies below all known coal formations of North Missouri. It includes belts of sandstones, shales, ochre, soft hematite and bituminous coal. The sandstones are generally coarse grained, micaceous and often ferruginous, being deep and bright brown and red in color. The lower beds are very coarse, sometimes partaking of the character of a conglomerate, and are particularly ferruginous. The equivalent of the Clear Creek sandstone of Vernon County often occupies the highest ridges, and is generally even bedded, forming a good building stone, and a pretty good material for grindstones. Mud cracks, fucoids

and ripple marks are often characteristic of this formation. In a mineralogical point of view, the coal in this county may be considered about the most valuable product. The iron ore in the coal measures is generally soft and light, occurring as a red, yellow and brown ochre, and as a soft, porous limonite. The fifth or Devonian system contains the different groups of limestone and sandstone, and its rocks are, in this section, found in narrow belts along the Carboniferous strata. The Chemung group includes Chouteau limestone, vermicular sandstone and shales and lithographic limestone. The Upper and Lower Silurian series comprise the numerous sandstones and limestones of the sixth system, which contain many remains of organic life. No such remains are found in the series of siliceous and other slates, below the Silurian rocks, which are referred to the Azoic age.

Coal Interests — Building Stone.—Barton County's coal interests are of more than secondary importance. Coal veins of minable thickness and commercial value are found in Ozark, Barton City, North Fork, Milford, Newport, Lamar, Southwest and other townships, though, practically speaking, commercial mining is restricted to Ozark and Southwest Townships, with latterly some minor operations in Lamar, the industry being yet in its infancy. A large scope of Eastern Barton, as well as Barton City Township, abounds in excellent coal, but the absence of railway transportation facilities has prevented a development of these rich fields, just enough mining being done to supply local demands. The mine inspector has reported that 22,000 acres of county lands are underlaid with coal of minable thickness, but this is only an estimate, and the figures will doubtless be doubled under the stimulus the industry is expected to receive. Of superior qualities for all purposes, this coal is in demand in every market, and, when the mining industry has reached a little more advanced stage, the annual revenue from the mines will foot up into the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The quarries throughout the county constitute not its least important prospective source of revenue. They contain sandstone of every shade up to brown, which rivals the famous stone which adds so much to the beauty of metropolitan architecture, and is of such excellence for building purposes that of all the stone

in the Southwest it was selected for the large depot buildings of the Gulf road, in Springfield. Only recently, attracted by the fame of this stone, several Kansas City gentlemen invested largely in quarry lands in this county, and it is reasonably certain that at no remote period this excellent stone will be a most potent auxiliary of coal in swelling the revenue in this county. The Gulf road has drawn extensively on the Lamar quarries for construction work, and has obtained a large supply of stone from the quarries at Liberal for bridges along the system. The new court house is being largely constructed of native stone.

Farming, Fruit Culture and Stock Raising.—Corn is the great staple product of the soil. With such cultivation as the Eastern farmer gives his corn, a failure in the crop would seldom occur. As the methods of primitive farming are disappearing, crops of all kinds are improving. As corn is king, so grass is queen, the two combined being the great wealth-producing crops of the county, and the farmer who would prosper must cultivate corn and grow grass and feed them to stock of approved kinds. It is now established beyond controversy that timothy, clover, bluegrass and other grasses recognize this soil as their native heath, and produce wonderful crops. Thousands of tons of hay are shipped to the Southern markets annually, and so prolific is the grass crop that, though grasses are practically in their infancy, a large and increasing surplus product is shipped away from the county every year.

Barton County is in the great fruit belt, and, possessing innumerable fine orchards, its luscious fruitage finds its way in great quantities to Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Alabama and Tennessee. Consequently fruit growing, which demands very little care and expense, proves amply remunerative to those who engage in it. Vegetables of all kinds produce well, and the older the land the better the crop. It is doubtful if there is any section in the United States where vegetables are more abundant or cheaper in season.

While to the farmer Barton County offers a rich and productive soil, a healthful climate and abundant crops, yet to the stock-raiser are presented greater inducements than to all other claims combined. As evidence that these advantages have long attracted

attention, the following extract is given from the "History of Missouri," published in 1876 :

While the agricultural advantages of this county are surpassed by few in the State, yet to stock-raisers it presents extraordinary inducements. With a mild climate that renders little shelter necessary during any portion of the year; with her broad, rolling prairies, covered with a luxuriant growth of grass that furnishes free pasturage during the summer months, and which, upon the bottoms, remains fresh and green all winter, and from which large quantities can be annually cut for a winter's supply ; with a soil capable of producing in abundance the grain needed to fatten the stock in winter that feed on the prairies in summer — Barton County is destined to be one of the great stock-producing counties of the West.

A few years ago cattle were driven here to "winter" from North Missouri, Arkansas, Texas and the Indian Territory. The climate is so mild that it was not necessary to furnish other shelter than was afforded by the belts of timber along the various streams flowing through the county. To-day there are not so many cattle; but the stock is finer and better cared for. The day of free pasturage in Barton County is past, but wherever grasses grow abundantly it will pay to handle stock, and many far-seeing stockmen have come to Barton and occupy large farms for the purposes of stock raising.

Timber.—There is abundance of timber to supply all needful demands. From one-tenth to one-sixth of the land is covered with fine groves, embracing hickory, walnut, elm, sycamore, maple, hackberry and all the different kinds of oak, with other valuable varieties of timber. These groves are scattered throughout the different portions of the county, principally along the streams.

Climate.—The climate of Barton County is a benediction. It has the mildness of Middle Virginia and Central Kentucky, without their humidity. The winters are generally dry and open, with little snow. Young stock of all kinds run at large in the bottoms all winter. The summer is long and warm, with cool, refreshing nights. While the rainfall is ample, the climate is naturally dry, and the west winds dissipate whatever malaria may be generated by decaying vegetation; and there are no swamps or marshes to breed fever in this region.

RESOURCES AND STATISTICS.

Assessments of 1880 and 1888.—No more graphic illustration of the wonderful growth of Barton County can be produced than is found in the assessment books for the years 1880 and 1888. The tables are given below, the figures they contain carrying their own explanation. At the former period county organization prevailed and one official assessed the entire county, but the township system of government is now in force, thus necessitating an enumeration of each township:

1880.

Horses, 4,990.....	\$ 102,904
Jacks and jennets, 19.....	295
Mules, 1,044.....	31,569
Cattle, 19,836.....	169,636
Sheep, 10,134.....	10,134
Hogs, 13,914.....	14,942
All other live stock.....	134
Money, notes, etc.....	79,900
All other personal property.....	117,506
Acres, 370,837.....	1,104,135
Town lots, 514.....	87,325
Merchants' tax, estimated.....	60,000
Total.....	\$1,778,476

1888.

Acres, 394,704.....	\$2,772,220
Town lots, 2,993.....	585,085
Horses.....	253,831
Asses.....	2,433
Mules.....	63,207
Cattle.....	960,289
Sheep.....	1,802
Hogs.....	27,995
Money, notes and bonds.....	326,189
All other personal property.....	191,496
Insurance companies, merchants, railroad and telegraph property.....	713,999
Total.....	5,907,546

The Common School Fund.—Following is a statement of Barton County's common school fund, interest and principal, for 1888:

SCHOOL FUND.—PRINCIPAL.

Balance in treasury at last settlement.....	\$ 1,158.28
Amount from bonds maturing.....	13,628.12
Amount from shows.....	25.00
Amount from fines.....	1,265.00
Amount from estrays.....	45.85
	<hr/>
	\$16,122.25

CREDIT.

By loans made.....	\$15,191.00
By balance.....	931.25
	<hr/>
	\$16,122.25

SCHOOL FUND INTEREST.

To balance on hand.....	\$3,443.72
To interest collected.....	8,289.31
	<hr/>
	\$11,733.03

CREDIT.

By apportionment.....	\$10,815.76
By balance in treasury.....	917.27
	<hr/>
	\$11,733.03

AMOUNT OF FUNDS OUTSTANDING AND IN TREASURY.

To school fund bonds.....	\$80,978.13
To interest delinquent.....	13,590.71
To cash.....	931.25
	<hr/>
	\$95,500.09

CREDIT.

By bonds and mortgages on real estate.....	\$94,568.84
By cash in treasury.....	931.25
	<hr/>
	\$95,500.09

The court house fund for 1888 is represented by these figures:

DEBIT.

Cash on hand at settlement.....	\$ 407.40
Collected on bonds and taxes.....	17,455.76
Bonds outstanding.....	3,434.90
	<hr/>
	\$21,298.06

CREDIT.

By warrants paid on work and labor.....	\$ 7,072.05
Bonds outstanding.....	3,434.90
Cash on hand.....	10,791.11
	<hr/>
	\$21,298.06
Total amount of court house fund on hand.....	14,226.01

WARRANTS AND SCRIP OUTSTANDING JANUARY 1, 1889.

Warrants of 1883.....	\$ 138.45
Warrants of 1884.....	94.45
Warrants of 1885.....	244.48
Warrants of 1886.....	6,766.99
Warrants of 1887.....	6,693.67
Warrants of 1888.....	15,111.01
	<hr/>
	\$29,049.05
Scrip for 1883.....	5.00
Scrip for 1884.....	6.10
Scrip for 1885.....	3.50
Scrip for 1886.....	517.95
Scrip for 1887.....	1,203.85
Scrip for 1888.....	1,934.50
	<hr/>
	\$3,670.90

Expenditures of a Year.—These figures constitute a summary of Barton County's expenditures in 1888:

Assessor's fees.....	\$ 640.00
School commissioner's salary.....	87.60
Sheriff's fees.....	830.30
Circuit clerk's fees.....	47.00
Stenographer's fees.....	450.00
Prosecuting attorney's salary.....	610.00
County justice's fees.....	1,070.85
Poor commissioner's salary.....	150.00
County physician's salary.....	270.00
County clerk's fees.....	2,111.30
Treasurer's salary.....	833.35
Stationery for circuit clerk.....	159.35
Stationery for recorder.....	128.65
Stationery for probate judge.....	128.40
Stationery for county clerk and townships and postage and expense.....	306.70
Public printing.....	506.35
Abstracts from Lamar Abstract Co.....	558.50
Merchandise for county officials.....	106.45
Rent of court-room and offices.....	680.00
Cost of elections.....	257.15
Pauper accounts.....	2,708.76
Coal for county.....	123.50
Insane expenses.....	874.25
Road and bridge work.....	1,723.05
Criminal costs.....	1,075.58
Grand jurors' fees.....	336.45
Petit jurors' fees.....	1,509.45
Witnesses before grand jurors.....	150.40

Incidental expenditures.....	345.90
Court house construction.....	6,050.85
Common school fund loans.....	14,030.00
Township school loans.....	6,647.70
Total.....	<u>\$45,507.84</u>

Population and Valuation.—In 1860 Barton County had 1,817 inhabitants. In 1870 its population had advanced to 5,087. In 1876 it was 6,900. In 1880 it was 10,340. In 1889 it is estimated at 25,000. The assessed valuation of property in the county in 1880 was nearly \$2,000,000. It is estimated that it will reach \$6,000,000 in 1889.

SETTLEMENT.

Early Settlers.—The first settler within the limits of Barton County of whom any knowledge is obtainable was Allen Petty. He occupied the position of county commissioner and county seat commissioner, and in the latter capacity was aided by Mr. Fisher, who, prior to 1857, had been a resident of Jasper County. It is said of Allen Petty that he lived in five different counties and never changed his location.

Among the old residents of the county, many of whom were here before the war, were George E. Ward and his two sons, Ed. G. Ward and J. T. Ward, Elisha Peters, J. C. Parry, George Oldham, Mr. Minor, John Apperson, Morris Baker, Philip Matthews, Irwin Brown, Joseph H. Brown, J. A. Creamer, Felix Bonse, J. H. Zevely, James Smith, "Al." Pinnock, David Norris, Frank Lease, Dr. L. M. Timmonds, Dr. Charles Van Pelt, A. Cochran, Jesse Kelley, Thomas Seal and Doctor Blacker. As will be seen by reference to the county civil lists, some of these were among the early county officials.

Prior to the war, the citizens of Barton County were few indeed, and a good deal of the land was owned by non-residents, and valued at \$1.25 per acre. The war prostrated all enterprise and retarded all material progress. Most of the pioneers have passed away, and their places are filled by their children and their children's children, who, with the large number of Eastern people here, make up the county's population.

Pioneer History.—For some years after the earliest settlement, bands of Osage and Sac Indians hunted over this territory, for the most part maintaining friendly relations with the whites. One resident of the county, "Gil." Roup by name, was an inveterate Indian hater, and lost no opportunity to kill an Indian on sight. At a later date, accompanied by his family, he started for California, and had not proceeded far on his journey when his party were attacked, and every one in it killed, by a considerable body of Indians. The early settlers about Lamar had to go to Spring River to mill, twenty-five miles distant, and for years the nearest trading-point was Carthage. The first store in Lamar was George E. Ward's, near his residence (on the present site of M. N. Wills' residence). The earliest postoffices were: At Lamar (J. C. Parry, postmaster); Drywood, or Baker's Green (Morris C. Baker, postmaster); and on Coon Creek ("Bob" Stanley, postmaster). The mail was brought weekly on horseback from Independence, by way of Papinsville. The first religious services held in Barton County were in the old court house, which, during late years, has, in a different locality, done service as a restaurant. The first school was taught about 1854, about two miles south of Lamar, by William Seals.

Land Entries.—A list of names is here given of individuals who entered United States lands in Barton County: Thomas Dunford, Martin Braden, Joseph S. McBride, John Weir, Jr.; Samuel M. Baker, Homer F. Fellows, Royal A. B. Mills, Joseph Neely, David Ward, George Andrews, William H. Denmead, Martha Abernathy, William Stewart, Charles A. Davis, Benjamin Curver, George Arnold, John Blackburn, Mason Crabtree, Tilman H. Lea, Joseph Stone, Spencer Thompson, David Norris, William H. Norton, Harrison Zimmermann, William M. Thompson, Nicholas Wood, Henry Garner, Frederick Garver, Anselm Clarkson, George S. Park, William Smith, Henry Baker, Thomas J. Toler, William H. Smith, Sarnia Worthington, John P. Grisham, Samuel W. Duprey, David P. Bethel, Thomas F. Bugbee, Francis M. Overby, James F. Winter, Abner and George W. Embry, James L. Nicholls, Harrison Shrader, George Kimmell, Isaac Zimerly, Allen L. Pierson, Joseph Hooper, James F. Long, Nicholas F. and James T. Jones, Robert S. Rutledge, Jacob Van-



A RURAL SCENE.

kin, Stephen H. Thompson, Uriel F. Murray, John F. Smith, Jesse Kelley, Robert G. Coleman, John Tarleton, John Wyson, David H. Super, Levi T. Davis, Albert Pearce, Absalom R. Roads, Israel Miller, James W. Webb, Charles C. Fordes, Theron Barnum, James D. Webb, John H. Wyman, Leonard Gilson, Samuel B. Wright, Fanny M. Chadwick, Theodore B. Webb, James S. Easley, Charles O. Lockhard, Amelia Jenks, Florella Nurse, William W. Bennett, Alexander M. Tucker, Joel B. But-
tles, Joshua Dial, Samuel H. Shelley, John M. Becker, Frederick Kreck-
er, Conrad Bowman, C. Free, Benjamin Ezekiel, Samuel Sheek, Edgar Ames, Moses W. Carter, Samuel Starkey, Edgar S. Taney, Solomon Sturges, David K. Bush, Alpheus D. Hagans, Conrad C. Stuntz, William Dugan, James S. Wilderman, Amos Thompson, Albert L. Lee, Isaac Francis, John H. D. Jarnett, Chester D. Knox, Rufus Maloney, Thomas H. Mong, M. Hey-
man, Jacob Blickensderfer, Percy M. Hirst, S. Newell Dodd, Oliver H. Smith, Alonzo Thompson, Reuben B. Royer, David Fleming, Samuel A. Gillibrand, Edward J. Johnson, Cornelius D. Freeland, Albert C. Widdicombe, Washington Moseley, An-
thony McBride, Gilbert M. Venable, Milton Cooley, Christian Stoner, Davidson Smith, Charles F. Hill, Jonathan J. Philbrick, David Steel, Anderson S. Jones, Washington Farmer, James H. Zevely, William C. Wells, Alexander Henry, Jonathan D. D. K. Carter, James W. Bass, Joshua Waggoner, Isaac Darnelle, Sam-
uel Fish, Dexter Otey, Isaac Gearhart, John T. Smith, John Black-
burn, James A. Beal, John L. Waters, Jacob Lawrence, Allen L. Pinson, William Stewart, William Y. Moore, Charles P. Gage, Ward P. Lay, T. W. Wintzel, William Neocker, Charles W. James, John Johnston, James M. Stewart, Charles V. Culver, Joseph W. Petty, Albert W. Tipton, Orange J. Scott, Nathan Ball, Nelson Monroe, John Tarleton, Jacob Shamberger, Benja-
min Curver, Alfred Branham, Andrew Hall, Christian C. Bren-
nerman, Joseph C. Parry, William Parry, Sanders Jones, Tim-
othy Moshier, Francis G. Adams, James S. Easley, George Mad-
ison, Chester C. Ford, Bryan P. Scolly, Charles C. Orr, Edgar Ames, Harriet Voorhees, John Postlethwaite, Timothy Baldwin, James Glynn, Abraham T. Hay, Silas Bent, Francis M. Gregory, Alexander Hall, Benjamin Curver, John A. Davenport, William

C. Davis, William H. Parker, Henry S. Wharton, Samuel Clough, Robert Maddox, William Forman, John Kirkpatrick, William Adams, Richard Carter, Steward S. Johnson, R. H. Craig and William C. Vance, Benjamin T. Ristine, Thompson Davis, Nancy Carr, Joseph C. Webster, Samuel Russell, Thomas S. Atkin, Gurdon Thompson, Robert G. Pasley, Alonzo Thompson, Orrin W. Jones, Daniel Hamaker, Moses W. Carter, George W. Wilderman, Simon Hostetter, Fanny Cooper, Andrew Baker, Thomas Capehart, Charles A. Davis, John L. Milligan, Hollaway Collie, George Spears, John B. Earle, Robert Poindexter, James H. Birch, Thomas Lindley, Theodore Thompson, Linville Bradley, Robert Canara, Caleb B. Seaton, Charles L. Stephens, James W. Bass, Thomas S. Watthall, Sanford M. Rowlett, Nicholas F. Jones, William R. Rector, Hayden Wyatt, Ira D. Broyles, Joseph G. Hutton, Thomas Lane, Jr., Amundas W. Schmoldt, Joseph Burghill, I. Shipley, Francis Hull, Thomas I. Evans, Henry Shadle, Clifton H. Moore, Theodore W. Talmadge, John A. Creamer, Ebenezer Stephenson, Jonathan Harris, Elisha Brener, John Gilfillan, Mina Marsh, William A. Creamer, James L. Brown, Samuel M. Coleman, Singleton P. Waters, Henry H. Brown, Marquis Burns, Almon J. Spofford, William H. Burns, James Phillips, Thomas Carr, William W. McNide, Elisha Garnts, Thomas Campbell, Sherman Webster, Francis Brown, Elizabeth M. Richards, Elisha G. English, H. W. Witherell, John Grenendyke, Levi T. Davis, David M. Cockley, John M. Stephens, Ebenezer Smith, Sally B. Child, Samuel Lane, John F. Lane, Benjamin F. Graves, Joseph N. Johnson, Thomas H. Majors, Joseph Nichols, Richard Carter, Jeremiah B. Fusen, William McDonald, John C. Richardson, Melvin L. Gray, John R. Edwards, David Cronie, Moses Lyon, Abigail C. G. Davidson, Sally M. Graham, George Girty, George Kimmell, William E. Culver and James Guthrie, Barnard F. Schermerhorn, Nathaniel Block, John L. Dimmitt, James N. Laird.

Swamp, School and Other Lands.—The above list comprises the name of every individual who was a grantee of land from the United States in Barton County. Some of these persons were early and permanent settlers, and some were non-residents. Some of them took up many claims, some several, some a few, and some

only one each. It has been the aim not to weary the reader with a needless repetition of names. The Government grant comprised, besides these, the swamp lands and lands granted to the State of Missouri and to Barton County for educational and other purposes. The original list of entries, in the recorder's office, is thus certified to:

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, }
SPRINGFIELD, MO. }

I, William J. Teed, Register of the United States Land Office at Springfield, Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing are true and correct copies of all the original entries and memoranda of public lands in the present limits of Barton County, Missouri, as shown by the tract books of said office. Witness my hand, at office, this first day of August, A. D. 1871.

WILLIAM J. TEED,
Register.

A few of the entries above mentioned were made prior to 1857. Most of them were made in that year, and some have been made since. Through the misrepresentation of interested parties, a very large part of the public lands in this county were declared swamp lands, and these were granted by the United States to the State of Missouri, under an act of Congress entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," approved September 28, 1850. The selection was made under said act and approved March 2, 1857. The patent was issued to the State April 16, 1857. By an act of Legislature entitled "An act donating the swamp and overflowed lands to the counties in which they lie," approved March 3, 1851, and amendatory acts, approved December 13, 1855, and November 4, 1857, such lands were granted by the State of Missouri to Barton County. In 1868 the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to perfect the title to lands known as swamp lands," approved March 21, 1868. That act provided that "all deeds executed by the county for any swamp lands shall be deemed and held to be legal and valid, whether issued by the county court or a commissioner appointed by said court for that purpose, and such deed or patent shall vest in the purchaser of any such lands all right, title or interest of said counties in said lands as fully as if said patents or deeds had been granted by the Governor of the State and countersigned by the Secretary of State, as is now provided by the General Statutes." Such lands have mostly passed

to individual ownership, the last general sales of them having closed about twenty years ago. Since then school lands have been about the only available lands for the purposes of settlers, and these are nearly all taken up and under improvement, eighty acres only having been sold in 1887, and 560 acres in 1888. From these facts it may be seen that the settlement and development of Barton County has been marvelously rapid, only a little more than thirty years intervening between the advanced civilization of to-day and the beginning of general settlement and improvements; and this progress was for a time impeded by the Civil War.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

County Organization and Boundary. — Barton County was organized in 1857, and its boundaries are thus defined: Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 14, Township 30 (north), Range 29; thence west, on the line dividing Sections 11 and 14, to the western boundary line of the State; thence north, with said State line, to the line dividing Townships 33 and 34; thence east, on said line, to the northwest corner of Section 1, Township 33 (north), Range 29; thence south, on the subdivisional line, to the place of beginning.

Organization of Townships. — One of the first acts of the County Court was to divide the county into a convenient number of municipal townships. There were seven when local government was resumed at the close of the war. These were named Newton, Union, Mineral, Nashville, Lamar, North Fork and Golden Grove. By successive divisions the number has been doubled.

On Wednesday, February 7, 1866, it was ordered by the court that the municipal townships in Barton County should be bounded and named as follows:

Newton Township, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 2, Township 33, Range 29; west to the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 33, Range 30; south to the southwest corner of Township 33, Range 30; east to the southeast corner of Township 33, Range 30; south to the southwest corner of

Section 18, Township 32, Range 29; east to the southeast corner of Section 14, Township 32, Range 29; thence north to the place of beginning.

This embraced what is now known as all of Milford Township, all of Doylesport Township, and the north half of Newport Township.

Union Township, commencing at the northeast corner of Township 33, Range 31; west to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 33, Range 32; south to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 33, Range 32; east to the southeast corner Township 33, Range 31; thence north to the place of beginning.

This includes all of Union Township as it now stands, and nearly one-half of Barton City Township.

Mineral Township, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 33, Range 32; west to the State line; south to the southwest corner of Section 18, Township 32, Range 33; east to the southeast corner of Section 16, Township 32, Range 32; thence north to place of beginning.

This included the west half of Barton City Township, all of Leroy Township as it is to-day, and the north half of Ozark Township, and a portion of the northwest fourth of Central.

Nashville Township, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 21, Township 32, Range 32; west to the State line; south to the southwest corner of Barton County; east to the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 30, Range 32; north to the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 32, Range 32; west to the place of beginning.

This included the south half of Ozark as it is to-day, all of Southwest Township as it now stands, all of Nashville Township and a portion of the south half of Central.

Lamar Township, commencing at the northeast corner Township 32, Range 30; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 3, Township 32, Range 32; south to the southwest corner of Section 15, Township 32, Range 32; east to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 32, Range 32; south to the southwest corner Section 18, Township 31, Range 31; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 13, Township 31, Range 30; thence north to the place of beginning.

This was composed of the following townships as they stand to-day: all of Lamar Township, east half of Central, and the north half of North Fork and a part of Richland Township.

North Fork Township, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 31, Range 30; west to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 31, Range 31; south to the county line; east to the southeast corner of Section 12, Township 30, Range 30; north to place of beginning.

These boundaries then comprised all of Richland Township as it is to-day, and the south half of North Fork Township.

Golden Grove Township, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 23, Township 32, Range 29; west to the northwest corner Section 19, Township 32, Range 29; south to the county line; east to the southeast corner Section 11, Township 31, Range 29; north to the place of beginning.

This embraces all of Golden City Township as it is, and the south half of Newport Township.

On the 8th of April, 1872, the county court made the following order:

All of Township 33, Range 29, shall constitute Milford Township.

All of Township 33, Range 30, shall constitute Doylesport Township.

All of Township 33, Range 31, shall constitute Union Township.

All of Township 33, Range 32, shall constitute Barton City Township.

All of Township 33, Range 33, shall constitute Leroy Township.

All of Township 32, Range 33, shall constitute Washington Township, changed February 8, 1873, to Ozark Township.

All of Township 32, Range 32, and the west half of Township 32, Range 31, shall constitute Central Township.

All of Township 32, Range 30, and the east half of Township 32, Range 31, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Township 31 of Range 30, and Sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 14, all west of river in 13, in Township 31, Range 31, shall constitute Lamar Township.

All of Township 32, Range 29, in this county, shall constitute Newport Township.

All of Township 31, Range 29, in this county, and all of Township 30, Range 29, in this county, shall constitute Golden City Township.

All of Sections 7 to 36, inclusive, in Township 31, Range 30, and all of Township 30, Range 30, in this county, and all of Township 31, Range 31, east of Muddy Creek, and all of Township 30, Range 31, east of Muddy Creek, shall constitute Richland Township.

All the remainder of Townships 30 and 31 of Range 31, shall constitute North Fork Township.

All of Township 31, Range 32, and all of Township 30, Range 32, in this county, shall constitute Nashville Township.

On the 16th of November, 1874, Southwest Township was formed as follows: all of Township 30, Range 33, as is in the county, and all of Township 31, Range 33.

Barton County's Promoter and Name.—George E. Ward was instrumental in the division of Jasper County, and the organization of Barton, which he named in honor of David Barton.

STATUTORY AFFAIRS.

County Court.—The county court organized in 1857, with William H. Brown as presiding justice, and James Guest and J. G. Hutton as associate justice. Branch T. Morgan was appointed clerk, and Joseph H. Brown, sheriff. The court met at the house of George E. Ward (often referred to as "the father of the county"), which was a primitive building on the site of the present residence of M. N. Wills, and proceeded to the erection of townships, the appointment of justices and constables, the establishment of roads, and other necessary business. Its present justices and officers are as follows: Charles A. Morrow, presiding justice; Simeon Isenhouse and Robert Perkins, associate justices; John E. Rundell, county clerk; George W. B. Garrett, sheriff.

Circuit Court.—The Barton circuit court was organized in

1857, with John R. Chenault as judge, and also first met at the residence of George E. Ward. No records are extant from which its proceedings, or any part of them, may be learned. No court was held during the war. According to an act of the State Legislature of 1865, defining the several judicial circuits of the State of Missouri, Barton formed a part of the thirteenth circuit, with Dade, Lawrence, Jasper, Newton, Barry, Stone and McDonald Counties. At the session of the Legislature of 1871-72, it was attached to the twenty-fifth circuit, which comprises the counties of St. Clair, Cedar, Barton, Dade and Vernon. Owing to the destruction of most of the buildings in Lamar during the war, there was not, in 1866, when the first *post-bellum* circuit court was held, a convenient place for its sessions, and it is said to have been held in the open air, and the grand jury to have deliberated under a tree. The justice who held this court was John C. Price, Branch T. Morgan being the clerk. There have never been any legal executions of the death sentence in Barton County. Murder trials have occurred, resulting in the imprisonment for varying times of the persons convicted, but in every case mitigating circumstances have developed to render the erection of the gallows uncalled for. In no part of the Union is peace better preserved or the laws better administered.

Attorneys.— Among the attorneys of more or less note who have practiced at the Barton County bar, may be mentioned the following: C. H. Brown, member of the State Legislature, representing this district, 1874-76, now a prominent banker; James F. Hardin, an eccentric man, and, in his time, one of the noted criminal lawyers in Southern Missouri; John S. Phelps, member of Congress and governor of Missouri; S. A. Wight, State senator representing this district; G. H. Walser, who represented Barton County in the Legislature, 1868-70; William H. Avery, first superintendent of the public schools of Barton County; C. B. McAfee, who was once candidate for Congress in this district; John Q. Page, once circuit-attorney in the judicial circuit; W. F. Cloud, administrator of the Chenault estate, and once deputy-collector of United States Internal Revenue; C. H. Morgan, who was county attorney, member of the Legislature, and three terms member of Congress; Edward Buler, who repre-

sented the county in the Legislature; D. A. Harrison, once county attorney of Jasper County, now attorney for the Missouri Pacific Railway Company; T. A. Sherwood, judge of the supreme court of Missouri; R. F. Buler, who represented Cedar County in the State Legislature; E. O. Brown, once judge of the court of common pleas, in Jasper County; Lee Chiswell, three times elected prosecuting attorney, and now editor of the *Lamar Democrat*; A. J. Wray, many years school commissioner of Barton County, also public administrator; Volney Moon, once a Democrat editor at Lamar; A. H. Dale, once the nominee of his party for Congress; M. E. Benton, United States attorney under Cleveland's administration; C. W. Thrasher, once a candidate for Congress; Daniel P. Stratton, judge of the twenty-fifth judicial circuit of the State of Missouri; T. B. Haughawout, a Republican elector in 1888; T. H. Cannon, formerly editor of the *Lamar Rustler*, now editor of the *Sedalia Bazoo*; H. C. Timmonds, formerly a journalist of Cedar County, who represented Barton County in the Legislature, and was prosecuting attorney; John B. Cole, present representative of Barton County in the Legislature; R. T. Railey, once editor of the *Lamar Leader*; John H. Flanagan, member of Legislature from Jasper County; A. C. Burnett, prosecuting attorney for Barton County; C. S. Essex, formerly probate judge in Hickory County; and N. Gibbs, J. C. Cravens, J. H. Harkless, H. H. Harding, R. B. Robinson, Robert W. Crawford and J. P. Ellis.

The following named attorneys have registered in this court at the dates mentioned: 1866 — C. H. Brown, Lamar; James F. Hardin, Neosho, Newton County; John S. Phelps, Springfield, Greene County; C. W. Randolph, Neosho, Newton County; Nathan Bray; R. C. Anderson, Nevada, Vernon County; S. A. Wight, Nevada, Vernon County; G. H. Walser, Lamar; William H. Avery, Lamar; J. Thomas Bridgens, Fort Scott, Kansas; C. B. McAfee, Springfield, Greene County. 1867 — John Q. Page, Greenfield, Dade County; L. W. Shaffer, Greenfield, Dade County; E. M. Hulett, Fort Scott, Kansas; W. W. Martin, Fort Scott, Kansas; John F. Birdseye, Nevada, Vernon County; T. H. B. Lawrence, Springfield, Greene County; W. F. Cloud, Leavenworth, Kansas. 1868 — James E. Wickerly, Neosho,

Newton County; George W. Bradfield, Lebanon, Missouri; C. H. Morgan, Lamar; John I. Reed, Lamar. 1869 — J. M. White, Lamar; Edward Buler, Lamar; J. D. Bicknell, Greenfield, Dade County; D. A. Harrison, Lamar; R. P. Smith, Lamar; J. P. Ellis, Springfield, Greene County; James L. Brown, Kansas City; Robert W. Crawford, Springfield, Greene County; T. A. Sherwood, Springfield, Greene County; Ben. U. Massey, Springfield, Greene County; Joseph F. Duckwall, Greenfield, Dade County; S. C. Jayred, Lamar. 1870 — D. C. Hunter, Nevada, Vernon County; A. A. Pitcher, Nevada, Vernon County; Daniel M. Leet, Sedalia, Pettis County; R. F. Buler, Stockton, Cedar County; R. B. Robinson, Lamar; E. O. Brown, Lamar. 1871 — Lee Chiswell, Lamar; R. J. Tucker, Lamar. 1872 — W. H. Phelps, Carthage, Jasper County; E. J. Montague, Carthage, Jasper County; James M. Allen, Carthage, Jasper County; Amos Sanford, Columbus, Kansas; A. J. Wray, Lamar; W. T. O'Connor, Lamar. 1873 — J. M. Kennedy, Greenfield, Dade County; J. W. Sennett, Carthage, Jasper County; J. F. Johns, Callaway County; Volney Moon, Lamar; James E. Lincoln, Liberty, Clay County. 1874 — Paul N. Rupert, Greenfield, Dade County. 1875 — J. B. Johnson, Nevada, Vernon County; H. H. Harding, Carthage, Jasper County; O. A. Tonslay, Joplin, Jasper County; W. C. Robinson, Carthage, Jasper County; A. H. Dunlavy, Carthage, Jasper County; R. W. Cloud, Carthage, Jasper County; A. H. Dale, Newton County; George Hubbert, Neosho, Newton County; O. H. Picher, Carthage, Jasper County. 1876 — William H. McCown, Carthage, Jasper County; F. S. Yager, Carthage, Jasper County; M. E. Benton, Neosho, Newton County; J. L. Jones, Fayette, Howard County; C. W. Thrasher, Springfield, Greene County; George F. P. Griffin, Lamar; Josiah Lane, Carthage, Jasper County; John B. Logan, Lamar; G. D. Jackson, Joplin, Jasper County; M. A. Pinkerton, Montevallo, Vernon County. 1877 — J. H. Harkless, Lamar. 1878 — D. P. Stratton, Stockton, Cedar County; Frank Craycroft, Joplin, Jasper County; Galen Spencer, Joplin, Jasper County. 1879 — L. W. Cremeens, Lamar; J. C. Cravens, Springfield, Greene County; T. B. Haughawout, Carthage, Jasper County; Samuel McReynolds, Carthage, Jasper County; W. H.

Martin, Stockton, Cedar County; J. R. Shields, Carthage, Jasper County; W. C. Sloan, Lamar. 1880 — George E. Bowling, Lamar; Thomas M. Brown, Stockton, Cedar County; T. H. Cannon, Greenfield, Dade County; H. C. Timmonds, Stockton, Cedar County; N. Gibbs, Mt. Vernon, Lawrence County. 1881 — E. E. Kimball, Nevada, Vernon County; O. H. Barker, Springfield, Greene County, John B. Cole, Lamar; S. C. Woodson, Platte County; J. T. Gealy, Golden City; D. O. Turner, Greenfield, Dade County; Mason Talbutt, Greenfield, Dade County; I. W. Watthral, Lamar; Clem. Hall, Stockton, Cedar County; C. H. Ingelow, Lamar. 1882 — R. T. Railey, Harrisonville, Cass County; George F. Parry, Carthage, Jasper County; Walter J. Miller, Barton; H. C. Cartmell, Lamar; H. Harry, Golden City; Chauncey B. Stickney, Carthage, Jasper County; A. J. Pyburn, Lamar. 1883 — William W. Bennett, Lamar; A. J. Harbison, Neosho, Newton County; C. B. Adams, Liberal; John Alexander, Sheldon, Vernon County; George H. English, Kansas City; L. M. Lloyd, Neosho, Newton County; J. B. Harris, Sheldon, Vernon County. 1884 — W. F. Seaver, Golden City; Samuel E. Davis, Lamar; John H. Flanagan, Carthage, Jasper County; Mark Walser, Lamar; A. C. Betz, Butler, Bates County; R. W. Burr, Lamar; A. C. Burnett, Lamar; J. M. West, Minden; Edgar P. Mann, Greenfield, Dade County. 1885 — J. Q. Work, Lamar. 1886 — W. M. Williams, Boonville, Cooper County; L. S. Wright, Golden City; W. B. M. Austin, Joplin, Jasper County; C. Cheney, Clinton, Henry County; J. M. Dye, Lamar. 1887 — J. H. Krimminger, Lamar; John B. Bivert, Gentry County; C. S. Essex, Lamar; Thomas Hackney, Carthage. 1888 — William Mack, Lamar; H. M. Stephens, Lamar; John R. Walker, Boonville, Cooper County; T. L. Wills, Lamar; William A. Wood, Kingston, Caldwell County. 1889 — W. E. Boulton, Lamar; E. C. McAfee, Springfield, Greene County.

These have begun serving as justice of the Barton Circuit Court, as follows: 1866, John C. Price; 1869, B. L. Hendrick; 1872, John D. Parkinson; 1881, Charles G. Burton; 1887, D. P. Stratton.

Probate Court.— All probate business was attended to by the

county court previous to the war. William B. Smedley was probate judge from 1866 to 1872. Marion Dale, the present incumbent, was elected in 1886.

COUNTY INTERESTS.

Court Houses, Jail and County Offices.—The first court house of Barton County was a small, temporary wooden structure erected on the north side of the public square in 1858. Its site was about where the St. Louis grocery store now is. The first court house designed for permanent use was erected in 1860. It was a brick building, and was located in the square. It was destroyed by fire during the war.

In 1868 a frame court house, costing between \$5,000 and \$6,000, was erected on the site of James Burnett's store on the west side of the square. It was subsequently sold, moved and diverted to other uses.

In the fall of 1888 work was begun upon the erection of a new court house, which will be completed during the present year. It is being constructed of Barton County's native building stone and fine St. Louis pressed brick, and will be one of the largest, handsomest, best-appointed and most conveniently arranged buildings in Southwest Missouri. Its contract cost is \$32,500. The contractors are Morrison Brothers, of Lamar. It is beautifully located in the center of the public square, and will constitute a goodly monument to Barton County's thrift, enterprise and progressive spirit.

Previous to 1871, Barton County sent her prisoners to confinement in the jails of neighboring counties, chiefly to that of Vernon County. In the year mentioned, a brick jail building was erected in Lamar, at a cost of \$7,600, which has since proved adequate to the demands upon it. I. N. De Long was the commissioner appointed by the county court to superintend its erection.

Until 1871 the county officers were in the old court house. During that year the brick building known as the recorder's office was erected in the public square, and the county clerk's,

circuit clerk's and recorder's offices were located therein. In 1880 the county clerk's office was removed to a front room on the second floor of the Smith building. In 1881 it took up its quarters in a rear room of the same building, and the office of the circuit clerk took its place in the front room. A large room between these two offices is used for the sessions of the county and circuit courts. The recorder's office has remained in the brick building in the square. The office of the probate judge has been variously located from time to time, and is now on the second floor of Adams & Co.'s building. When the new court house is completed, the several county offices will be removed to it.

The County Poor Farm.—Barton County has never possessed a "poor farm" in the ordinary meaning of the term, but this designation has come to be popularly applied to the farm of the keeper of the poor, where paupers are kept temporarily, pending their location with farmers and others who board them at an expense to the county of \$2.25 per week. The present keeper of the poor is M. Trace, who lives a mile and a half east of Lamar.

County Civil List.—The incompleteness of the records of the county court renders it impossible to make this list as exact as may seem desirable. Such records as there are of the election and service of different officials have been supplemented by reference to private documents, and by the memories of old citizens, and the following is the result, there having been no elections during the war period:

The successive sheriffs of Barton County have been: Joseph H. Brown, 1857; James H. Zevely, 1858, 1860; W. A. Norris, 1866; F. H. Harrington, 1868, 1870; Morris B. Earll, 1872, 1874; John Q. A. Jackson, 1876; Dennis Springer, 1878, 1880; S. P. Findley, 1882, 1884; Dennis Springer, 1886; George W. B. Garrett, the present sheriff, 1888.

Branch T. Morgan was county and circuit clerk and recorder from 1857 until the war. The county clerks elected since the war have been: Emery Q. Condict, 1866-74; W. E. Condict, 1874-78; R. A. Ford, 1878-82; C. C. Daubin, 1882-86; and John E. Rundell, who has served continuously since 1886.

L. M. Timmonds was made circuit clerk in 1866; Godfrey F. Burkhart served 1868-78; the present circuit clerk, W. L. Mack, was first elected in 1878. The office of recorder is now independent of any other in this county. Godfrey F. Burkhart, who had long been recorder and circuit clerk, was elected in 1880, and re-elected in 1882 and 1884. William Dye, the present recorder, was elected in 1886.

Previous to the war, all probate business was attended to by the county court. William B. Smedley was probate judge 1866-72. The following have been elected at the dates given, and served until the qualification of their successors: Joseph C. Parry, 1872; Robert Brown, 1874; John V. Elder, 1876; E. C. Morlan, 1878; William Dye, 1882; Marion Dale (now serving), 1886.

George E. Ward and Thomas Graves were county treasurers before the war. One of them was appointed in 1857, and the other was elected in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. C. R. Logan was the first treasurer elected after the war (1866). James H. Neal was elected in 1868, and served until succeeded by Morris B. Earll, who was elected in 1876. The subsequent treasurers have been: R. P. Smith, 1878-82; M. N. Wills, 1882-86; William A. Leech, 1886-88; William M. Wills, 1888 (present incumbent).

The county judges appointed in 1857 were William H. Brown, James Guest and J. G. Hutton. The first mentioned was president of the board. Philip Matthews, William H. Brown and L. M. Timmonds were elected in 1860, Matthews being presiding judge. The first judges elected after the war (in 1866) were William H. Grier, Elijah Buffington and John R. Main, the first being president of the board. Lorenzo Baily was the next presiding justice, and his associates were James H. Morris and Dr. John Jones. They were elected in 1869. The presiding justices since that time have been as follows, the year beside each name being that in which his only or his first election occurred: Charles H. Fink, 1873; John Bates, 1878; A. Warder (appointed), 1883; Owen Blacker (elected at large), 1884; Charles A. Morrow (elected at large), 1886, and now serving. The associate justices prior to 1884, when the county was divided into the Eastern and Western Judicial Districts, were as follows: E. R.

Chase, 1872; D. W. Morehouse, 1872; J. J. Bryning, 1873; C. M. Wood, 1873; W. H. Waters, 1873; Joseph Ash, 1873; George G. Ryan, 1874; Robert Brown, 1874; John V. Elder, 1876; M. Girdner, 1878; A. B. Conrad, 1878; Thomas Seal, 1880; D. T. McGown, 1880; W. R. Harbour, 1882; J. S. Halloway, 1882. The judges elected from the Eastern District have been: W. R. Harbour, 1884; Simeon Isenhouse, 1886 and 1888, and now serving. Those from the Western District have been: Anthony Gilmartin, elected in 1884 and 1886; Robert Perkins, 1888, and now serving.

Members of the State Legislature have been elected as follows: David Norris, 1858 (representing Jasper and Barton Counties); John B. Dale, 1860 (representing Jasper and Barton Counties); and the following since the war, representing Barton County alone: R. T. Cartmell, 1866; G. H. Walser, 1868; Michael Girdner, 1870; Charles H. Morgan, 1872; Charles H. Brown, 1874; Edward Buler, 1876; George Andrews, 1878; Robert Brown, 1882; Jerry Poor, 1884; H. C. Timmonds, 1886; John B. Cole, 1888 (now serving).

The following named have been commissioned public administrators in the years mentioned: William B. Ryan, 1872; John F. Hall, 1876; A. J. Wray, 1877 and 1880; Allen Warden, 1884 (present incumbent).

Lee Chiswell was elected prosecuting attorney in 1872, and served ten years. In 1882, H. C. Timmonds was elected. He was succeeded by Andrew C. Burnett, who was elected in 1886, and is still in office.

The Seat of Justice.—Lamar was chosen as the permanent seat of justice of Barton County in 1857. Allen Petty was county commissioner and county seat commissioner, and in the latter capacity was aided by Mr. Fisher, who, prior to 1857, had been a resident of Jasper County. Lamar was laid out as a town, and made satisfactory progress until all local enterprise was checked by the outbreak of the Civil War. Its subsequent history is outlined elsewhere in this volume.

The Barton County Agricultural and Mechanical Society was incorporated July 1, 1871, by the following order of the county court:

Now at this day came Charles H. Brown, L. M. Timmonds and R. B. Robinson, and presented to the court a petition signed by the following named freeholders of this State, to wit: J. M. Lindley, G. W. Fink, W. H. De Long, I. N. De Long, Charles Van Pelt, C. H. Fink, T. C. Brock, William Tennis, William I. Stimmitt, J. Orrahood, J. C. Parry, T. P. Fondray, Charles H. Morgan, A. A. Dye, J. W. Dunn, Fred Richards, Arnold Little, J. A. Albright, M. Huddleston, W. H. Catlin, J. T. Wyatt, O. F. Botkin, R. B. Robinson, Henry Murphy, John Jackson, E. G. Ward, John Jones, R. T. Cartmell, James Cromwell, J. T. Cartmell, James Harkless, C. C. Finley, S. Hilton, George W. Shawen, Joseph Little, A. W. McCutchen, J. P. Bailey, E. R. Wilcox, C. B. Lake, John Campbell, A. H. Joyce, S. L. P. Washburn, John Elsea, Charles H. Brown, H. F. Harrington, David Norris, C. H. Shapley, Lorenzo Bailey, S. G. Woodfill, R. E. Whitney, William Haslam, James Ainscough, R. Scott, Peter Watts, M. L. Burr, W. E. Morris, James Zook, James H. Roberts, C. R. Carr, A. McCallister, S. G. Avery, James H. Neal, Isaac C. Reed, Joseph Alkire, M. N. Wills, L. M. Timmonds, Morris C. Baker and James Morris, stating that said petitioners desire to organize and be incorporated for the purpose of promoting improvements in agriculture, manufactures and the raising of stock, and praying that said petitioners may be, by order of this court, incorporated under and by the name of the Barton County Agricultural and Mechanical Society; and, it appearing to the court that said petitioners are freeholders of the State of Missouri, and a majority of them residents of Barton County, and that it would be for the advantage of the citizens of this county that the prayers of the petitioners should be granted, it is therefore ordered by the court that said petitioners be, and they are hereby, incorporated under the name of the Barton County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

The association organized under the name of the Barton County Stock and Agricultural Association. Its objects, as set forth in its constitution, were the promotion of improvements in the various departments of agriculture, fruits, vegetables and ornamental gardening; the promotion of the mechanical arts in all their various branches; the improvement of the race of all useful and domestic animals; the general advancement of all rural and household manufactures, and the dissemination of useful knowledge upon these subjects. The entire management of the affairs of the association was vested in a board of thirteen directors, each of whom must be a stockholder.

The first officers and directors were Charles G. Van Pelt, president; S. G. Avery, vice-president; R. B. Robinson, secretary; Allen Cockrell, treasurer, and Fred Richards, W. H. De Long, J. J. Fast, Joseph Parry, Charles H. Brown, R. D. Carpenter, E. G. Ward, Lewis Nigh and George Fink.

The capital stock of the association was divided into 100 shares, and originally owned by 100 shareholders. The number of shareholders has decreased to twenty-seven, whose shares, also twenty-seven in number, are correspondingly larger than

were the original shares. The first fair of the association was held October 15, 16 and 17, 1872, in the grounds of the association, near Lamar. Its eighteenth annual exhibition will be held in the fall of 1889.

The present officers, directors and stockholders of the association, are as follows: William Allen, president; A. H. Snyder, vice-president; F. D. W. Arnold, treasurer; W. J. Miller, secretary; W. T. Craycroft, H. C. Brandon, William Dye, directors; and L. B. Smith, R. P. Smith, C. H. Brown, A. A. Dye, C. H. Morgan, S. G. Avery, John Main, John T. Wyatt, Charles Van Pelt, Tom Seals, E. G. Ward, C. H. Fink, Finley & Matthews, Steele & McDonald, E. S. Casner, W. L. Mack, M. L. Barth, C. M. Robinson, C. O. Brown, Patrick & Horton.

The Barton Medical Society was organized at the office of Dr. A. A. Dye, in Lamar, in 1881, with Dr. J. W. Dunn as president, Dr. A. A. Dye as vice-president, and Dr. T. Hodge Jones as secretary and treasurer. Its objects are the establishment of more perfect unity in the medical profession, the suppression of quackery, and the advancement of true medical science and skill. Its constitution provides that its members shall consist of physicians residing in Barton, Jasper, Vernon and Dade Counties. Its meetings were held for a time in Grand Army Hall, Lamar, and for several years past they have been held at the office of Dr. A. Van Meter, of Lamar. The successive presidents have been Dr. J. W. Dunn, 1881-83; Dr. A. A. Dye, 1884-86; Dr. A. Van Meter, 1887-88; Dr. A. B. Stone, 1889. The present officers are: Dr. A. B. Stone, president; Dr. J. W. Speece, secretary; R. F. Johnson, treasurer. The following named physicians have been members of the society at different periods since its organization, and many of them are members at the present time: A. A. Dye, J. W. Dunn, W. M. Drake, D. A. Pettigrew, A. Van Meter, I. N. Van Pelt, W. L. Griffin, Lamar; E. A. Mardick, G. T. Thompson, George W. Ackerson; T. B. Butler, Golden City; J. W. Keithly, William Terry, Milford; B. F. Crumrine, Dr. McGavran, A. B. Stone, Iantha; Dr. Gish, Pedro; R. F. Johnson, Nashville; A. C. Davis, Lockwood; M. G. Witter, Irwin; J. L. McComb, Kenoma; J. W. Speece, Beloit.

Railroads.—Barton County has within its borders about 100 miles of railway, with a good prospect of soon having fifty miles more. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, which was not long since extended to Birmingham, Alabama, has obtained connection from Birmingham to the Atlantic Ocean. Liberal, Iantha, Lamar, Kenoma and Golden City are stations on this road in Barton County. The Arcadia and Cherryvale branch of the same road passes through Ozark and Southwest Township, with a station at Minden. The Missouri Pacific road, from Kansas City to Joplin, passes through the county near the center from north to south, with Irwin, Lamar, Beloit and Dublin stations within the county limits, while the cut-off of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, from Nevada, Mo., to Chetopa, Kas., cuts four townships in the western part of the county, with stations at Ellsworth, Liberal and Minden. Other lines are projected with assurances of construction. The Kansas City & Sabine Pass road, designed to extend from Kansas City to Sabine Pass, has already passed the inceptive part of incubation, and the building of the road is assured. The Chicago, Jefferson City, Girard & Pacific road, an east-and-west-line, has also received much attention, the route having been located from Jefferson City to Stockton, Cedar County. A third line which the county is reasonably sure to have is the extension of the Gulf road from Minden, near the western line, to Carthage. In addition, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé company designs gridironing Western Missouri with eight branches, one of which, extending from a point on the main road in Miller County, is destined to span Barton County, and pass through Lamar.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

LAMAR.

Location.—Lamar is situated in Township 32, Ranges 30 and 31, a little south and west of the center of Lamar Township, at the crossing of the branches of the Missouri Pacific and Gulf Railway systems, which traverse Barton County, on the north fork of Spring River, forty-two miles southeast of Fort Scott, Kan-

sas, twenty-five miles north of Carthage and twenty-eight miles south of Nevada. The population is about 3,500.

The Town Plat and Additions.—The place was originally laid out in 1857, on land which had been taken up by George E. Ward, and Mr. Ward and J. C. Parry, his son-in-law, are popularly known as the donors to the county for a permanent seat of justice of a tract of land which was the nucleus of the present town plat. The original survey embraced forty to fifty acres. The plat was destroyed, with the other county records, during the war. The plats of the following additions to Lamar have been filed at the dates given: Wills' addition, January 16, 1868; P. Cockrell's addition, February 5, 1870; Parry's first addition, May 27, 1870; Parry's second addition, January 19, 1872; Wills' second addition, September 24, 1880; Wills' third addition, November 11, 1880; Edward Buler's addition, April 4, 1881; Parry's third addition, April 4, 1881; Allen Cockrell's addition, April 4, 1881; D. Humphrey's addition, July 1, 1881; the East Side addition, July 2, 1881; Miller's addition, August 20, 1881; Tucker's addition, November 26, 1881; Wills' fourth addition, May 12, 1882; Fink's addition, May 20, 1882; Humphrey Brothers' addition, April 23, 1885; Fink's second addition, January 21, 1888; Wills' fifth addition, February 14, 1888; Charles Van Pelt's addition, April 4, 1889. Peters' addition was earlier than the first above mentioned.

Incorporation.—Following is a copy of the record of the incorporation of Lamar, March 12, 1867:

Now at this day comes C. H. Brown and presents a petition signed by the citizens of the town of Lamar, asking that said town may be incorporated by the following metes and bounds: Commencing one-half mile east of the southwest corner of Section 30, Township 32, Range 30; running thence north one mile; thence west one mile to the center of the north line of Section 25, Township 32, Range 31; thence south one mile; thence east one mile to the place of beginning; and that a police may be established for their local government; and, it appearing to the court that two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of said town have signed said petition, and that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable and just, it is therefore ordered by the court that said town of Lamar be, and the same is hereby incorporated under the name and style of the Inhabitants of the Town of Lamar, according to the provisions of Section 1, Chapter XLI, title fifteen of the General Statutes of Missouri. And it is further ordered by the court that the following persons be, and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to continue in office until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified: Marcellus Pyle, Henry F. Harrington, Landon M. Timmonds, D. G. Steidley and William B. Smedley.

June 1, 1880, the qualified electors of the town of Lamar voted to incorporate the town as a city of the fourth class. The first election of city officers was held July 10, 1880. N. E. McCutchen was elected mayor; James Wilson, city marshal; and L. B. Smith, J. V. Elder, C. H. Brown and G. F. Burkhart, aldermen. They qualified July 13, and organized by electing C. H. Brown, president. July 19, J. P. Alter was elected city clerk. The present mayor is T. W. Harkless; A. J. Lovell and J. M. Dye are aldermen from the First Ward; J. A. Bowen and H. C. Branden, aldermen from the Second Ward; A. J. Wray and E. Buler, aldermen from the Third Ward; F. D. W. Arnold and A. C. Gardner, aldermen from the Fourth Ward; Harry Hall is city marshal and J. P. Alter, city clerk.

Corporate Limits — Wards.— The corporate limits of Lamar are as follows : Commencing at the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 19, Township 32, Range 30; thence running west in a direct line to the center of the North Fork of Spring River, thence running in a southerly direction along the center of said North Fork of Spring River, and varying in each and every particular with the center of said North Fork, to the point where the center of said North Fork crosses the north boundary line of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 36, Township 32, Range 31; thence running in a direct line east to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 32, Range 30; thence running north in a direct line to the place of beginning. The city was divided into four wards in 1884.

Ante-Bellum Days.— The first business man, and for some years the most prominent one in Lamar, was George E. Ward, a man of great enterprise and a large land-owner in Barton County, who was killed in battle during the Civil War. He built a corn and saw-mill, and opened a store in a small log building near the site of Mr. M. N. Wills' residence, in the fall of 1852. This was on what was then called the Fort Scott road. In 1858 he erected and moved his goods into a frame building, at the southwest corner of the square, which was burned in July, 1861. William H. McFarland opened a store on the west side of the square in 1858. He removed to California before the

outbreak of the war. Jason Bruffly and Nathan Bray opened a store on the east side of the square in 1859 or 1860, and went out of business about 1862. William Bishop had a grocery in the town before the war. During the war the town lost about all it had gained previously, the country round about was in a state of terror and disorder, half depopulated, and business was at a standstill.

The Present.—The first store opened in Lamar after the war was that of Van Pelt & Smedley, at the northeast corner of the square. Robert Olive had a grocery on the west side not long afterward. C. B. Combs and A. W. McCutchen opened a store on the east side soon after peace was established. In 1868, R. J. Tucker, J. B. Page and E. G. Ward, under the firm name of Tucker, Page & Co., established a store on the west side of the square, which was in existence until about 1870. The advertising columns of a copy of the *Barton County Democrat*, issued October 23, 1868, contain the names of Henry Sheakley, W. M. Lindley, John Shively, M. Pyle and others, and show that W. F. D. Arnold at that time owned the "Lamar Bakery," and W. P. Jackson & Co. the only billiard hall in town, while Van Pelt & Co. announced themselves as "dealers in everything." M. N. Wills & Co. then owned and ran the Lamar mills. From that time to the present many business men have come and gone, but many have come to stay. The names of the individuals and firms who have stores of different kinds in Lamar at this time, some of whom have been here so long as to serve as connecting links between the Lamar of a former period and the Lamar of to-day, are as follows: Brand-Dunwoody Milling Company, McCutchen & Jones, N. E. McCutchen, Mrs. J. W. Wakeman, Wilson & Co., Don P. Wills, Gustav Trenkel, W. B. Shelton, L. B. Smith, Warren Stone, Ryan & Kennedy, Emma Richards, Robinson Brothers, Charles H. Pool, J. C. Powell, John A. Pool, J. G. Porter, S. J. Minnice, W. A. McLaughlin, W. T. McCaskey, M. L. Barth, Bryan & Hogan, Lewis Beatling, Butler Brothers, Elgin Bush, George E. Bowling, Bourne & Stone, Anderson Brothers, S. E. Albright, Cockrell & Co., J. E. Cleveland, Frank Craynor, Edgar Cox, J. D. Clarkson, A. G. Cessford, G. G. Cunningham, J. H. Darst, P. O'Donnell, J. F. De-

Jarnette, J. V. Davenport, N. B. Elam, Elliott & Crouse, W. M. Enyart, Richard Fink, William H. Finley, Lena Groves, C. W. Grigsby, Humphrey Bortens, Harkless, Allen & Co., C. Hast, the Home Lumber Company, Ben Harris, H. C. Hoover, William Jones, A. Keller, J. H. King & Son, Clickenbeard Brothers, McMurtry & Earp, McArthur Brothers, W. T. McCaskey and the Adams Hardware and Furniture Company. The flouring-mill of Charles Van Pelt was formerly a well-known enterprise in the town. It was burned some years ago. At a comparatively recent date, the mills of the Brand-Dunwoody Milling Company were established. The foundry of Tobias & West was put in operation about a year ago.

Banks.—The banking house of C. H. Brown & Co. was established in 1868, by Brown & Avery. The present partners are Charles H. Brown, R. P. Smith and George L. Crenshaw.

F. Eggers & Sons, bankers, began business in 1881, and have a capital of \$25,000. The firm consists of F. Eggers, Sr., F. Eggers, Jr. and Thomas Eggers.

M. N. Wills, formerly connected with Brown's bank, established his present bank in 1881, in partnership with F. W. Vivian, who sold out in 1882, F. K. Threkeld, who sold out in 1885, and M. W. Sargent, who sold out in 1886, leaving Mr. Wills sole proprietor. Capital, \$8,000.

The First National Bank of Lamar was organized in 1889, with a capital stock of \$50,000. James H. Wilson is president; George T. Rogers is cashier.

Fraternities.—McCook Post G. A. R.,* was mustered in September 30, 1882, by Dept.-Com. William Warner and Asst.-Adjt.-Gen. Albion P. Pease. The charter members were: A. Van Meter, Charles Emery, P. R. Dix, W. L. Griffin, W. H. Unkerfer, F. D. W. Arnold, S. D. Cox, E. A. Smith, W. A. Leach, G. R. Ingersoll, C. H. Morgan, W. A. McAllister, Alfred Cameron, J. B. Emery, J. O. McNew, R. McCally, W. L. Potter, Henry Cozad, H. R. Meckley, John Richardson, Richard McCasley, Charles Arnold and A. Gilmartin. The first officers

* Gen. A. McD. McCook, whose record appears in the chapter on the war period, and who is commander of the United States Military Post at Fort Leavenworth, is a regularly mustered member of this post, and the post was named in his honor. To this fact is due his first claim to representation among Barton County's Federal soldiers.

were: A. Van Meter, P. C.; Charles Emery, S. V. C.; J. Evil-sizer, J. V. C.; F. D. W. Arnold, O. D.; S. D. Cox, O. G.; P. R. Dix, adjutant; W. L. Griffin, chaplain; G. R. Ingersoll, Q. M.; W. A. Leach, sergeant-major; William Cones, Q. M. S. The successive Post Commanders have been: A. Van Meter, 1882-84; J. B. Emery, 1885; F. H. Gilman, 1886 (died); F. D. W. Arnold, 1886; E. J. Montague, 1887 (resigned); J. N. Thomas, 1887; C. H. Morgan, 1888; A. Van Meter, 1889. The officers in 1889 were: A. Van Meter, P. C.; J. K. Anderson, S. V. C.; Levi Morrill, J. V. C.; J. B. Emery, Q. M.; B. T. Bevelle, adjutant; Alexander Brown O. D.; J. H. Hall, chaplain; W. A. Thompson, O. G.; David Fast, S. M. Dr. A. Van Meter was for three terms medical director in the Department of Missouri G. A. R.

McCook Camp No. 114, Sons of Veterans, was mustered by A. Van Meter, post commander of McCook Post, in April 1879, with the following officers: A. J. Lovell, captain; J. W. Anderson, first lieutenant; Charles Stiers, second lieutenant; A. D. Emery, first sergeant; James Butler, S. of G.; Charles Gaston, Q. M. S.; Percy Barney, C. S.; Charles Meckley, C. of G.

McCook Woman's Relief Corps, No. 37, was organized in November, 1886. The officers are: A. C. Barney, president; Kate Anderson, S. V. P.; Mary Hall, J. V. P.; Sallie Wilson, secretary; Patti Spring, treasurer; Hannah Beatty, chaplain; May Spring, C.; Martha Van Meter, guard.

Lamar Lodge No. 292, A. F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation, August 12, 1868, by Allen McDowell, D.D. G.M.; with the following charter members: J. W. Dunn, Marcellus Pyle, William B. Smedley, J. W. Wade, William C. Grier, L. M. Timmonds, John Elsea, James Maupin, Lewis Nigh, John K. Anderson, D. G. Studley and Joseph D. Smith. The following officers were installed: J. W. Dunn, W. M.; Marcellus Pyle, S. W.; William B. Smedley, J. W.; J. W. Wade, treasurer; William C. Grier, secretary. The present officers are: John Bates, W. M.; J. M. Warden, S. W.; William Thompson, J. W.; C. C. Daubin, treasurer; J. B. Emery, secretary.

Lamar Royal Arch Chapter No. 101 was organized under a dispensation, February 14, 1882, and chartered May 23, 1883.

H. T. Wells, Allen Marden, C. G. Snyder, W. W. Bennett, J. W. Dunn, A. W. Lewis, W. L. Mack, J. B. Emery, P. R. Dix, A. G. Cessford, W. A. Leach, L. Hughes, William V. Hay, C. C. Daubin, C. H. Ingelow, Lee Chiswell, E. T. Smith, B. G. Thurman, C. H. Morgan, Robert Brown and A. A. Dye were the charter members. The first officers were: H. T. Wells, H. P.; Allen Warden, K.; C. C. Snyder, scribe; W. W. Bennett, C. H.; J. W. Dunn, P. S.; A. W. Lewis, secretary; W. L. Mack, treasurer; J. B. Emery, R. A. C.; P. R. Dix, M. of 3d V.; A. G. Cessford, M. of 2d V.; W. A. Leach, M. of 1st V.; L. Hughes, guard. The present officers are: A. H. Snyder, H. P.; Lee Chiswell, K.; William V. Hay, scribe; H. T. Wells, C. H.; W. A. Leach, P. S.; John B. Emery, secretary; C. C. Daubin, treasurer; J. M. Warden, R. A. C.; John Bates, M. of 3d V.; A. G. Cessford, M. of 2d V.; W. L. Mack, M. of 1st V.; J. W. Peter, guard.

Mount Olive Commandery No. 46, K. T., was organized under a dispensation March 4, 1885. Its charter is dated May 5, 1885. Its charter members were: J. W. Aldrich, George E. Bowling, E. Buler, Lee Chiswell, J. W. Dunn, C. C. Daubin, John H. Douglas, Luke Ellison, J. F. Foster, J. R. Gregory, C. A. Hannah, W. V. Hay, W. L. Mack, J. S. McBride, C. H. Morgan, William Noel, A. H. Snyder, R. H. Schofield, William C. Shaw, R. G. Thurman, John A. Thompson, W. H. Thompson, H. T. Wells, J. P. Weddell and J. M. Warden. The first officers were: H. T. Wells, E. C.; J. S. McBride, Sen.; J. W. Aldrich, C. Gen.; J. P. Dunn, prelate; J. P. Weddell, S. W.; R. G. Thurman, J. W.; Luke Ellison, treasurer; J. H. Douglas, Rec.; William V. Hay, standard-bearer; William Noel, warder; Lee Chiswell, guard. Officers in 1889: H. L. Wells, E. C.; William V. Hay, Gen.; Allen Warden, C. Gen.; J. P. Weddell, prelate; A. G. Cessford, S. W.; W. H. Thompson, J. W.; W. L. Mack, treasurer; J. M. Warden, Rec.; Lee Chiswell, standard-bearer; A. H. Snyder, warder; C. C. Daubin, sword-bearer; B. G. Thurman, Sen.

Lamar Lodge No. 183, I. O. O. F., was organized May 20, 1868 with M. N. Wills, J. Y. Lumis, Edwin Barrett, E. T. Montgomery and H. H. Gaston as charter members. The following

officers were elected for the term ending September 1, 1868: G. W. Fink, N. G.; W. H. Peterson, V. G.; J. Y. Lumis, secretary; Charles Van Pelt, treasurer. The officers now serving are: F. D. W. Arnold, N. G.; P. C. Glixner, V. G.; A. J. Lovell, secretary; J. B. Williams, treasurer; Robert Rungen, permanent secretary; Burdett Sutherland, R. S. N. G.; W. H. H. Lindsey, L. S. N. G.; Charles Doring, warden; G. W. John, Cond.; Charles Doring, R. S. S.; John Moran, L. S. S.; H. C. Brandon, I. G.; W. J. Neff, R. S. V. G.; John Moran, L. S. V. G.; Rev. C. C. Young, chaplain. The membership is fifty.

Jewel Lodge No. 167, A. O. U. W., was organized December 4, 1879, with the following charter members: E. M. Green, A. H. Barth, C. M. Bowling, Ahi Newlin, M. Woolfe, N. E. McCutchen, S. E. Albright, R. J. Tucker, Hoyt Humphrey, O. Allen, Silas Hilton, Charles Fain, George Fink, W. J. Neff, Walter J. Miller. The first officers were: Walter J. Miller, P. M. W.; E. M. Green, M. W.; Silas Hilton, F.; George Fink, O.; Hoyt Humphrey, R.; Charles Fain, financier; N. E. McCutchen, Rec.; Ahi Newlin, I. W.; Matt. Woolfer, O. W. The following members have been elected to the chair of master workman: E. M. Green, George Fink, Walter J. Miller, Hoyt Humphrey, S. E. Albright, T. W. Harkless, I. N. Van Pelt, J. E. Coleman, A. H. Barth, Don. P. Wills, J. W. Alkire, C. C. Daubin, J. M. Warden. The officers serving in May 1879, were: C. C. Daubin, P. M. W.; J. M. Warden, M. W.; S. E. McVeigh, F.; George Little, O.; S. E. Montgomery, R.; Hoyt Humphrey, financier and recorder; O. Johnson, guide; G. Bachmann, I. G.; W. A. Elam, O. W.; A. H. Barth, librarian. This lodge has a membership of about 180, and a library of 600 volumes. It has paid eight death claims since its organization.

Lamar Lodge No. 123, Knights of Pythias, was instituted March 1, 1888. The following were its first officers: H. C. Conley, P. C.; W. T. McCaskey, C. C.; J. Eppsteiner, V. C.; J. W. Heagen, P.; F. W. Chiswell, M. of E.; W. M. Wills, M. F.; C. H. Smith, K. R. and S.; C. B. Drake, M. at A.; A. W. Tullock, I. G.; F. L. Ryno, O. G.; and they, with the following named, were the charter members: Ben Harris, William Mack, C. B. Rhodes, J. W. Heagen, M. L. Barth, C. W. Bozarth,

W. H. Wingfield, G. W. Pool, A. Keller, Joseph Fenwick, W. M. Gladish. The officers serving in May, 1889, were J. E. Rundell, C. C.; A. Keller, V. C.; B. C. Avery, K. R. and S.; L. B. Perry, M. of F.; P. C. Glixner, M. of E.; Ben Harris, M. at A.; F. E. Snyder, I. G.; J. Eppsteiner, O. G. The membership is 32.

The Press of Lamar.—The first paper published in Barton County was the *Universe*, printed on what was known as an "army" press, by Grier & Farmer, and afterward by W. C. Grier. The motto at the top was: "No pent-up Utica contracts our powers; the boundless universe is ours." This paper was eight by ten inches in size, and in it could be found legal publications, short advertisements, and local and miscellaneous reading matter. There are still a few copies in the county.

The *Universe* was succeeded by the *Southwest Missourian*, which was published by Spring & Peterson, and afterward by F. A. Spring. The *Southwest Missourian* office was located on the south side of the square, where the opera house now stands.

In 1870 W. R. Crockett began the publication of the *Barton County Democrat*, and issued it for one year, and then sold it to S. P. Condict. Volney Moon afterward purchased a half-interest in it. In 1881 Mr. Condict sold the paper to "Sam" Crockett, who dropped the old title, and called it *The Progress*. In 1882 Mr. Crockett sold the paper to C. W. Huggins and Lee Chiswell, who changed the name from *The Progress* to the *Lamar Democrat*. In May, 1888, C. W. Huggins sold his interest to H. C. Brandon, and the firm has since been Lee Chiswell and H. C. Brandon. The paper is prosperous, and devoted to the best interests of Barton County.

In 1874 Capt. R. J. Tucker and John B. Logan purchased the *Stockton Journal* and moved the material to Lamar, and began to publish the *Barton County Advocate*, in the interest of their large real estate business. They sold the paper to a stock company, and later it became the property of T. S. Powell, who moved it to Galena, Stone County, Missouri.

The *Southwest Missourian* was established September 11, 1881, by W. J. Craycroft, who has since owned and edited it. It is Republican in politics, and devoted to the upbuilding of

Lamar and the development of the leading interests and resources of the surrounding country.

The *Lamar Leader* was founded in April, 1887, by Alden Lyle. In 1888 it was sold to J. A. Overbey, and by him to Cole & Cox, who sold it to J. H. Heath, January 1, 1889. Under Mr. Heath's management, it is Democratic in politics, and exerts an appreciable influence upon the public advancement of this section of the State.

Lamar has had several small daily papers (notably the *Rustler*), but they failed after a short, stormy existence.

Improvements.—Lamar secured its first railway (the Gulf) in 1880, and its second (the Missouri Pacific) about a year later. The Opera House Block was built in 1881. Graveling and permanently improving the streets was begun in 1882. An ordinance was passed naming the streets in 1884. Electric lights were introduced in 1887. Among projected improvements is water-works. A movement has been inaugurated to establish a college.

GOLDEN CITY.

Golden City, in the southeastern part of the county, near the eastern line of Golden City Township, south of its center, is a prominent station on the Gulf road. It is fourteen miles southeast from Lamar, and fifteen miles west from Greenfield, Dade County. It is beautifully located on rolling prairie land in the midst of the most fertile portions of Barton and Dade Counties, and its chief shipments are wheat, flax, hogs and cattle, all in large quantities. The population is about 1,500.

Surveys and Additions.—Golden City was laid out by F. C. Brock, who filed its plat in the office of the County Recorder, April 6, 1870. The plats of the following additions have been filed at the dates mentioned: Brock's addition, January 21, 1871; Wyatt's addition, May 18, 1875; Hick's addition, August 4, 1880; Wyatt's second addition, November 1, 1880; the Cleland-Wyatt addition, October 14, 1881; Hannah's addition, April 2, 1883; the Methodist Episcopal Church addition, September 18, 1883; Union addition, September 3, 1885.

Incorporation.—The record of the adjourned session of the

regular term of the Barton County Court, under date of February 21, 1881, contains the following entry:

Now comes on to be heard a petition signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants and tax-payers of the town of Golden City, asking that said town be incorporated and police established, and declared a town of the fifth class, to be bounded as follows: Commencing ten rods east of the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 31, Range 29; running thence south to a point ten rods east of the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 35, Township 31, Range 29; thence west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 31, Range 29; thence north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 34, Township 31, Range 29; thence east twenty-six rods; thence north eighty rods; thence east fifty-four rods; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 26, Township 31, Range 29; thence east to the place of beginning, all in the county of Barton, and State of Missouri; which is taken up and considered by the court; and it appearing to the court that the petition is signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants of the said town, it is ordered by the court that the said petition be granted. Now, at this day, it is ordered by the court that the following persons be appointed as trustees of the town of Golden City until the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, A. D. 1881: J. T. Wyatt, J. E. Garrett, W. H. Hick, T. W. Bates, G. H. Hall.

In 1882 Golden City was organized as a city of the fourth class, J. A. Williamson being the first mayor, and H. Harry the first clerk. The present city officials are: H. H. Steele, mayor; W. J. Watts, city clerk; Dr. George W. Ackason, R. B. Price, H. E. Best, George H. Hall, R. A. Conrad and H. G. Schnelle, aldermen.

Original Town Site and Change of Base.—Laid out first in 1867, Golden City saw the erection of only one house (the store of B. and D. Appleby), on the old site until, in 1869, the store and town site was changed from near the timber south of where J. P. Wyatt's house now stands, to the northwest corner of Section 35, where about twenty acres was platted, comprising the greater part of what is now known as "Old Town." The growth of the town was slow at first. Goods were hauled from Peirce City and Nevada, and afterward from Carthage. In 1871, the unbroken prairies extended up to the town site, and westward almost without interruption to Dublin, a distance of twelve miles. After the Gulf road was built, in a few months the town grew from an unpretentious village of 150 inhabitants to a young city of 1,000, the town site now being one mile in length east and west, and three-fourths north and south.

Growth and Development.—The men who were foremost in advancing Golden City's interests in the earlier years of its history were F. C. Brock, J. F. Wyatt, W. H. Hick and others. The Conrad & Cartmel flouring-mill, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, has been an enterprise of importance to the town; and the same may be said of the Steele and the Cushman elevators. H. E. Best, and others, who have been buying and shipping stock, have created a market in which large sums are handled annually. The bank of J. W. Aldrich has proven a potent factor in facilitating business and making Golden City a recognized commercial and financial center. G. W. Holliday, who began business in 1880; J. M. Harlow, who began about the same time; Stemmons & Wright, Holliday & Schnelle, and other real estate dealers have, by advertising and otherwise, done much toward the upbuilding of the town. J. W. Aldrich & Co. have been prominent merchants. The present merchants in different lines are J. C. Whitsett & Son, Woods & Drummond, J. P. Thomas, F. E. Frent, L. Sigler & Son, W. H. Pemberton, Mrs. H. Clements, Cornell Brothers, J. D. Clarkson, J. F. Calvert, E. O. Coover, S. H. Butler, Andrews Brothers, Mrs. M. E. Dawson, A. L. Davis, W. L. Garrett, F. E. Garrett, M. N. Harrison, Lynn Hummell, G. H. Hall, Home Lumber Company, Jewell Brothers, J. C. Kirby, D. E. Ketcham, T. J. Kelly, Gus. Luking, W. H. Lucas, J. W. Mardick.

Newspapers.—The first paper published in Golden City was the *News*, issued by J. A. Zook in 1881. The office was purchased by Thomas Gallagher in 1882, and the latter began the publication of the *Herald*, which he sold to J. H. Heath in 1883. In December, 1888, Mr. Heath sold the paper to T. G. Robison, who has since published it. In 1887 material was bargained for in Jasper City and brought to Golden City, and with it was issued for about six months another paper called the *News*. This enterprise proved a financial failure, and the paper suspended publication, and the material was returned to its former owners. The *Whirlwind*, by Whitsett & Thompson, had a brief existence in 1888.

Sundry Interests.—The Golden City Nursery of Masters &

Joslin is in the western border of the town. Although new, it is building up a good trade. About 100,000 grafts were planted in the spring of 1889. About sixty acres of the best land in Golden City are included in this nursery site.

The Golden City Bank was organized in 1881 by Aldrich, Niles & Co. Since January 1, 1886, Mr. J. W. Aldrich has been sole proprietor. Its capital and surplus aggregate \$10,000. Mr. Aldrich is a very conservative banker, giving strict personal attention to all the details of his business.

The Farmers' Machine Company is a corporation with a capital stock of \$10,000, of which J. D. Clarkson is president; G. E. Powell, general manager; and H. H. Post, secretary. There are branch houses at Carthage and Lamar. The affairs of the company here are in charge of Messrs. Leiss and Wright.

The public school building, which was erected in 1885, is one of the best in this section. It cost \$9,000, contains six commodious recitation-rooms and a lecture-room, and is a model of neatness and convenience.

The Golden City Mills, owned by Conrad, Cartmel & Co., are of the full roller variety, and manufacture the finest grades of patent flour and all milling goods.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, now a part of the Gulf system, was built to this place in the fall of 1880, and at once Golden City took high rank as a shipping point. The station stock-yards afford every facility for handling stock. There is a prospect that a railroad will be built from Carthage to Jefferson City, through this town.

The Golden City Cornet Band is a well organized and efficient body of musicians. The members are: John M. Essex (leader); Jesse Stoner, Clarence Eunis, William Fluke, Fred Lowrance, James Phillips, Elmer Thorpe, Bert Matthews, John Phillips, George Essex, Will. Essex, Charles Gilfert and Will. Jackson.

Lodges.—Golden City Post No. 64, G. A. R., was mustered in March 15, 1883, with the following officers: M. Breeden, commander; William Black, S. V. C.; John Butler, J. V. C.; W. M. Jones, Q. M.; G. W. Holliday, adjutant; A. B. Hamilton, chaplain; W. H. Banford, secretary; Charles Davis, O. of D.; R. S. Hambridge, O. of G.; Newt. Durburrow, S. M.; J. Dob-

bins, Q. M. S. The officers serving in May, 1889, were: M. Breeden, commander; William Black, S. V. C.; James Pusard, J. V. C.; George Roberts, chaplain; John Dobbins, O. of D.; Frank Lewis, O. of G.; William Bernard, P. S.; D. Ashley, S. M.; W. F. Stemmons, adjutant; J. F. Duden, Q. M. The members number thirty-two.

Golden Lodge No. 475, A. F. & A. M., was organized April 8, 1874. The following were the first officers: John F. Morris, W. M.; Daniel Joslin, S. W.; David A. Appleby, J. W.; Ludwell Evans, secretary; John T. Wyatt, treasurer; Charles E. Boyden, S. D.; C. D. Asbury, J. D.; Walter Carroll, tyler. The present officers are: J. W. Aldrich, W. M.; A. H. Jewell, S. W.; R. C. Gill, J. W.; J. W. Hicks, treasurer; J. W. Mardick, secretary; Daniel Joslin, S. D.; C. W. West, J. D.; J. A. Bewley, chaplain; T. A. Trent and W. F. Stemmons, stewards.

Golden Lodge No. 325, I. O. O. F., was instituted by D. D. G. M. V. W. Kimball, July 10, 1874, with the following as officers: H. C. McGowan, N. G.; S. R. Rany, V. G.; E. R. Wilcox, R. S.; J. F. Surburgg, treasurer; John M. Harlow, warden; W. E. Nims, Con.; Ben. Bates, I. G. The officers serving at the time of this compilation were: J. K. Scott, N. G.; C. A. Ford, V. G.; George Ackason, treasurer; John Thomas, warden; George Ring, Con.; J. W. Mardick, I. G.; J. P. Thomas, R. S.; W. H. Pemberton, P. S. Membership, forty-one.

Golden City Lodge No. 218, A. O. U. W., was organized May 14, 1881, with the following charter members: John R. Elswick, J. T. Kerr, John F. Calvert, W. A. Pemberton, E. G. Wadlow, Henry Chambers, Ben. Bates, F. C. Wilsey, C. A. Tomlinson, George E. Bush, Lewis Campbell, J. O. Berry, S. E. Myers, J. A. Johnston, C. G. Radcliffe, H. A. Stillwell, George W. Ackason, O. N. Carson and A. D. Morgan. The first officers were: C. G. Radcliffe, M. W.; E. G. Wadlow, F.; O. N. Carson, O.; J. A. Johnston, R.; W. H. Pemberton, financier; Ben. Bates, recorder; H. A. Stillwell, G.; F. C. Wilsey, I. W.; George E. Bush, O. W. The officers serving May, 1889, were: J. F. Calvert, W. M.; J. A. Williamson, F.; L. S. Wright, O.; F. E. Garrett, R.; D. E. Ketcham, financier; T. E. Trent, recorder; J. J. Andrews, I. W.; H. G. Schnelle, O. W.

Old Residents.—Captain M. Breeden, Joseph Patterson, R. C. McMinn, H. C. Gowan, D. F. McGowan and others, are among the earliest comers now resident here. David A. Appleby was one of the first merchants. J. T. Wyatt is an old resident. Captain Breeden made his mark as a Union scout and soldier during the Civil War.

LIBERAL.

Location and History.—Liberal is situated in the western part of Barton County, on the Kansas & Texas and the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroads. It is twenty-five miles from Fort Scott, fifteen miles from Lamar, 125 miles south of Kansas City, 325 miles from St. Louis, and about the same distance from Memphis. The population is about 500.

The considerations which led to the founding of Liberal under its suggestive name and by a people who sought there a home in which their own peculiar ideas might prevail, have been thus set forth in a pamphlet designed to call attention to the claims of the town upon all men and women of like views, and mark it as *sui generis* among the towns of the Southwest, and, indeed of the whole country :

“The reason we started the town was that it was apparent to all that no person could live in a Christian community and express an honest opinion regarding the Christian religion adverse to the interests of priestcraft without hazarding his business and social standing. * * * This wicked independence of character and manly deportment never fails to reap the full wrath of the church, and there are but few people firm enough to brook such opposition and contend with such odds against them. To give an asylum for those noble men and women who were willing to sacrifice the comforts of life and joys of social intercourse, rather than live a life of deception and falsehood, was the incentive which actuated us in starting the town of Liberal, where we could all enjoy the full benefits of free American citizens, without having some self-appointed bigot dictate to us what we should think, believe, speak, write, print, or send through the mails. Therefore we called together such progressive minds as were willing to work to the upholding of

humanity, and laid out the town for the attainment of the above blessings.

"It is not necessary for us to give, in this place, the opposition and difficulties we were compelled to surmount to maintain ourselves here. Bearding, as we did, the great lion of orthodoxy in his den, not by opposition, but by a higher and better standard of life than had been offered by it, we naturally aroused
* * * rancor, hatred, revenge and opposition. *

* * Ever believing in the godship of humanity, we went steadily ahead to the upbuilding of manhood, and now we have gained the respect of the surrounding people. * * *

With one foot upon the neck of Priestcraft, and the other upon the rock of Truth, we have thrown our banner to the breeze and challenged the world to produce a better cause for the devotion of man than that of a grand, noble and perfect HUMANITY.

'Bound to no creed, to no sect confined,
The world our home, our brethren all mankind.'

"We do not prescribe a belief for any one, nor do we measure a person by his faith. Every one is judged by his own standard of manly worth. We do not feel under obligations to extend respect to a person who does not respect himself; nor can we hold a person up who will not stand alone. Our standard of morality consists of but four words: BE TRUE TO THYSELF. No one can do wrong without receiving the effects of wrong. With this standard in view, we invite all lovers of humanity to join with us, with the pledge on our part to do them as much good and as little harm as possible."

Mental and Moral Culture.—The means established here for the advancement of mental and moral culture are thus referred to:

"To meet a social want and combine doing good with the pleasantries of life, we have in active usefulness two organizations which contribute to the social welfare and interest of the members as well as the public good; both looking toward the improvement and benefit of humanity. One is *The Brotherhood*, which is an organization intended to meet all the demands of the age, including the absolute secularization of the government, as

well the finer requirements of the heart and brain, in one grand system of ethics. The Brotherhood is duly incorporated by State authorities. So far it has approved satisfactory to all of its members. It presents an ethics that addresses itself to both intellect and heart. The moral, intellectual and social qualities of man's nature find in this organization ample food for all the demands of life. It presents opportunities for doing good which must engage the noblest impulses of the human breast. There is nothing in the constitution or the tenets set forth that can be objected to by the most extreme atheist or spiritualist. It leaves the supernatural to the speculation of those who find solace in pondering upon the unknowable, and directs the mind of man to the wants of man and his ennoblement, 'believing the most important study of mankind is man.' * * * Another is the *Ladies' Progressive Lyceum*, which meets once a week, devoting a two hours' session to such handiwork as the members see fit to devise, or their fancy may dictate, and to instructive reading and the discussion of all subjects calculated to benefit womankind. The various articles of ornament or apparel made by the society are quarterly arranged for sale by way of a public fair and entertainment, the net proceeds of which are retained in the treasury or expended for charitable purposes, or as the society may direct. * * * This is an interesting feature of our town, demonstrating the active labors of women for the promotion of good and the advancement of her sex. It is thought that, through the direction and management of this organization, various industries will, in time, be put in operation which will give employment to females, and create a demand for woman's work."

A Sunday instruction school and Sunday night meetings are maintained, and a Liberal Normal School and Business Institute has been founded. The school building, Universal Mental Liberty Hall and Opera House, occupied by the school, Sunday-school and literary clubs, are well finished frame buildings erected at a cost of nearly \$6,000.

Incorporation.—Liberal was incorporated by an order of the county court, November 7, 1881; but, upon representation that the petition for incorporation had not been signed by two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants within the limits described, the order

was revoked November 12, 1881. The town was re-incorporated Monday, March 3, 1884, by an order of the county, recorded as follows:

Now comes to be heard a petition signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants and taxpayers of the town of Liberal, asking that said town be incorporated as a village, and police established for the local government of the same, with the following boundaries, to wit: Embracing all the original plat of the town of Liberal, also the first, second and third additions thereto, as laid out and platted by G. H. Walser, also Waggoner's addition to the town of Liberal, also Juvart's addition to the town of Liberal, and all that tract of land as commons thereto, lying south of Block 1, in Walser's third addition to said town, and north of the right of way of the Fort Scott, Southeastern & Memphis Railroad, all in the county of Barton and State of Missouri, which is taken up and considered by the court, and, it appearing to the court that the said petition is signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town, it is therefore ordered by the court that the said petition be granted.

C. B. Adams, A. Burgess, R. J. Morris, F. L. Yale and Joseph McCullah were appointed trustees to serve until the election of their successors.

Additions.—"Old Liberal" was originally laid out by M. N. Wills. The town plat as now known was filed by G. H. Walser, October 30, 1880. The plats of the following additions have been filed: Waggoner's addition, May 20, 1881; Walser's three additions—the first, November 9, 1881; the second, November 11, 1881; the third, August 19, 1882; and Jewart's addition, March 3, 1884.

Business.—Among those who have, in the past, carried on various enterprises of manufacture or commerce have been the following, some of whom are among the prominent business men of to-day: C. W. Goodlander, H. B. Ireby, Todd & Co., S. F. Youmans, C. C. Richie, J. K. Belk, J. H. Dodd, Mrs. F. L. Yale, J. P. Redlinger, J. B. Dietrich, Rockwell & Allen, N. T. James, Dr. Merrill, J. W. Demby, Yale & Hesford, G. W. Carpenter, A. M. Lyon, J. H. Roberts, J. W. Glover, Betz Brothers, L. Kimminger, Silas Small, S. C. Thayer, Mayer & Weems, D. P. Miner, A. J. Allen, J. W. Williams. The merchants in different lines at the present time are F. L. Yale, J. S. Van Law, P. J. Umbrite, Todd & Co., J. D. Scothorn, J. H. Roberts, Cole, Cox & Westgrove, M. L. Anderson, Joseph Frittz, Goodlander & McCullough, Peter Hartman and J. M. McCullough.

The Bank of Liberal began business in 1888, with a capital

of \$25,000. G. W. Baldwin is president; R. L. Baldwin is cashier. It is a useful and successful institution.

The Liberal Lodge A. F. & A. M. was organized a few months ago, with Joseph Curless as worshipful master. Among its members are H. C. Hatfield, John Stephenson, Dr. J. S. Gish, John Hendricks, J. W. Hendricks, Samuel Boulware, J. S. Van Law and William McKinney.

Lubricating Oil.—There is found at Liberal a good quality of the grade of petroleum best adapted to lubricating purposes, possessing some of the distinguishing qualities of asbestos. It has never been fully developed, and the extent of the supply is as yet unknown.

The Local Press.—The first paper in Liberal was *The Liberal*, "in the interests of liberal and constructive Liberalism," by G. H. Walser. The *Liberal Ensign* was published by Scott & Sarles, and later by Mark Scott in 1877. The *Barton County Enquirer* was issued at Liberal in 1887–88, by the publishers of the *Sedalia Democrat*. The *Liberal Messenger* was published in 1888–89, by E. H. Adams.

IANTHA.

Iantha is a small village in Township 32, Range 32, in Central Township, on the Gulf road, eight miles west of Lamar. It was laid out by M. N. Wills, of Lamar, and the plat was filed in the recorder's office July 25, 1881. The plat of Bonine's addition was filed March 20, 1889. Among the early business men were W. C. Baker, dealer in baled hay; J. A. & C. Bonine, builders; J. W. Gandlin, dealer in live stock; P. H. Harper, dealer in lumber and grain; John Osborn, hotel proprietor; J. Richardson, blacksmith; and J. M. Warden, agent for the railway. The merchants in 1888–89 were: George Wolf, A. B. Stone, Summers & Reid, J. P. Redlinger, Petty & Day, Ellis & Arton, and Harper, Fricke & Co. The population is about 300.

Incorporation.—Following is the record of the incorporation of Iantha:

Now at this day [November 5, 1885] comes on to be heard a petition signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants and tax-payers of the town of Iantha, asking that said town be incorporated as a village, and police established for the local government of the same with the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section

24, Township 32, Range 32; running thence south to the west line of said Section 24, a distance of one-half mile; thence east on the half-section line a distance of three-fourths of a mile; thence north the distance of one-half of a mile; thence west on the north line of said Section 24, a distance of three-fourths of a mile, to the place of beginning, which is taken up and considered by the court, and, it appearing to the court that the said petition is signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town, it is therefore ordered by the court that said petition be granted. Now at this day it is ordered by the court that the following persons be and they are hereby appointed as trustees of the village of Iantha: Samuel L. Summers, George Robinson, P. B. Harper, E. H. Purdy, George Wolf.

Daniel Miles Post No. 360, G. A. R., of Iantha, is in a flourishing condition, with George Robinson as its commander, and S. M. McChesney as its adjutant.

MILFORD.

Milford is an incorporated village, in Township 33, Range 29, in the west part of Milford Township, which was laid out by C. M. Wilcox, who filed its plat November 15, 1869. The plat of Faubion's addition to Milford was filed May 14, 1881. It is twelve miles northeast of Lamar, which is its most accessible shipping and banking point.

Milford contains several general stores, some small mechanics' shops and a flour-mill, and during the past few years has greatly improved. Its merchants, in different lines, are R. C. Wooldrige, J. B. Vaughan, Clayton Rogers, R. L. Bales, and J. M. Herlocker. The population is about 200.

There are at Milford lodges of the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F., the membership of which includes some of the leading citizens of the town and vicinity. A post of the G. A. R. was organized in 1888, by A. Van Meter, of McCook Post, Lamar. William Winter is the post commander.

There is found at Milford a good quality of petroleum or asbestos. The possibilities of this interest have never been developed. George Sarles published a small paper here a few years ago.

DENISON.

Historical.—The towns of North and South Denison were laid out in 1884; the first by A. Delissa, and the second by R. C. Goss, and both are located in Township 32, Range 33, adjoining Liberal, in the northeast part of Ozark Township. The plats of

both were filed on April 12 of the year mentioned. They form a growing, enterprising Christian community, and, with good railway accommodations (the Gulf and the Nevada & Minden lines both passing through them), bid fair to be a locality of importance. For railway purposes this point was called *Pedro*. The following merchants, in different lines, are trading there: A. Delissa & Son, R. C. Goss, H. Bradshaw, P. A. Howe, Dr. J. S. Gish, C. Frittz and Mrs. D. J. Villard. Among new mercantile projects are a large hardware store and a large clothing house. There are also located here various small mechanics' shops, and the interests of education and religion are well cared for. Population, 300.

Following is a copy of the record of the incorporation of Denison, which was effected June 9, 1884:

Now comes on to be heard a petition signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants and taxpayers of the town of Denison, asking that said town be incorporated as a village and police established for its local government, composed of the Denisons known and recorded as North Denison and South Denison, in Barton County, Missouri, which is taken up and considered by the court, and, it appearing to the court that said petition is signed by two-thirds of the inhabitants of said town, it is therefore ordered by the court that said petition be granted.

The following named were appointed trustees of the village of Denison, to serve until succeeded by others duly elected and qualified: R. J. Morris, J. T. Johnston, Pit. Boulware, A. Fuller, Wes. Stader.

A mineral has been discovered in Denison which, upon assay, proves to contain large quantities of rich gold and silver ore.

The *Pedro Enterprise* was published in 1887-88.

A lodge of the I. O. G. T. was organized at Denison, April 19, 1887, with Edward Sackett as chief templar. Among its other members are T. W. Martin, R. J. Morris, Edward L. Adams, Effie Adams, Mrs. Edward Sackett, Edward Stacy, Nellie Curless and Sarah Perkins.

MINDEN MINES.

Minden Mines is a station on the Nevada & Chetopa branch of the Missouri Pacific and a branch of the Gulf system, in Township 31, Range 33, near the north border of Southwest

Township. It is the business center and shipping point of a cluster of coal mines in Southwest and Ozark Townships. It was laid out by R. J. Tucker, and its plat was filed April 19, 1883. Charles H. Morgan, the Inter-State Commercial Company, J. M. Dickerson, H. Nelson, Usher Brothers, Stroud Brothers and William A. Frazier have stores there. The population is about 350.

Extensive operations in coal mining have been carried on there during the past two and a half or three years, which have gradually developed to great proportions, necessitating the investment of much capital and the employment of many men, and resulting in an increasing output that has gone far to establish Barton County's claim to containing an important coal mining district. The operators are Charles H. Morgan and the Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

Minden Mines was incorporated December 28, 1885, and its incorporation is thus recorded :

Now come J. W. West, Robert Perkins and others, and present to the court a petition to incorporate the village of Minden Mines, bearing date of December 28, 1885, in words and figures as follows, to wit: To the Honorable County Court of Barton County: We, the undersigned petitioners, residents of the village of Minden Mines, County of Barton, State of Missouri, do pray your Honorable Court to make an order incorporating said village under the name of the village of Minden Mines, with metes and bounds as follows, to wit : Commencing at the southeast corner of Section 6, Township 31, Range 33; thence west eighty rods; thence north 400 rods; thence east 240 rods; thence south 400 rods; thence west 160 rods, to the place of beginning, including 160 acres of the east side of Section 6, Township 31, Range 33, and the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 32, Range 33, and the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 32, Range 33, and the west half of Section 5, Township 31, Range 33, all in Barton County, State of Missouri, and containing 560 acres, more or less ; and to establish a police for the local government of said village ; and your petitioners respectfully recommend the following named persons to be appointed trustees in and for said village : Robert Perkins, Frank Orr, A. M. Fox, K. Davis, J. C. Wilkeson ; which petition is examined by the court, and, it being proven to the satisfaction of said court that it is signed by at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of said village, it is ordered that said village be incorporated and known as the Town of Minden Mines, etc.

The persons named above were appointed trustees to serve until their successors should be elected.

VERDELLA.

Verdella is a postoffice village, known also as Barton Center, located in the center of Barton City Township, sixteen miles northwest of Lamar, and eight miles northeast of Liberal. Merchants here are Fletcher & Brown. The population is about 150.

Barton Lodge No. 342, I. O. O. F., meets at Verdella weekly. J. B. Greer, N. G.; A. W. Baker, secretary.

SUNDRY VILLAGES.

Berry Hill, in Township 31, Range 33, in the northwest part of Southwest Township, was laid out by Philo H. Sawyer, who filed the plat March 24, 1888. *Nashville* is a village of about 200 souls, in Township 30, Range 32, in the southeast part of Nashville Township. Its plat was filed by Thomas and Squire Baker, January 28, 1869. The plat of Nashville Center, a part of the same town, was filed by John Main, April 29, 1870; that of the west addition to Nashville Center, July 25, 1883. Judge Main built a store there in 1867. The second store was kept by Marion Dale, and the third by John Dyer. The present merchants are A. Walter, D. Pittinger, Crouch & Williams, E. C. Brown and John Dyer. *Irwin* is a station on the Missouri Pacific Railway, in Township 33, Range 31, in Union Township, a few miles north of Lamar. It was laid out by James McCormick, who filed the plat February 9, 1884. H. T. Reed, J. A. Hurst and M. G. Whitter are merchants in different lines, and James McCormick deals extensively in live-stock and grain. The population is about 200. *Beloit* is a station on the Missouri Pacific Railway, in Township 31, Ranges 30 and 31, in Richland Township, seven miles south of Lamar. It was laid out by A. Steetman, and the plat was filed July 25, 1881. W. H. Thompson and Dr. J. W. Speece are merchants there. Its former name was Carleton Station. The population is about 100. *Newport* is located in Township 32, Range 29, in the northwest part of Newport Township, eleven miles northeast of Lamar. The settlement here was formerly called Horse Creek. The town was laid out by Miles Boord, and the plat was filed

June 24, 1874. The plat of Griffin's first addition was filed July 25, 1879. Merchants there are A. Spence & Co., William Stout and Ash & Polley. Population about 100. *Kenoma* is a small village, in Township 31, Range 30, in the northeast part of Richland Township, six miles northeast of Lamar, on the line of the Gulf road. It was laid out by Barnabas Boggess, who filed its plat October 26, 1880, and that of Boggess' addition, February 9, 1884. Mr. Boggess was a prominent early resident and dealer in agricultural implements. Present merchants are Schriner & Malone and James Bryan. Population, 150. *Le Roy* was laid out by John Jones, who filed the plat April 12, 1873. It is located in Township 33, Range 33, in the northwest part of Le Roy Township, near the line of the Gulf road, twenty-five miles northwest of Lamar. J. M. Hawkins is a local merchant. Population about 100. *Esrom*, sometimes called Farmersville, in Township 31, Range 31, in the eastern part of North Fork Township, was founded in 1880. It has one store, kept by William Oustatt. Lumber has been manufactured here by William Moody. The village is distant eight miles southwest from Lamar. *Dublin* is a small town on the Missouri Pacific, in Township 30, Range 31, in the southwest part of Richland Township, on the southern border of the county. It was formerly known by the name of Coon Creek. It was laid out by Nathan Bray, who filed the plat November 11, 1876. The plat of Merlan's addition was filed April 8, 1880. E. C. Moreland is the merchant and most prominent business man. The population is about 100. *Ellsworth* and *Bushnell* are postoffices with small population, yet convenient to the country surrounding them. Each has one store; that in Ellsworth being kept by J. S. Worthington, and that in Bushnell, by Mr. Bushnell, whose family name has attached to the locality.

WAR HISTORY.

Troubles before the War.—As early as 1858 Barton County became the scene of events connected with the Kansas-Missouri difficulties, which for years occupied a prominent place in public

attention, and at different times depredations were committed within the county by pro-slavery and anti-slavery sympathizers who ranged the country in lawless bands, self-constituted administrators of so-called justice, at times perpetrators of outrages such as would have disgraced the Northmen of old.

First Military Organization in the War Period.—Early in 1861, Maj. Randall recruited a company on Horse Creek for the Southern service, which was made up of Barton and Cedar County men. A. J. Smith, of Barton, was his first lieutenant, and Dr. Gilmore, his second lieutenant. This organization was attached to Gen. Rains' command, and saw much active service.

Capt. I. N. De Long, popularly known as Capt. "Ike" Delong, soon afterward organized a company at Lamar, the members of which were Federal sympathizers. This was a "home guard company," and, as a company, never was mustered regularly into the United States service; though later many of its members enlisted in different companies recruited in Southwest Missouri and Eastern Kansas, and saw hard service during the war.

Notes and Incidents.—The population of Barton County was very small at the outbreak of the Civil War, and the public sentiment was markedly divided, and hence the number of its citizens who did soldier's duty for either the Union or Southern cause was necessarily small; but such as did espouse either cause were not lacking either in patriotism or bravery. As an incident of the struggle, Barton's court house was burned, and with it all of the county records to that date. Quantrell and his band once raided Lamar. Much lawlessness prevailed over this whole section of country, and depredations by jayhawkers and bushwhackers were of frequent occurrence. These consisted in the occasional shooting of men who were obnoxious to the raiders, and the burning of barns, dwellings, and the destruction of property generally. Not to exceed half a dozen families were left in the county at one time. A rancorous bitterness existed for two or three years after the conflict was over, which in some cases resulted in great personal inconvenience and considerable loss of property to men of both Northern and Southern sympathies.

"On the 25th day of July, 1861," says Col. W. F. Switzler,

in "The Commonwealth of Missouri," "Gen. Sterling Price began to move his command from his encampment, on Cowskin Prairie, in McDonald County, toward Cassville, in Barry County, at which place it had been agreed between Gens. McCulloch, Pearce and Price, their respective commands, together with the troops under Gen. McBride, should concentrate, preparatory to a forward movement on Springfield. On the 29th the junction was effected with McCulloch and Pearce. The combined armies were then put under marching orders; the First Division, Gen. McCulloch, of Texas, commanding; the Second Division, Gen. Pearce, of Arkansas, and the Third Division, Gen. Steen, of Missouri, leaving Cassville on the 1st and 2d of August, taking the road leading to their objective point — Springfield. Gen. Price, of Missouri, with the greater portion of his infantry, accompanied the Second Division. A few days afterward, a regiment of Texas Rangers, under command of Col. Greer, joined the embattled hosts who were moving to attack Lyon. Brig.-Gen. James S. Rains, a well-known politician of Jasper County, Missouri, commanded the advance guard of the Southern army, his force consisting of six companies of mounted Missourians. On Friday, August 2, he encamped at Dug Springs, on the Springfield road, and about five miles beyond Crane Creek, where he encountered the Union forces under Gen. Lyon, and where the battle of Dug Springs was fought. Near the close of the month of July, Gen. Lyon was informed of the concentration of the Southern troops at Cassville, and of their intention of marching upon his camp. Therefore, large as their force was in comparison with his own, he determined to go out and meet them; and, late in the afternoon of the 1st of August, his entire army (5,500 foot, 400 horse and 18 guns), led by himself, moved toward Cassville, with the exception of a small force left behind to guard the city. They bivouacked that night on Cave Creek, ten miles south of Springfield, and moved forward at an early hour in the morning, excessively annoyed by heat and dust, and intense thirst, for most of the wells and streams were dry. At Dug Springs, in Stone County, nineteen miles southwest of Springfield, they halted. They were in an oblong valley, five miles in length, and broken by projecting spurs of the hills, which formed wooded ridges. Soon after halting, they discov-

ered, by clouds of dust at the other extremity of the valley, that a large body of men were there and in motion. These were Confederates, under Gen. James S. Rains. A battle line was formed by the National troops, and in that order the little army moved forward toward the enemy, led by a company of regular infantry, under Capt. Steele, supported by another, of the Fourth Regular Cavalry, under Capt. Stanley, which held the advanced position on the left. Owing to the ridges in the valley, the real force of each party was easily concealed from the other, and afforded opportunities for surprises. And so it happened. While the vanguard of the Union troops was moving cautiously forward, followed by the main body, and skirmishers were exchanging shots briskly, a large force of Confederates suddenly emerged from the woods, to cut off Steele's infantry from Stanley's cavalry. The latter (about 150 strong) immediately drew up his men in proper order, and, when the foe was within the range of their Sharp's carbines, they opened a deadly fire upon them. The latter numbered nearly 500. They returned the fire, and a regular battle seemed about to open, when a subordinate officer in Stanley's command shouted, 'Charge!' and twenty-five horsemen dashed in among the Confederate infantry, hewing them down with their sabers. Stanley could do nothing better than sustain the irregular order; but, before he could reach them with re-enforcements, the Confederates had broken and fled in the wildest confusion. 'Are these men or devils — they fight so?' asked some of the wounded of the vanquished, when the conflict was over. When this body of Confederate infantry fled, a large force of their cavalry appeared, emerging from the woods. Capt. Totten brought two of his guns to bear upon them from a commanding eminence, with such precision that his shells fell among and scattered them in great disorder, for their frightened horses became unmanageable. The whole column of the Confederates now withdrew, leaving the valley in possession of the National troops. Thus ended the battle of Dug Springs. Lyon's loss was eight men killed and thirty wounded; and that of the Confederates was about forty killed and as many wounded. Pursuit was instituted the next morning, but none of Rains' force was found." At the battle of Wilson's Creek (August 10, 1861),

Gen. Rains' division was in the hottest of the fight. It was composed of two brigades. The first, under Col. Weightman, embraced infantry and artillery, 1,306 strong, and lost, not only its commander, but thirty-four others killed and 111 wounded. The Second Brigade, mounted men, Col. Cawthon (of Cedar County) commanding (including men from Barton County), about 1,200 strong, lost twenty-one killed and seventy-five wounded. Maj. Charles Rogers, of St. Louis, adjutant of the brigade, was mortally wounded and died on the same day. In all subsequent engagements of this command the Barton Countians participated, and some of them died for the cause they espoused. On the Unionist side, quite a number of citizens of the county were attached to different commands, and saw gory service on various fields.

After the War.—The hostility which existed between Unionists and Confederates for some time after peace was declared, had its animus in personal grudges and in unlawful greed, and, having expended its force and run its brief natural career, it subsided gradually and completely; and to-day the citizens of Barton know neither North nor South, but join hands in the support of the Union of the States and the advancement of the interests of Southwest Missouri in general, and their own favored county in particular.

Record of Enlistments, Service and Discharges.—From Grand Army of the Republic records and other sources, the writer has been enabled to compile the following record (in whole or in part) of the enlistment, service and final discharge of several hundred men who have been residents of Barton County, either prior or since the war, or both, and who espoused the Union cause in the struggle of the States. It is to be regretted that the absence of data prevents the presentation of a like record of men who risked their life for the Confederacy.

A. Van Meter, enlisted August 20, 1861, as a private, in Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry; discharged November 15, 1864, with the rank of sergeant in same company.

Charles Emery, enlisted May 3, 1861, as captain of Company E, Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry; discharged January, 1866, with

the rank of brevet colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

J. Evilsiger, enlisted August 3, 1861, as private, in Company E, Merello Horse; discharged May 1, 1862, with the same rank, from the same company.

P. R. Dix, enlisted October 20, 1861, as private, in Company D, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry; discharged from same company with same rank, October 17, 1864.

T. Hodge Jones, enlisted August 12, 1861, as private, in Company A, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; discharged August 18, 1864, from same company, with same rank.

W. L. Griffin, enlisted May 28, 1864, as hospital steward, in Company G, Tenth West Virginia Infantry; discharged from same regiment, with the same rank, August 9, 1865.

W. H. Unkerfer, enlisted June 12, 1861, as private, in Company A, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry; discharged August, 1865, with the same rank, from Company E, First Missouri Infantry.

F. D. W. Arnold, enlisted February 10, 1862, as private, in Company I, Third Missouri Cavalry; discharged February 17, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

S. D. Cox, enlisted September 4, 1861, as private, in Company D, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry; discharged January 5, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

W. A. Leach, enlisted April 19, 1861, as corporal, in Company I, Third Wisconsin Infantry; discharged with same rank, from same company, April 27, 1865.

E. A. Smith, enlisted April 19, 1861, as private, in Company I, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry; discharged November 1, 1864, from same company, with same rank.

Charles Arnold, enlisted October 8, 1861, as private, in Company E, Tenth Wisconsin Infantry; discharged with same rank, from same company, January 1, 1863.

James Spellman, enlisted August 17, 1862, as private, in Company K, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry; discharged January 13, 1865, from same company, with same rank.

G. R. Ingersoll, enlisted May 28, 1861, as private, in Company B, First Kansas Infantry; discharged June 16, 1864, from same company, with same rank.

William L. Potter, enlisted December 17, 1863, as private, in Company H, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; discharged May 29, 1866, from same company, with same rank.

Charles H. Morgan, enlisted April 20, 1861, as private, in Company I, First Wisconsin Infantry; discharged June 17, 1865, as captain of Company H, Twenty-first Wisconsin Infantry.

H. R. Meckley, enlisted October 21, 1861, in Company H, Fourth Illinois Cavalry, as private, and discharged with same rank, from Company E of same regiment, November 20, 1864.

J. Richardson, enlisted August 16, 1862, as private, in Company B, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry; discharged June 27, 1865, as private, from Company E, Twelfth Indiana Cavalry.

R. McCulley, enlisted February 18, 1863, as private, in Company K, Seventh Illinois Infantry; discharged July 9, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

A. Gilmartin, enlisted July 4, 1861, as private, in Company A, Thirty-second Illinois Infantry; discharged September 12, 1864, with same rank, from same company.

H. A. Cozad, enlisted August 31, 1861, as teamster, in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Infantry; discharged, with same rank, from same company, July 24, 1865.

W. A. McCallister, enlisted March 15, 1862, as private, in Company F, Seventh Illinois Cavalry; discharged April 27, 1865, as corporal, from same company.

Alfred Cameron, enlisted August 14, 1862, as private, in Company F, One Hundred and Seventeenth Illinois Infantry; discharged August 5, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

J. O. McNew, enlisted February, 1862, as private, in Company K, Eighty-third Indiana; discharged August, 1865, as private, from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana.

J. B. Emery, enlisted August 20, 1861, in Company C, Second Ohio Infantry; discharged March 25, 1865, as captain of Company E, Eighteenth Ohio Infantry.

L. P. Teeters, enlisted February 5, 1864, as private, in Company I, Thirty-third Ohio Infantry; discharged July 12, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

W. H. DeLong, enlisted August, 1862, as sergeant, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois; discharged June 28, 1865, as captain of same company.

W. H. Cones, enlisted July 19, 1862, as private, in Company A, Sixty-eighth Indiana; discharged June 20, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

T. H. Combs, enlisted October 11, 1861, as private, in Company D, Sixty-second Ohio; discharged November 13, 1864, as captain of Company H, same regiment.

S. J. Minnice, enlisted April 2, 1862, as private, in Company C, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; discharged, with same rank, from same company, April 22, 1865.

Addison Baker, enlisted July 12, 1863, as private, in Company C, Third Indiana Infantry; discharged May 31, 1865, from same company, as sergeant.

S. H. Polly, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; discharged, with the rank of corporal, from same company, July 4, 1865.

G. B. Draper, enlisted August 16, 1862, as private, in Welder's Battery Heavy Artillery, and was discharged, with the same rank, from the same organization, in July, 1865.

B. D. Hayes, enlisted in 1861, as private, in Company E, Forty-third Indiana; discharged March 16, 1864, as captain of the same company.

J. W. Neff, enlisted June, 1861, as musician, in Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois; discharged from same company, July, 1864.

Allen Cockrell, enlisted May 12, 1864, as first lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois; discharged, September 24, 1864, with same rank, from same company.

Lewis Poue, enlisted December, 1863, as private, in Company G, Third Illinois Cavalry; discharged, from same company, with same rank, October, 1865.

R. Scott, enlisted in 1862, as private, in Company B, Ninety-eighth Illinois; discharged, with same rank, from same company, January, 1863.

E. C. Hixon, enlisted May 5, 1861, as private, in Company E, Third Iowa Infantry; discharged, November 3, 1861, with same rank, from same company.

T. S. Powell, enlisted July, 1862, as private, in Company A, Sixty-fourth Illinois Infantry; discharged, as brevet second lieutenant, from same company, July 19, 1865.

Carl Boorghardt, enlisted April 22, 1861, as private, in Company A, Second Missouri Infantry; discharged as corporal in Company G, same regiment, December 22, 1861.

Lewis Boorghardt, record same as above, except that he was discharged as a private.

John A. Pool, enlisted August 15, 1862, as private, in Company I, Twenty-seventh Iowa; discharged from same company, with same rank, January 26, 1863.

O. F. Sinclair, enlisted August 1, 1862, as private, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio; discharged August 1, 1865, with same rank, from same regiment.

B. F. Spease, enlisted October 3, 1861, as private, in Company F, Third Missouri Cavalry; discharged from same company, with same rank, November, 1864.

R. W. McMasters, enlisted March 6, 1862, as private, in Company E, Fourteenth Missouri State Militia; discharged March 25, 1865, as corporal, from Company C, Eighth Missouri State Militia.

A. G. Cessford, enlisted July, 1861, as private, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York; discharged from same company, with same rank, October, 1864.

P. McNong, enlisted October 18, 1861, as private, in Company C, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; discharged from same company, with same rank, October 12, 1865.

George B. Peter, enlisted December, 1863, as private, in Company G, Sixty-sixth Illinois; discharged, with same rank, from same company, in April, 1865.

Reuben W. Ferris, enlisted August 9, 1862, as private, in Company G, Ninety-second Illinois; discharged, with same rank, from same company, June 21, 1865.

Isaac M. Middleworth, enlisted June 16, 1863, as corporal, in Company I, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Militia; discharged, with same rank, from same company, July 20, 1863.

James P. Wilson, enlisted January, 1864, as private, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois; discharged, with same rank, from same company, July 20, 1865.

Riley Ross, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois; discharged from same company, with same rank, June, 1865.

Levi Morrill, enlisted November, 1861, as private, in Company I, Seventh Kansas Cavalry; discharged, with same rank, from same company, May 16, 1862.

Andrew Lybyer, enlisted June 26, 1862, as private, in Company D, Fifty-fifth Indiana; discharged, with same rank, from same company, September, 1862.

D. Sawyer, enlisted August, 1862, in Company H, Fourteenth Kansas Infantry, as private; discharged August 10, 1865, as second lieutenant of same company.

Thomas N. Sears, enlisted January 13, 1862, as private, in Company B, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; discharged September 13, 1865, as private, from Company K, First Missouri Cavalry.

G. W. Fink, enlisted May, 1864, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Illinois, as private; discharged as private from same company, September 7, 1864.

B. C. McWilliams, enlisted July 27, 1863, as private, in Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; discharged from same company, with same rank, August 2, 1865.

James Gaston, enlisted February 22, 1863, as private, in Company F, Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank, from same company, August 5, 1865.

Dennis Springer, enlisted in August, 1862, as private, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois; discharged, in August, 1865, as second lieutenant of same company.

Thomas Wolfe, enlisted August 1, 1861, as private, in Company A, Thirty-second Illinois; discharged August 15, 1862, with same rank, from same company.

J. R. Moore, enlisted August 2, 1861, as private, in Company A, Fourth Missouri State Militia; discharged February 28, 1862, as first sergeant of same company.

O. Johnson, enlisted in 1862, as private, in Company A, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; discharged, with same rank, from same company, in 1865.

Alexander Brown, enlisted August 24, 1861, as private, in

Company C, Thirty-second Illinois infantry; discharged September 16, 1865, from same company, as corporal.

H. C. Brandon, enlisted February, 1864, as private, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois; discharged, with same rank, from same company, September 30, 1864.

E. L. Elam, enlisted July 22, 1862, as first lieutenant, in Company A, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; discharged from same company, with same rank, March 7, 1865.

Charles Fast, enlisted August 12, 1862, as private, in Company D, One Hundred and Second Illinois; discharged from same company, with same rank, June 6, 1865.

G. W. Stephenson, enlisted August, 1861, as private, in Company B, Thirty-ninth Illinois; discharged August, 10, 1864, from same company, with same rank.

J. J. Consaul, enlisted February 29, 1864, as private, in Company F, Third Wisconsin Cavalry; discharged from same company, with same rank, May 15, 1865.

Thomas W. Owens, enlisted February 9, 1862, as private, in Company G, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; discharged from the same company, with the same rank, November 6, 1862.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, enlisted August 15, 1861, as private, in Company I, Tenth Missouri Infantry; discharged July 20, 1865, as corporal of Company K, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry.

George Butcher, enlisted November, 1861, as private, in Company G, Fifty-seventh Indiana; discharged from same company, with same rank, November 6, 1863.

G. A. Seyfert, enlisted August, 1862, as corporal, in Company G, Forty-third Missouri; discharged from same company, with same rank, January, 1863.

William Lines, enlisted August 31, 1861, as a musician, in Company A, Tenth Missouri Infantry; discharged August 31, 1864, from the same company, with the same rank.

John A. Hicks, enlisted September 9, 1863, as a private, in the Forty-sixth Missouri State Militia; discharged May, 1864, with the same rank, from the same regiment.

J. K. Anderson, enlisted August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania, as a private; discharged July 16, 1863, as quartermaster-sergeant, from the same regiment.

George H. Smith, enlisted May, 1861, as a private, in Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry; discharged, with same rank, from Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania, August, 1863.

Jacob Lindley, enlisted August 21, 1861, as private, in Company E, Thirty-eighth Indiana; discharged July 28, 1865, as sergeant Company I, of same regiment.

Oscar O. Parks, enlisted September 28, 1861, as private, in Company L, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; discharged September 28, 1864, with same rank, from same company.

J. A. Pattee, enlisted August 5, 1862, as private, in Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; discharged June 13, 1865, with same rank, from same company.

W. R. Lord, enlisted March 15, 1862, as private, in Company F, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; discharged from same company, with same rank, September 9, 1862.

J. Goodspeed, enlisted August 14, 1862, as private, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York; discharged as sergeant in same company, June, 1865.

James F. Lee, enlisted September, 1861, as private, in Company B, Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; discharged as corporal in Company I, same regiment, August 5, 1865.

A. Hall, enlisted in 1862, as second lieutenant of Company A, Seventh Ohio Cavalry; discharged captain of same company, in 1865.

S. D. Francis, enlisted August 7, 1862, as private, in Company C, One Hundred and Fifth Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 6, 1865.

W. A. Thompson, enlisted August 24, 1861, in Company H, Thirty-seventh Indiana, as a private; discharged, with same rank in same company, October 24, 1863.

C. H. Chapley, enlisted April, 1861, as private, in Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry; discharged captain of Company B, Seventeenth Illinois Infantry, December, 1865.

John Barry, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company A, Eighty-ninth Indiana; discharged corporal in same company, August, 1865.

G. W. Saycock, enlisted August 27, 1861, as private, in

Company A, Thirty-second Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 29, 1865.

C. A. Meek, enlisted August 31, 1862, as musician, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Missouri Infantry; discharged, as private, in Company L, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, July 9, 1865.

J. W. Dunn, enlisted April 6, 1861, as private, in Company A, Tenth Kansas State Militia; discharged, July, 1865, as sergeant in same company.

John A. Cramer, enlisted December 18, 1861, as private, in Company C, Sixth Kansas Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, December 31, 1864.

Michael Gitz, enlisted December 8, 1861, as private, in Company D, Sixty-eighth Ohio; discharged July 10, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Amos Moon, enlisted August 16, 1861, as private, in Company F, Seventh Illinois Cavalry; discharged November 20, 1864, as sergeant in same company.

Marion H. Cox, enlisted August 6, 1861, as private, in Company G, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; discharged November 27, 1864, as sergeant in same company.

David Miller, enlisted April, 1864, as a private, in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, October, 1864.

Jackson Stewart, enlisted October 28, 1861, as private, in Company E, Sixth Kansas Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, December 20, 1864.

J. Cable, enlisted June 1, 1861, as private, in Company F, Fourth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 26, 1864.

P. P. Bingham, enlisted January, 1862, as a private, in Company H, Seventh Kansas Infantry.

John K. Bub, enlisted May, 1861, as a private, in Company A, Twenty-fourth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September, 1863.

Thomas J. Cox, enlisted August 9, 1862, as a private, in Company C, Ninety-eighth Illinois; discharged, July 29, 1865, as first lieutenant of Company C, Tenth Tennessee Cavalry.

E. B. Hunter, enlisted October 10, 1861, as private, in Com-

pany F, Fifty-seventh Indiana; discharged, as sergeant in same company, December 14, 1865.

James Rudolph, enlisted July, 1862, as private, in Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, July, 1865.

James T. Nelson, enlisted May 26, 1863, as private, in Company B, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry; discharged August 18, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Joseph Stiers, enlisted August 7, 1862, as private, in Company A, Fifteenth Kentucky Cavalry; discharged October 17, 1863, first sergeant of same company.

John Orahood, enlisted April 1, 1865, as private, in Company H, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania; discharged August 15, 1865, with same rank in same company.

G. H. Walser, enlisted April 9, 1861, as captain of Company I, Twentieth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, December 20, 1862.

William Stubblefield, enlisted August 2, 1862, as private, in Company B, Forty-second Missouri Cavalry; discharged March 12, 1865, with same rank in same company.

John Lurer, enlisted in 1864, as private, in Company E, Third Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 6, 1865.

Peter A. Munson, enlisted November 1, 1861, as private, in Company C, Forty-ninth Illinois; discharged July 16, 1862, with same rank in same company.

Charles H. Artz, enlisted August 11, 1861, in Second Kansas Battery, as private; discharged, 1865, as bugler, with same battery.

Frank H. Gilman, enlisted in Company B, Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, as private; rose to sergeant in same company.

F. P. Fondry, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company I, Tenth Kentucky Infantry; discharged, 1865, as corporal in Company I, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

Ahi Newlin, enlisted July 15, 1861, as corporal, in Company B, Forty-first Illinois; discharged July 17, 1865, with same rank in same company.

W. L. Short, enlisted March, 1862, as private, in Company E,

Seventh Missouri Cavalry; discharged, in 1862, with same rank in same company.

Joseph D. Robinson, enlisted August 9, 1862, as private, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois; discharged August 15, 1865, with rank as corporal in same company.

Henry Eaton, enlisted September 12, 1864, as private, in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Illinois; discharged July 11, 1865, with same rank in same company.

George L. Irwin, enlisted February 29, 1864, as private, in Company C, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 7, 1865.

W. H. Lang, enlisted August 19, 1861, as private, in Company K, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry; discharged November 12, 1865, with same rank in same company.

John W. Tydings, enlisted September 15, 1861, as private, in Company H, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry; discharged May 3, 1865, as captain of the same company.

Jesse Hartman, enlisted August 18, 1862, as private, in Company K, Eleventh Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, May 3, 1865.

Fred L. Boss, enlisted September 12, 1861, as private, in Company E, Seventh Indiana Infantry; discharged October, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Lewis A. Primmer, enlisted February 18, 1864, as private, in Company D, Sixty-eighth Ohio Infantry; discharged July 10, 1865, with same rank in same company.

A. B. Romine, enlisted July, 1861, as private, in Company H, Twenty-fifth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 1, 1864.

Simeon P. Primmer, enlisted August 17, 1863, as corporal, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 25, 1865.

Theodore Bateman, enlisted February 24, 1865, as private, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry; discharged February 24, 1866, with same rank in same company.

R. E. Line, enlisted August 24, 1861, in Company E, Eighth Illinois; discharged December, 1862, as private in Company G, Eighty-fifth Illinois.

T. J. Beckett, enlisted December 20, 1861, as private, in Company H, Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, August, 1865.

A. Jones, enlisted August 4, 1861, as private, in Company C, Sixth Kansas Cavalry; discharged February 12, 1866, with same rank in Company A, same regiment.

James Wells, enlisted March, 1864, as private, in Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; discharged August, 1865, with same rank in same company.

H. Rickman, enlisted in 1861, as private, in Company B, Eighth Missouri Cavalry; discharged April 4, 1863, with same rank in same company.

W. S. Guffey, enlisted August 2, 1862, as private, in Company B, Fortieth Iowa Infantry; discharged August 2, 1865, as captain of the same company.

C. A. Griffin, enlisted September, 1861, in Company G, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as private; discharged September, 1864, as private in signal corps.

John R. Smith, enlisted October 12, 1861, as private, in Company E, Twenty-seventh Kentucky; discharged March 29, 1865, with same rank in same company.

J. Zimmermann, enlisted December 1, 1862, as sergeant, in Company I, Twenty-sixth Ohio Artillery; discharged May 18, 1865, with same rank in same company.

W. N. Robinson, enlisted June 4, 1861, as private, in Company K, Fourth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 23, 1864.

D. S. Keith, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana; discharged June 9, 1865, as corporal of same company.

William S. Stacey, enlisted February 19, 1865, as corporal, in Company H, Eleventh Michigan Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 16, 1865.

S. L. Durham, enlisted August 26, 1861, as corporal, in Company B, Second Illinois Artillery; discharged August 31, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Matthew McIntosh, Company F, Fifth United States Artillery.

W. L. Perkins, enlisted April, 1861, as private, in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Infantry; discharged April, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Joseph Shepard, enlisted April, 1862, in Company A, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, as private; discharged September 30, 1865, with same rank in same company.

William Brown, enlisted August 8, 1862, as sergeant, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois; discharged July 12, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Levi Hudson, enlisted February 4, 1865, as corporal, in Company E, One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Infantry; discharged August 5, 1865, with same rank in same company.

John Gaitz, enlisted August 7, 1871, as private, in Company D, Fiftieth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September, 1864.

William McKinney, enlisted in 1862, as private, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth National Guards; discharged in 1865, with same rank in same company.

Jacob Neas, enlisted July 22, 1863, as private, in Company B, Eighth Tennessee Infantry; discharged August 1, 1865, with same rank in same company.

David Butler, enlisted June, 1863, as sergeant, in Company A, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry; discharged June, 1865, with same rank in same company.

W. H. Finley, enlisted September 20, 1861, as a private, in Company E, Tenth Illinois Cavalry; discharged November 20, 1862, with same rank in same company.

John E. Brown, enlisted March, 1864, as private, in Company F, Sixth Kentucky Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 1865.

Estes McKindley, enlisted February 16, 1864, as private, in Company B, Sixteenth Illinois; discharged July 8, 1865, with same rank in same company.

C. R. McPherson, enlisted 1862, as private, in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, in 1865.

John R. Stewart, enlisted March 10, 1864, in Company E,

Tenth Illinois Cavalry; discharged August 16, 1865, with same rank in same company.

James C. Conrad, enlisted September, 1862, as private, in Company K, Tenth Missouri Cavalry; discharged April, 1863, as private in Company C, Forty-seventh Missouri Infantry.

R. B. Bull, chaplain, Sixth Mississippi.

A. D. Conner, enlisted August 5, 1862, as private, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois; discharged August 3, 1865, as first lieutenant of same company.

Morton H. McBride, enlisted July 3, 1863, as a private, in Company I, First Missouri State Militia; discharged May, 1863, as private in Company M, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.

G. W. Harris, enlisted September 10, 1861, as private, in Company F, Seventh Ohio Cavalry; discharged February 4, 1864, with same rank in same company.

S. F. Balcom, enlisted September, 1861, in Company E, Eighty-ninth National Guard; discharged October, 1864, with same rank in same company.

L. Lisher, enlisted September, 1863, as private, in Company H, Ninth Indiana Cavalry; discharged August 28, 1865, with same rank in same company.

G. H. Waltman, enlisted October 17, 1862, as private, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania; discharged August 4, 1863, with same rank in same company.

A. J. Wray, enlisted August 7, 1862, as private, in Company E, Seventh Indiana; discharged, as sergeant in the same company September 7, 1864.

L. B. Bickford, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company D, Eighty-sixth Illinois; discharged June, 1865, with same rank in same company.

P. L. Wolfe, enlisted August 9, 1862, as private, in Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois; discharged July 15, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Walter Bown, enlisted November 13, 1862, in Company I, Second Colorado, as private; discharged, as sergeant in the same company, September 23, 1865.

L. Chenoworth, enlisted August 17, 1863, as private, in Com-

pany C, Ninth Missouri Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, February 28, 1865.

Thomas M. Helm, enlisted August 22, 1861, as private, in the First Kansas Battery; discharged, with same rank in same battery, September 7, 1864.

J. W. Chamness, enlisted July 16, 1862, as sergeant, in Company G, Seventy-fifth Indiana; discharged, as first lieutenant of the same company, March 30, 1864.

R. H. Scofield, enlisted September 5, 1861, as a private, in Company D, Ninth Michigan Infantry.

John A. Block, enlisted February 25, 1862, as a private, in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania; discharged, with same rank in same company, February 25, 1865.

G. W. Grigsby, enlisted December 7, 1863, as a private, in Company B, Tenth Indiana Cavalry; discharged, June 19, 1865, as sergeant in same company.

W. J. Myers, enlisted June 14, 1862, as private, in Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 6, 1864.

John W. Beatty, enlisted August 6, 1862, as private, in Company G, Ninetieth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 13, 1865.

G. W. Martin, enlisted March 1, 1862, in Company D, Eightieth Missouri Cavalry, as private; discharged, as sergeant in Company E, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, March 9, 1865.

John W. Scott, enlisted April 19, 1861, as private, in Company H, Fourteenth Indiana; discharged February 18, 1867, as private in Company C, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Hiram F. Barrett, enlisted August 2, 1861, as private, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Illinois; discharged February 25, 1863, with same rank in same company.

M. J. Barney, served in Company B, Twenty-eighth Illinois.

Isaiah Enderly, enlisted November, 1861, as private, in Company H, Seventh Missouri Cavalry; discharged March 13, 1863, with same rank in same company.

Aaron Joseph, enlisted July, 1864, as private, in Company C, Forty-third Illinois; discharged March, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Erastus Smith, enlisted in 1861, as private, in Company A, Twenty-third Kentucky; discharged in 1864, with same rank in Company A, Twentieth Kentucky.

William McCune, enlisted September 18, 1865, as private, in Company I, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, October, 1865.

E. T. Stewart, enlisted April, 1861, as private, in Company B, Sixteenth Illinois; discharged July, 1865, with same rank in Company D, same regiment.

John Dyer, enlisted August 13, 1862, as private, in Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois; discharged, as corporal of same company, July 9, 1865.

A. L. Davis, enlisted May 15, 1863, as private, in Company H, Ninth Missouri Cavalry; discharged July 13, 1865, with same rank in Company I, same regiment.

Orloff H. Johnson, enlisted August 8, 1862, as private, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois; discharged August 20, 1865, with same rank in same company.

A. J. Philhouse, enlisted August, 1861, in Company C, Second Ohio; discharged at the close of the war as a private in the same company.

W. W. Fink, enlisted August 1, 1861, as private, in Company D, Forty-fourth Illinois; discharged September 25, 1865, as drummer of same company.

Joshua A. Jones, served as private, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

James H. Windle, enlisted October 15, 1864, as private, in Company D, Forty-second Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, October 23, 1865.

Harney M. Sullivan, enlisted December 28, 1863, as private, in Company G, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, January 25, 1866.

John W. Hughes, enlisted April 23, 1861, as private, in Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, May 14, 1862.

Henry McCaslin, enlisted in 1864, as private, in Company H, Seventy-second Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, in 1866.

W. G. Toles, enlisted October 2, 1861, as private, in Company G, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, November 2, 1864.

J. H. Colvin, enlisted August 31, 1862, as private, in Company E, Thirty-third Missouri; discharged August 10, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Charles Emery, enlisted August 3, 1861, as captain, in Company E, Fifty-fifth Indiana; discharged January 18, 1866, as brevet-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana.

Augustus C. Patterson, enlisted February 16, 1862, as private, in the Second Indiana Battery; discharged June 3, 1865, as corporal in the Fifteenth Indiana Battery.

William Devine, enlisted July 5, 1861, as private, in Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry; discharged September 13, 1855, with same rank in same company.

William Kimminger, enlisted April 11, 1862; discharged April 10, 1865, with rank of sergeant in Company M, Fifth Missouri State Militia.

Joseph H. Price, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company H, Seventh Indiana; discharged, with same rank in same company, July 6, 1865.

E. J. Montague, enlisted April 19, 1861, as second sergeant, in Company B, Ninth Illinois; discharged September, 1864, as captain of Company H, Tenth Missouri.

W. B. Hyder, enlisted November 1, 1864, as private, in Company K, Fourth Tennessee Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, August 25, 1865.

John P. Smith, enlisted February, 1864, as private, in Company G, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June, 1865.

William C. Smith, enlisted December 3, 1863, as private, in Company I, Third Pennsylvania Artillery; discharged, with same rank in same company, November 9, 1865.

William Butler, enlisted August 25, 1864, as private, in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 28, 1865.

A. McD. McCook (formerly of U. S. A.), entered service

April, 1861, as colonel of the First Ohio; promoted to major-general.

I. N. Thomas, enlisted 1862, as private, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, April 7, 1863.

William Winter, enlisted January 5, 1863, as a private, in Company B, Eighth Tennessee Infantry; discharged June 3, 1865, as corporal in same company.

A. Spence, enlisted August, 1861, as private, in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry; discharged January 1, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Alfred R. Anderson, enlisted September 25, 1861, as corporal, in Company B, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry; discharged October 29, 1864, as corporal of Company B, V. R. C.

Lloyd G. Palmer, enlisted, April, 1861, as private, in Company H, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry; re-enlisted in 1861, as second lieutenant, in Company B, Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry; discharged in 1862.

C. M. Miller, enlisted March 2, 1865, as corporal, in Company G, Fourteenth Maryland Cavalry; discharged November 17, 1863, with same rank in same company.

Samuel Daily, enlisted August 13, 1862, as private, in Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry; discharged July 3, 1865, with same rank in same company.

W. H. Lair, enlisted August 14, 1862, as private, in Company E, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry; discharged July 5, 1864, with same rank in same company.

John M. Middleton, enlisted August 12, 1861, as private, in Company A, Tenth Missouri Infantry; discharged August 24, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Samuel N. Martin, private, Company C, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry.

John L. McCreary, enlisted March 20, 1865, as private, in Company I, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, September 17, 1865.

William M. Selvidge, enlisted 1862, as private, in Company F, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, 1865.

John R. Whittaker, enlisted August 7, 1862, as private, in Company G, Thirty-third Missouri Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, 1865.

Charles Pierce, enlisted April 4, 1862, as private, in Company K, First Missouri State Militia; discharged, April 7, 1865, as sergeant in Company G, same regiment.

James Mitchell, enlisted August 2, 1862, as corporal, in Company C, Eighty-sixth Illinois Infantry; discharged May, 1865, as sergeant in same company.

Azro Pierce, enlisted September 3, 1861, as private, in Company I, Second Ohio Infantry; discharged October 10, 1864, with same rank in same company.

Alexander D. Pittinger, enlisted April 26, 1861, as private in Company I, Eighth Illinois Infantry; discharged, June 24, 1866, with same rank in same company.

James Loving, enlisted July 25, 1861, as private, in Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, July 26, 1861.

Arthur Walter, enlisted September 1, 1862, as private, in Company G, Second Michigan Cavalry; discharged, with same rank in same company, July 31, 1860.

George W. Lolly, enlisted February 2, 1862, as private, in First Battalion Missouri State Militia; discharged, with same rank in same command, January 4, 1864.

Electus L. Frizzell, enlisted August 15, 1862, as private, in Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, February 14, 1863.

Theodore Bateman, enlisted February 24, 1865, as private, in Company E, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry; discharged June 24, 1866, with same rank in same company.

W. Norrington served as buglar with Company B, Sixth New York Cavalry.

Abraham Swartwood, enlisted February 17, 1862, as private, in Company F, Fifty-first Illinois Infantry; discharged March 15, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Edwin Walker, enlisted February 17, 1862, as private, in Company F, Thirty-third Iowa; discharged July 19, 1865, with same rank in same company.

Walter A. Fell, enlisted February 8, 1864, as private, in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois; discharged October 28, 1865, with same rank in same company.

A. A. Dye, enlisted 1862, as private, in Company I, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry; became second lieutenant, and served through the war.

John Noland, enlisted September 11, 1863, as private, in Company L, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, May 25, 1865.

A. J. Knuckles, enlisted August 7, 1861, as private, in Company C, Thirty-ninth Indiana Infantry; discharged September 30, 1864, with same rank in same company.

D. L. Briggs, enlisted September 16, 1861, as private, in Company D, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, February 13, 1864.

James Hall, enlisted October 25, 1861, as private, in Company K, One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania; discharged, with same rank in same company, October 25, 1864.

John Moore, enlisted 1861, as private, in Company C, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers; discharged December, 1865, captain of Company G, Ninety-ninth Regiment U. S. A.

David Fast, enlisted August 12, 1862, as private, in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois Infantry; discharged, as corporal of same company, October 29, 1864.

Franklin Cranor, enlisted November 11, 1861, as private, in Company B, Fortieth Indiana Infantry; discharged January 26, 1866, first lieutenant in same company.

John D. Gibbs, enlisted February 29, 1864, as private, in Company F, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 28, 1865.

B. F. Miles, enlisted February 29, 1864, as private, in Company F, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 28, 1865.

B. F. Bevelle, enlisted January 26, 1862, as private, in Company G, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry; discharged, captain of Company A, Fourteenth Missouri Infantry, January 25, 1865.

Alfred McMurray, enlisted August 1, 1862, as private, in

Company F, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois Infantry; discharged, with same rank in same company, June 22, 1865.

Jacob M. Hiser, enlisted August, 1862, as private, in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois; discharged, with same rank in same company, January 14, 1863.

J. H. Cook, enlisted January 27, 1862, as private, in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania; discharged June 15, 1865.

Sol. F. Bogart, enlisted November 21, 1862, as private, in Company F, Third Tennessee Cavalry; discharged June 10, 1865.

M. Breeden, captain of Company G, Fourteenth Missouri State Militia, did valiant service as scout and commander.

E. M. Scarborough, private, Company A, Tenth Missouri Infantry.

W. Bontford, private, Company A, One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Infantry.

J. H. Graves, private, Company C, Seventh Iowa Infantry.

J. P. Wymore, musician, Company E, Second Nebraska Cavalry.

Charles Morris, musician, Company B, Tenth Maryland Infantry.

J. D. Custer, second sergeant, Company H, Second Kansas Infantry.

H. L. Bayles, private, Company B, One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Infantry.

Halbert Nett, private, Company H, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry.

Albert Patton, private, Company B, Seventy-second Indiana Infantry.

Arthur Metcalf, corporal, Company K, Ninety-first Ohio Infantry.

R. L. Morris, corporal, Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry.

Zebeda Craig, private, Company A, Forty-seventh Indiana Infantry.

David Lowry, second lieutenant, Company I, Third Missouri State Militia.

Pleasant Bullington, corporal, Company B, Tenth Kansas Infantry.

H. C. Hatfield, private, Company C, Thirty-second Ohio Infantry.

W. N. Cline, private, Company D, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

John Perkins, captain, Company B, Fortieth Illinois Infantry.

R. O. Childers, private, Company C, Forty-second Missouri Infantry.

E. H. Purdy, sergeant, Company B, Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

A. C. Cline, private, Company B, Eleventh Kansas Infantry.

F. P. Carnwell, sergeant, Company I, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

L. D. Gillett, private, Company G, Twenty-second Michigan Infantry.

D. C. Swigert, private, Company H, One Hundred and eighty-fourth Ohio Infantry.

V. B. Odell, private, Company A, One Hundred and Twentieth Michigan Infantry.

W. Block, private, Company F, First Illinois Artillery.

H. W. McConnell, private, Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Infantry.

J. H. Selser, private, Company C, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry.

S. W. French, first lieutenant, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

J. Hunt, private, Company D, Eighth Illinois Infantry.

William Vier, private, Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

William A. Jackson, private, Company G, Second Illinois Infantry.

George Roberts, private, Company H, Forty-third Michigan Infantry.

William M. Burkett, private, Company K, First Arkansas Infantry.

A. Foster, private, Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry.

William Thornberg, corporal, Company E, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

M. S. Rooch, corporal, Company F, Sixty-third Ohio Infantry.

G. W. Yerger, sergeant, Company H, Twenty-second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

I. K. Dale, private, Company F, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

Silas Childers, corporal, Company E, Forty-sixth Missouri Infantry.

H. P. Schmallhorst, sergeant Company K, Tenth Missouri Cavalry.

S. D. Thompson, private, Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry.

S. H. Thompson, private, Company H, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry.

J. F. Dunwoody, private, Company B, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

Charles Bergk, private, Companies B and M, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry.

J. K. Morey, private, Company D, Seventh Illinois Cavalry.

W. S. Taylor, private, Company D, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry.

Dr. William Terry, corporal Company H, Sixtieth Ohio Infantry.

William Young, private, Company A, Thirty-first Illinois Infantry.

J. C. Middaugh, corporal, Company E, One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry.

George Middaugh, wagonmaster, Company C, Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

J. B. Cline, private, Company D, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry.

Daniel O. Amos, Company G, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry.

J. Werts, Company F, Twenty-second Virginia Infantry.

E. D. Ivey, private, Company E, Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry.

R. S. Dixon, private, Company B, Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry.

E. M. Manas, private, Company A, Sixth Missouri Cavalry.

James Tolman, private, Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

J. E. Jackson, corporal, Company E, Seventh Missouri Cavalry.

J. M. Cordory, corporal, Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-second Ohio Infantry.

Thomas Wagaman, private, Company E, Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

S. Miller, private, Company F, Tenth Illinois Cavalry.

Well-known Barton County Confederates.—Among many Barton Countians who saw service under the Confederate flag were George E. Ward, Ed. G. Ward, James T. Ward, R. J. Tucker, W. L. Mack, M. R. Lawson, H. R. Davis, A. W. McCutchen, G. McCuistion, Frank Parker, L. B. Smith, Charles Dick, J. A. Williamson, J. C. Duvall, J. M. Odneal, J. F. Tevebaugh, W. P. Tate, J. M. McKay, J. S. Howell, W. B. Couchman, Shade Baker, and others prominent here now or in the past.

SCHOOLS.

First Schools.—The pioneer school in Barton County was taught by William Seals, in 1854, two miles south of Lamar. The school-house was of logs. Its floor extended over only half of the floor surface. Its desks, seats and other furniture were of the most primitive kind. One who was an attendant upon its daily sessions states that its apparatus consisted of an assortment of switches of various sizes and varying degrees of pain-producing and terror-inspiring power. The second school was taught in a vacant house in the western part of Lamar, as the town is now bounded, by A. R. Randall, now a photographer at Jerico Springs, Cedar County. The first regular school-house erected in the county was a little frame building, about a block from the public square in Lamar, which was built in 1866. It was abandoned in 1871, and the site is now occupied by a private residence.

General Progress.—For years the cause of education lagged in Barton County, owing in no small degree to the deplorable social conditions following the great internecine struggle, especially noticeable along the border; but new life was infused into

it about twenty years ago through more careful organization, more systematic classification of studies, and more thorough instruction and official supervision. The school laws of the State are wisely calculated to encourage and foster schools everywhere within its borders, and its most potent benefit is conferred through the public school fund, which arises from the following sources: The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by the United States to the State of Missouri, and not otherwise appropriated by the State or United States; all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands or other property now belonging to any fund for the purposes of education, except wherein the vested rights of townships, counties, cities or towns would be infringed; the net proceeds of the State tobacco warehouse, and of all sales of lands and other property and effects that may accrue to the State by escheat, or for sale of estrays, or for unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estate of deceased persons, or from fines, penalties or forfeitures; any proceeds from the sales of public lands which may have been or hereafter may be paid over to this State, if Congress will consent to such appropriation; all other grants, gifts or devises that have been or hereafter may be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift or devise. This fund is invested under the direction of the State Board of Education, either in bonds of the United States or bonds of the State of Missouri, and its income, together with twenty-five per cent of the State revenue, is applied annually to the support of public education throughout the State. Of this fund Barton County received in the past year something more than \$5,000; and this, with an income of ten per cent from the common school or county fund, and the several township funds, constitutes its annual available school fund. The common school fund, and the interest thereon, amounts to \$95,500.05. The township fund is divided as follows among the various school townships:

Township.		Amount.	Township.		Amount.	Township.		Amount.
31	of Range 29	\$ 330.00	33	of Range 30	\$3,432.00	32	of Range 32	\$5,666.20
32	" " 29	2,041.00	31	" " 31	2,124.00	33	" " 32	4,395.00
33	" " 29	853.80	32	" " 31	372.00	31	" " 33	5,218.00
31	" " 30	831.00	33	" " 31	2,585.00	32	" " 33	5,072.80
32	" " 30	430.00	31	" " 32	5,704.00	33	" " 33	320.00

From the above figures, it will be seen that the amount available for the year for school purposes from this combined fund is ten per cent, or about \$140,000. This is a permanent fund, the interest only being used in paying teachers' salaries, and some districts have a large surplus after employing teachers eight or ten months in the year. Those who have families and are disposed to seek homes in Barton County need not think they are making a sacrifice of their educational advantages in forsaking their trans-Mississippi homes. They will find that this county fully appreciates the blessings and benefits arising from a well-directed public school system.

The first school after the war was taught in Lamar, in the winter of 1866-67, by Reeson Bovard. Other early teachers in Lamar were Messrs. Chadsey, W. L. Mack, A. J. and A. K. Wray, and Pettibone. The Milford, Golden Grove, LeRoy, Nashville and Rocky Mountain schools were established 1866-69, about in the order named.

The first superintendent of public schools for Barton County was W. H. Avery, who was inducted into office soon after the close of the war. His successor was J. A. Albright. A. J. Wray was elected in 1870, and A. D. Pittinger in 1872. The latter soon resigned, and A. J. Wray was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in 1873. In 1874 A. K. Wray was elected, and served until 1875 as superintendent, and after that as school commissioner, until succeeded by A. J. Wray, who was elected in 1881. The latter resigned, and was followed by W. E. Tipton, who was appointed to fill the vacancy, and elected in 1883. A. J. Wray succeeded him by appointment, and was elected in 1885, and re-elected in 1887. The present school commissioner, John Beam, was elected in 1889.

Statistical.—According to the last published report of the county commissioner of public schools, the statistical showing of the schools of the county was as follows: Number of male pupils enrolled, 2,654; female, 2,622; total, 5,276. Number of male teachers employed, 30; female, 72; total, 102. Average salary, \$39.70 per month. Number of rooms occupied, 102; seating capacity of all rooms, 5,025. Number of white schools, 90. Cost per day per pupil, 60 cents. Value of school property,

\$68,095. Amount paid teachers, \$29,472.13. Amount paid for incidentals, \$6,595.18. Amount paid for sites, buildings and furnishing, \$2,645.43. Total expenditures, \$39,944.66.

The county now contains nearly a hundred modern school-houses, all supplied with the latest improved school furniture and appliances.

CHURCHES.

The development of religious sentiment in Barton County is no less marked than educational evolution.

Early Church History.—The first religious services ever held in the county were in the old court house, which later did service as a restaurant. As there was then no minister in Lamar, the congregation selected one of their number to read a sermon; and there are some persons living in Lamar to-day who insist that the most enjoyable meetings they ever attended were those in the old court house. A Baptist Church house, erected in 1870, was the first church building in the county; and before and since then religious organizations in different parts of the county have met at school-houses, thus made to serve a double purposes.

Christian Harmony and Extension.—The pastors of the various creeds labor zealously in the holy cause they are striving to perpetuate, and the fraternal relations of these workers indicates the prevalence of brotherly love among them. Through their efforts the aggregate church membership in the county is increasingly large.

Different Organizations.—The First Baptist Church of Lamar was organized November 10, 1867, with the following constituent members: Thomas J. Finley, M. N. Wills, J. W. Dunn, Christopher C. Finley, Benjamin Harmon, George W. Lampkins, William J. Lovell, Lawson Sharp, Demas D. Wills, Alexander J. Rodgers, William Sharp, A. H. Joyce, Moses Cole, Marriette Humphrey, D. Humphrey, Ferdinand Cornman, Alexander James, Newton Griffin, William Stinnet, Thomas B. Grubbs, Jesse Stinnet, William C. Howard, A. J. Joyce, Leah B. Finley, Susannah Wills, Delilah J. Dunn, Catharine Hartman, Mary E. Lampkins, Nettie Lemarr, Martha M. Lemarr, Emma Brown,

Ann Lovell, Mary P. Sharp, Permelia F. Wills, Huldah Rodgers, Sarah J. Lemarr, Elizabeth Sharp, Sarah J. Joyce, Mahala Lemarr, Mary James, Mary Griffin, Kate Robinson, Mary Treat, Ketura R. Joyce, Letitia A. Boss, Ruth A. Joyce, Alice M. Sleeth and Mrs. Moses Cole. Its present house of worship was erected in 1888, and is one of the largest and best appointed in the county. Its first was the one previously referred to as the pioneer church building. Rev. C. C. Young is the pastor.

The Christian Church of Lamar was organized soon after the war, and its house of worship was built less than ten years ago. "Father" Ryan, as he was familiarly known, was one of its early and one of its most useful pastors. The present pastor is Rev. W. P. Summers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lamar was one of the earliest organized there. Peyton Cockrell was an influential and helpful early member. Its house of worship was built five or six years ago. Rev. C. V. Criss is the pastor at this time.

The Presbyterian Church of Lamar was organized about 1883, through the instrumentality of H. R. Davis. Rev. Mr. Price and Rev. J. W. Heagen (who is also the present pastor) were among its early pastors. The house of worship was built about ten years ago, at a cost of \$2,500. J. T. Dunwoody, William Noel, Mr. Dysart and W. Mack were among its most helpful early members and promoters.

The Congregational Church of Lamar was organized about 1873, and its house was built about a year later. Rev. H. G. Murch was its first pastor. Among those who have served since have been Revs. R. B. Bull, D. D., and P. B. West. The present incumbent is Rev. H. M. Cole.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Golden City is one of the oldest organizations there. Its house of worship, built in 1871-72, was the first erected in the town. Though it has been refitted and enlarged at different times, it is insufficient for the accommodation of the congregation, and a new building is contemplated. Among the prominent members of this church are some of the Joslins, Stemmonses, Thompsons, Bests, Wyatts, Fords, Hankinses, Coovers, Jewells, Bernards, Woods, Hollidays and Nightingates. The pastor is Rev. W. T. Wright.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Golden City has among its members and supporters some of the Halls, Garretts, Pattisons, Butlers, Stones, Andrewses, Fants, Kiddoos, Phillipses and McGowans. Its house of worship was built in 1881. Rev. W. H. Stevens is pastor.

The Baptist Church of Golden City includes among its members and supporters some of the Websters, Pattisons, Catletts and Eccases. Its church house was built about six years ago. It has a good membership, but no regular pastor at this time.

The Presbyterian Church of Golden City is a small congregation, which includes members of the Trent, McMinn, Harrison and other well-known families. Rev. H. R. Lewis is pastor, and services are held in the Methodist Episcopal Church building.

The Methodist Church, South, of Golden City, is a growing organization, which is now erecting a neat house of worship that will be ample for the congregation. Some of the Calverts, Davises, with others, are members. Rev. J. G. L. Mitchell is pastor.

The Christian Church of Golden City has an active organization, but no building, its services being held in Opera Hall. It has (as have the other churches of the town) a Sunday-school. Rev. J. M. Claypool is pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Nashville is an organization dating back some years. Its house of worship, which cost about \$2,000, was dedicated in March, 1886. The pastor then was Rev. D. B. Johnson. His successors have been Revs. C. E. Evans, G. R. Anderson, N. Bell, and the present pastor, Rev. H. V. Hammill, who is also presiding elder of his district.

The Congregational Church of Denison was organized about 1883 in Liberal, and subsequently removed to Denison. A frame church house was built in 1885. Among the members of this congregation are some of the Hendrickses, Delissas, Boulwares, Moores and others. Rev. Mr. Marlow was an early pastor.

The Christian Church of Denison was organized in 1887, and its house of worship was built in the same year. Among its members and supporters are some of the Delissas, Hollands, Sandfords and Fowlers. It is a growing organization.

The Presbyterian Church of Iantha erected its house of

worship at a cost of \$1,000, in 1876. This organization includes some of the most prominent families in that part of the county.

There is a Roman Catholic organization in Lamar, and a church house was built there some years ago; but there is no resident pastor, and the congregation is small.

A society of Spiritualists was formed at Liberal in 1883. Among its members and attendants are Mrs. J. K. Belk, Mrs. D. P. Greeley, J. B. McGuffin, M. B. Andrews, D. P. Greeley, and Mr. and Mrs. Stowe.

There are churches at Milford and Nashville, and one or two remote from towns within the borders of the county. There are, too, small societies which meet in school-houses, or other convenient places, for worship. The people, generally, have not advanced sufficiently in material wealth to insure the erection of church houses in every neighborhood; but it is believed that the next two years will witness a great advance in this respect.



BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

HICKORY COUNTY.

Frederick Bandel was born in Prussia, Germany, March 21, 1824, being a son of Christian and Johanna (Summer) Bandel, also natives of Germany. The father died in Germany at the age of sixty-one years, and his widow and children afterward emigrated to America, reaching the United States in the spring of 1856. They first located in Davis County, Iowa; then moved to Hickory County, Mo., where the mother died in 1876, aged eighty years. Both parents were members of the Lutheran Church, and he was in the war with Napoleon Bonaparte, and was a participant in the battles of Leipsic, Waterloo, and others. He was a tiller of the soil throughout life, and, like the majority of farmers, was honest, sober and industrious. His union resulted in the birth of six sons and two daughters, the latter being residents of Prussia. The second son, Godfried, came to the United States in 1852, and located in Burlington, Iowa, and about 1857 four more brothers came to the United States and located in Davis County, Iowa. Frederick Bandel received his education in his native land, and, when a young man, learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he came to the United States, when he turned his attention to farming, but was taken sick soon after his arrival, and the most of his capital was spent to pay his physician. After recovering, he began chopping and sawing wood, and, by perseverance and industry, has become the owner of a valuable farm of 310 acres in Hickory County, which is finely improved with good buildings, his barn being 56x60 feet, and furnished with all the latest improvements. He gives considerable attention to the propagation of stock, and ranks among the successful citizens of the county. When twenty-eight years of age he was married to Emma Waggoner, who was born in Prussia in 1825, and died in Middletown, Iowa, soon after arriving from the old country. Two

children survive: Augusta and Frederick. Another child, named Frank, nine months old, died the same day of its mother's death. In 1859 Mr. Bandel wedded Louisa Brookmeyer, who was born in 1834, also in Prussia. Seven children are the result of this union: Charles J., Frederick William, Zennie, Lissie, Nancy, Pauline and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Bandel are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and he is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

August Bandel, a successful farmer and stockman of Stark Township, Hickory County, Mo., was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1826, and is a son of Christian and Johanna (Summer) Bandel, who were born in Germany in 1705 and 1706 respectively, the father having been a farmer by occupation. He served in the Franco-Prussian War against Napoleon for six years, and died on his home farm in 1863. August Bandel came to the United States in 1856, and in July of that year located in Burlington, Iowa. After residing here for some time, he located at Bloomfield, and ten years later (in 1866) came to Missouri, settling on his present property, which consists of 195 acres of land. While residing in Iowa during the war he served in the Home Guards, and was married in that State to Miss Susannah Rutz, a native of Switzerland. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views he is a Republican. He and wife have no family, but have reared a nephew, Frederick William Bandel, since he was nine years of age. The latter is now sixteen years old, and assists his uncle in tilling the farm.

William S. Barnett is a native of Benton County, Mo., where he was born, January 27, 1853, but is now connected with Heath, Noland & Co., merchants, of Cross Timbers, Hickory County, Mo., where he has been a resident since twenty-two years of age. He received his education in Benton County, and, after farming one year, came to Hickory County, as above stated, and bought an interest in the steam mills at Cross Timbers, which he continued to operate two years; then sold out and bought his father's old homestead in Benton County. This farm he sold two years later, and purchased property near Cross Timbers; but, after farming here three years, sold out to Heath, Noland & Co., and at that date became a member of their mercantile firm, and also owns an interest in their mill and real estate. He is now occupied in superintending the mill at Cross Timbers. When starting out in life for himself, it was without means, but he put his shoulder to the wheel, and has labored faithfully and intelligently, and is now in a fair way to become one of the wealthy citizens of the county. On the 14th of February, 1879, he wedded Miss Minnie Ida Rubey, daughter of Dr. A. Rubey, of Cross Timbers. She was born in Iowa, in 1858, and died April 5, 1889, leaving, besides her husband, the following children to mourn her loss:

Lester, Lemuel R., Ernest O., Zula and Ada, the latter dying when an infant. Mr. Barnett is the third of eight children born to William H. and Letha (Jenkins) Barnett. The former was born in Kentucky, in 1816, and came to Missouri during the early settlement of Benton County, and was there engaged in farming and stock trading, but lost heavily during the war. He was killed in Benton County, Mo., by a runaway team, in 1879. He served in the Mexican War, but was exempt from service in the Rebellion. He was a Democrat politically, and he and wife were members of the Christian Church. The latter was brought by her parents (from Indiana, it is supposed) to Missouri when a child, and spent the remainder of her life in Benton County, dying at the age of forty-two years.

William Y. Bennett, stockman and farmer of Hickory County, Mo., and native of the same, was born in 1860, being a son of Ceborn and Lucy (Hollenbeck) Bennett, and grandson of Van Ransler Bennett, the latter a native of York State. He was an early resident of Ohio and afterward moved to Iowa, but spent his declining years in Missouri; his death occurring two miles north of Wheatland, in 1884. He was a carpenter by trade. His wife was a Brandenburg, her grandfather having lived and died in Germany. The maternal grandfather was born in York State, March 4, 1801, and died in Iowa in 1889. Ceborn Bennett was born in Athens County, Ohio, October 14, 1835, and was there reared to manhood on a farm. He located in Jefferson County, Iowa, near Fairfield, and was there married. In 1859 he located in Hickory County, Mo., and resided here until his death, in 1876. He was a Republican in politics, and during the Rebellion was a member of the Missouri State Militia. His wife was born in Ohio, and is yet living. William Y. Bennett is their only child, and was educated in the common schools of Hickory County. He was married at the age of twenty years to Miss Cora Hickman, who was born in 1863, and by her has three children: Orlan, Zula and Earl. Mr. Bennett has been engaged in merchandising, in partnership with E. T. Condley, at Cross Timbers, for four years, but since the fall of 1888 has been occupied in farm labor. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Bennett is a daughter of William C. and Martha J. (Hicks) Hickman.

Henry G. Bliss, of Hickory County, Mo., is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Guth) Bliss, natives of Lorraine, France, born in 1808 and 1812, respectively. Previous to their marriage the father served seven years in the French army, and, after that event, was engaged in farming until his removal to America, about 1853. He located in Cleveland County, Ohio, and, after tilling the soil there for a short period, he came to Missouri, and resided first in Maries County, and then in Hickory County,

where he died in 1870, having been an earnest member of the Lutheran Church for many years. The mother is still living, and resides with her son Henry G., who is the elder of her two children, being born in Lorraine, France, in 1839. He spent his early life with his father until the year 1866, when he came to Hickory County, Mo., and has resided here since. He was married to Miss Lavina M. Marsh, who was born in Dallas County, Mo., in 1850. They have nine children: George, Sophia, Fannie, Nellie, Linnie, Maud, Charles, Florence and Roscoe. Mr. Bliss is one of the wealthy farmers of the county, and is now the owner of 580 acres of land, and is erecting on his farm a handsome dwelling house. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel. The paternal grandfather, David Bliss, spent his life in Lorraine, France.

William Bradshaw was born in the "Old North State" (Caldwell County), in May, 1843, and, when a small boy, was taken by his parents, Burton and Sarah (Kerby) Bradshaw, to Hickory County, Mo. His parents were born, reared and married in their native State, and died in Missouri, the father many years ago, and the mother about 1881. William Bradshaw is the eldest of their six children, and about the time he reached manhood the Rebellion broke out, and he immediately joined the Federal forces, serving three years in the Missouri State Militia, and received his discharge at Osceola, St. Clair County, Mo. On the 21st of February, 1864, he was married to Miss L. G. Poe, who was born in Hickory County, Mo., in 1845, and by her has a family of five children: Albert M., Henry C., Mary C., Sarah E., and Eliza F. Mr. Bradshaw owns a fine farm of 185 acres of land, and gives much of his attention to raising blooded stock, having a fine herd of short-horn cattle, and a large drove of Poland China hogs. In politics Mr. Bradshaw is a Republican. His grandfather was Seth Bradshaw, a native of North Carolina, who was an early resident of Hickory County, Mo., and there died. His mother's maiden name was Goolsby, and she was born in Ireland. Hawkins Kerby, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Bradshaw, was a farmer of Caldwell County, N. C. Mrs. Bradshaw's parents, Alvin and Rebecca (Harris) Poe, were born in Kentucky, in 1811, and February 21, 1811, respectively. They were married May 6, 1829, and the father is still living in Benton County, Mo., but the mother is deceased. They were the parents of eight children.

Henry C. Brookshire, M. D., a native of Hickory County, Mo., and one of its eminent physicians, was born on the 12th of March, 1848, and was educated in Boonville College, at Boonville, Mo. In 1872 he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. D. Gunn, in Pettis County, and in 1874 and 1876 he attended lectures in the Medical College of Keokuk, Iowa, from

which he graduated in the latter year. In 1874 he located at Hermitage, but after a short period he came to Wheatland, where he has since made his home, and where he has won an enviable reputation as a physician. In 1884-86 he was located at what is now known as Odin, but with this exception he has made his home in Wheatland since 1874. September 5, 1868, he was married to Miss Mildred M. Woolery, a daughter of Andrew Woolery. She was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1850, and died in Barry County, Mo., May 16, 1886, having borne a family of four children; Rosa L., wife of John Montgomery; Joseph A., Charles C. and William H. Mrs. Brookshire was a consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. March 8, 1887, Dr. Brookshire wedded Miss Mollie Dodson, of Greene County, Mo., by whom he has one son. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in his political views he is a Democrat. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for a number of years. His parents, William L. and Sarah (Varnell) Brookshire, were born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, and both died in Missouri, he in March, 1862, when sixty-six years of age; and she, in October, 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. They were married in East Tennessee, and there continued to make their home until 1829, when they located in Cole County near Jefferson City, and in 1841 came to Hickory County. After the father's death the family moved to Cooper County, but after the war the mother gave up housekeeping and began making her home with her children, continuing so to do until her death. She was a lifelong and consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father was a wagon-maker by trade, and followed this occupation in connection with farming all his life. He was a Democrat politically, and, during the War of 1812, enlisted in the service, but did not see much fighting. His father, William L. Brookshire, was a son of Joseph Brookshire, of Virginia. He and his wife had ten children: Houston, Joseph, William, Monimo, Arrisa, DeKalb, and one not named (all now deceased). The three youngest, yet living, are Susan V., J. F. and the subject of this sketch.

E. T. Condley, a successful hardware merchant at Cross Timbers, Mo., is a native of Halifax County, of the "Old Dominion," where he was born in 1814. Anderson Condley, his father, was also born there, his birth occurring in the year 1792. He remained, engaged in farming, in his native State and county until some sixteen years of age, then emigrating with his father to Giles County, Tenn., where he made his home until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Cobb, was born in Halifax County, Va., in 1794, and died in Tennessee on Sunday, followed by Mr. Condley the next Saturday. Of their six children, E. T. Condley was the eldest. He was

engaged in farming in Tennessee until sixteen years of age, and was married there to Miss Elizabeth Beck, a native of the State, born in 1823. Their union resulted in the birth of five children: Ann E., wife of V. S. Williams; Calvin M., who died of small-pox when twenty-one years of age, at St. Louis, while serving in the Federal army; Mary, wife of John B. Ihrig; Beverly, who died when four years old; and Martha, wife of E. T. Ray. In 1839 Mr. Condley came to Missouri, and was engaged in blacksmithing in Benton County for about twenty years, and, until 1872, followed both farming and blacksmithing, and, at that date, came to Hickory County, and has since been engaged in his present business in Cross Timbers. He is quite well fixed financially, being the owner of 120 acres of land, besides town property, and is one of the substantial residents of the county. He and family belong to the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat, and is past master in the Masonic fraternity. His paternal grandfather, William Condley, was born in North Carolina, but afterward located in Halifax County, Va., where he was engaged in farming, and resided until his death. The great-grandfather was born in Ireland. The maternal grandfather, Ambrose Cobb, was a farmer, and a native of Halifax County, Va.

• M. H. Cooper, assessor of Hickory County, Mo., and native of the same, was born in 1845, being one of thirteen children who grew to maturity (twelve of whom are still living) born to John P. and Mary (Bond) Cooper, who were Kentuckians, the father's birth occurring in 1815. He grew to manhood in his native State, was there married, and in 1839 came to Missouri, and became one of the pioneers of Hickory County. Previous to the Rebellion he was a Democrat in politics, and afterward was a stanch Republican. He died in April, 1880. M. H. Cooper was the fourth of their children, and at the early age of sixteen years enlisted in the Federal Army, Enrolled Militia, but about a year afterward was chosen into the State Rangers, and finally entered the Regular Army on the 16th day of June, 1864, and was mustered out of service June 31, 1865. After the war he attended school for a year or two, and then taught school two terms, and up to the present time has been engaged in farming, being now the owner of eighty acres of land. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a Republican in politics, and in 1886 was elected by that party to the office of county assessor, and was re-elected in 1888. He was deputy sheriff under William A. Pitts. December 12, 1869, he was married to Miss Laura F. Pitts, who was born in Tennessee in 1845. They have three children: Mollie, Rosa and Bonnie.

J. H. Childers, attorney-at-law, of Hermitage, Mo., was born in Carroll County, Ark., in 1863. His father, Josiah Childers, was born in East Tennessee, in 1818, and there grew to manhood

and married, the latter event being to Miss Anna Shelton. He moved to Arkansas in 1854, and was a member of the Arkansas Legislature from Carroll County. In 1863 he moved to Polk County, Mo., and resided in Bolivar for about two years, when he removed to Hickory County, where he still resides, and is an active practicing physician of the county. His wife's birth occurred in 1820, in Tennessee, and their union has been blessed in the birth of thirteen children. J. H. Childers, our immediate subject, grew to manhood in Hickory County, Mo., and received a good common and high-school education, after which he engaged in the occupation of school teaching. He has been a decided lover of good reading from early boyhood, and during his days of pedagoguing gratified this taste to the fullest extent. After reading law for some time in the office of F. Marion Wilson, he was admitted to the bar in 1884, and since that time has been actively engaged in practicing his profession, being the only possessor of a complete set of abstract books in the county. He gives his attention almost exclusively to real estate litigation and real estate business in its various ramifications. He is a Master Mason, and is secretary of his lodge.

Dr. A. C. Curl, a prominent physician, surgeon and druggist, of Cross Timbers, Mo., was born in Taylor County, W. Va., May 29, 1852. His father, Lewis Curl, was born in Clark County, Ohio, in September, 1824, remaining there until after he had reached adult age, when he located in Taylor County, W. Va., and there made his home until 1864. Then, with his family, consisting of his wife and two children, Arlando C. and Jennie M., he moved to Daviess County, Mo., but now resides in Henry County, and is engaged in farming. During the late war, he was in the Government employ. He was married in Taylor County, W. Va., to Miss Mary Reynolds. Dr. A. C. Curl received a common school education. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Barnett, of Greensburg, Mo., and first attended medical lectures in the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1882 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Joplin, Mo., and in 1888, from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, Mo. He first practiced in Pettis County, Mo., and located in 1875 at Cross Timbers, where he opened a drug store four years later. He is now vice-president of the Hickory County Regular Medical Society; is a Master Mason, and in his political views is a member of the Democratic party. Miss Louie Feaster, who was born in Benton County, Mo., February 26, 1854, became his wife in 1872, and is now the mother of one child, May, born March 4, 1874.

J. H. Davidson, of Wheatland, Hickory County, Mo., was born in Warren County, Ky., June 26, 1841, and is the son of

A. L. and Mary J. (Adams), both of whom were natives of the "Blue Grass State," where they were married in 1838. They came to Hickory County, Mo., in 1866, and resided in this county until the death of the husband in 1871. J. H., the subject of this sketch, is the second of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. He received a common school education in his native State, and came to Hickory County in 1867, where he was married to Mary F. Allen in 1869. This union has been blessed with two children, John W. and Rose M., the former now nineteen, and the latter seventeen years of age. The name of J. H. Davidson has become prominent in the history of Hickory County, and is well known among the leading men of the State. He was raised on a farm, and, after marriage, continued to follow that pursuit until 1876, when he was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney, having devoted his leisure time while on the farm to the study of law for several years previous. In politics he early espoused the cause of the Democratic party, and has ever since cast his lot politically with the result of that party. Unfortunately, however, for him, the county of his choice was largely Republican, and his political aspiration was often cast in gloom. In 1874-76 he was the candidate of the Democratic party to represent Hickory County in the State Legislature; in 1880, for prosecuting attorney; and in 1886 was the nominee for State senator. In all these contests Mr. Davidson came out second best. In State matters he has been more successful, and has served as clerk for several terms in both branches of the General Assembly, and three terms as clerk of the State Board of Equalization. From early manhood Mr. Davidson has been a member of the Christian Church, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., and now ranks as past master of the latter in Hermitage Lodge. He is now giving his attention to the profession of his choice, and enjoying a lucrative practice in his quiet and beautiful home at Wheatland, Mo.

Samuel Valentine Dean is a native of the "Bay State," born in 1825. His parents, Samuel and Hannah (Hynes) Dean; his grandfather, Benjamin Dean; and the maternal grandfather and grandmother were all born in Massachusetts, and there spent their lives, Samuel and Hannah dying in 1847 and 1848, respectively. The former was born in 1780, and throughout life was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He and wife became the parents of nine children, all of whom lived to maturity, and six of whom are now living. The maternal grandmother's name was Valentine, and she was a lineal descendant of the Revolutionary volunteer, Gen. Valentine. The prominent characteristics of the Dean family are their medium stature, dark complexion and longevity. The old stock were Presbyterians. Samuel Valentine Dean went on the ocean as a sailor boy at the age of fourteen years, and

worked on sailing vessels plying between the United States and the West Indies, and rose to the rank of second mate. At the age of twenty-one years he went on the great lakes to Buffalo and Chicago, and became second mate on a passenger steamer, serving in this capacity four years; then went to Pennsylvania, and, at the age of twenty-five years, was married to Miss Harriet Morrell, who was born in the "Keystone State" in 1830, and from about the time of their marriage until 1872 resided in Ohio. Since that time they have been residents of Hickory County, Mo., and own a fine farm of 220 acres. Their children are: Celia, wife of Theodore Hellenbeak; Morrell, Charles W. and Annie May. Mr. Dean has been a licensed minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1861, and, in his political views, is a Democrat. During the late war he served three years in the Federal army as captain in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Gen. Hancock, and was at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; and in the last engagement he was captured and taken a prisoner to Richmond, Va., being paroled after two weeks. Then he went to Parole Camp, Annapolis, Md., and, after being exchanged, returned to the regiment. The next year he was again taken prisoner, and retained eight and one-half months. He was discharged at the close of the war at Pittsburg, Pa. He now draws a pension of sixteen dollars per month, and is a member of the G. A. R. He also belongs to the Agricultural Wheel. Mrs. Dean's parents, Jonathan and Content (Marble) Morrell, were born in New York State and Massachusetts, respectively, and afterward became farmers of Pennsylvania.

William Dollarhide, a prominent old settler of Hickory County, Mo., is in every respect worthy a place in these columns, for from earliest manhood he has been honest, industrious and enterprising. He was born in Scott County, Va., November 19, 1813, and is a son of John and Jemimah (Osborn) Dollarhide, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia in 1780 and 1796, and died in Hickory County, Mo., in 1862 and 1871 respectively. John Dollarhide went from his native State to Virginia, when a young man, and engaged in teaching school, which occupation he followed until his death, in connection with farming. He was married and made his home in Scott County, Va., until 1833, when he moved to Missouri, and until the spring of 1838 resided in Franklin County. From that time until his death he was a resident of Hickory County. Both were members of the Baptist Church. William Dollarhide was the third of their twelve children, five of whom are living, and received his education in his native State. At the age of eighteen years he began working for himself as a farm-hand, and in 1832 came to Franklin County, Mo., and in 1837 to Hickory County, and has made his home in

the latter ever since. He has been very successful, and is one of the largest landholders and heaviest tax-payers in the township of Stark. In January, 1834, he was married to Martha Holt, who was born in Tennessee and died in Hickory County, Mo., in 1848, having borne a family of five children, Jane (Carr) being the only one now living. Those deceased are: Jesse, who served in Company B, of the Eighth Federal Cavalry, and died at Bloomfield, Mo., when twenty-two years of age; Jemimah, who was the wife of John Jackson, and died when about thirty years old; Nancy, the wife of A. Morgan, who died at the age of twenty-five years, and an infant. In 1849 he wedded Jane Ride, a Tennessean by birth, who also died in Hickory County in 1855, having become the mother of one son, William, who now resides in the county. Nancy Jackson became his third wife in 1861. She was born in Surry County, N. C., December 17, 1827, and is a daughter of Ruell Jackson. The last union resulted in the birth of four children, three of whom survive: Amanda; Louisa, wife of Anthony Bowcher; and Virginia, wife of Joseph T. Edde. India Aniz is deceased. Mrs. Dollarhide is a member of the Methodist Church, and, in his political views, Mr. Dollarhide is a Democrat. In all he has served twenty years as justice of the peace, and has given universal satisfaction in the discharge of his duties.

Peter J. Erickson, an enterprising resident of Stark Township, Hickory County, Mo., was born in Sweden, July 22, 1834, and is a son of Erick Lawson and Mary (Anderson) Erickson, who were born in Sweden in 1803 and 1805, and died August 22, 1888, at the age of 83 years, and in 1834, respectively. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and were farmers by occupation. Peter J. Erickson is the second of their nine children (six now living), and received his early education in his native land. He served one year in the Swedish army, and remained with his parents until thirty years of age, and then engaged in farming for himself, and in 1873 emigrated to the United States, and located in Hickory County, Mo., where he has, by economy, industry and good management, become the owner of 240 acres of good land, 150 of which is under cultivation and well improved. February 13, 1875, he married Ellen Lindell, a daughter of Nelson Lindell. She was born in Sweden, November 9, 1843, and is the mother of four children: Anna, Charles, William and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Republican in his political views.

Judge James M. Gardner was born eight miles east of Madisonville, Monroe County, Tenn., February 15, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Catherine (Thatch) Gardner, who were born in Roane and Knox Counties, of that State, his birth occurring

January 1, 1806, and that of his wife, May 18, 1813. They were married in Monroe County, March 26, 1832, and resided in that State until the father's death, August 6, 1877. The mother is still living, and resides in Hickory County, Mo., making her home with her son, James M. She has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 65 years, and throughout her long and useful life has won the respect and love of all who know her. The grandfather, James Gardner, was of Irish parentage and a Virginian by birth, but died in Monroe County, Tenn., having followed the occupation of farming throughout his life. His father was a Revolutionary soldier. The maternal grandfather, Henderson Thatch, was also born in the "Old Dominion," and died in Bradley County, Tenn., having been a successful farmer. Judge James M. Gardner is the eldest son of nine children (five now living): George W., a prominent farmer of Hickory County; Eliza J., wife of Samuel D. Mitchell, a merchant of Chattanooga, Tenn.; William L., a farmer of Hickory County; and Martha B., widow of Nathaniel Fitzgerald. She resides in Wise County, Texas. Those deceased are: Henderson, who died in Georgia; Elizabeth R.; Mary A., wife of Walker McGriff; and Thomas J., who died in Bradley County, Tenn. Judge Gardner received his education in Monroe and Bradley Counties, and was eighteen years of age when he left home to fight his own way in the world. After spending one year in Alabama, he returned to Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming until 1858, then came to Missouri and located in Hickory County, where he has since made his home, and where he owns 385 acres of good land. In 1857 he was married to Miss Margaret McSpaden, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah McSpaden, natives of Monroe County, Tenn. Mrs. Gardner was born in Bradley County, of that State, June 26, 1837, and she and Mr. Gardner are the parents of nine children: Robert H.; Sarah E, wife of Dr. L. Selvidge; Amanda J., wife of Thomas A. Nowell; Ulysses G.; Mary C., wife of Benjamin Nowell; Barbara A., Hiram D., Elva T., and Lewis Monroe. In 1862 Mr. Gardner enlisted in Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served as corporal until the close of the war. In 1865 he was appointed justice of the peace, being afterward elected to that office, serving in all fourteen years. He was elected judge of the Western district on the Republican ticket, of which party he has long been a member, in 1878, and is now filling his third term. He belongs to the G. A. R. His mother, Catherine Gardner, was born May 18, 1813.

Samuel W. Gerster is a native of Fairfield County, of the "Buckeye State," and was born on the 20th of June, 1854, being a son of Johanes and Elizabeth (Goss) Gerster, who were born in Switzerland and Fairfield Counties, Ohio, respectively. The former died in Hickory County, Mo., in 1880, when fifty-eight

years of age. He left his native land when twenty-one years of age, and came to the United States, and, after residing in different counties in Ohio until 1869, came to Missouri and located on the farm on which his son Samuel W. is now living. He was a farmer the greater portion of his life, but also followed the millwright and carpenter's trade. He and wife were members of the German Reformed Church. Their children who are living are as follows: John, Adam, George, Jacob, Anna, Elizabeth and Samuel W. Abraham and Daniel are deceased. Samuel W. Gerster was educated in Ohio and Hickory County, Mo., and since early boyhood has been engaged in farm labor, and, since gaining his majority, has followed carpentering in connection with this work. After the father's death the six sons continued housekeeping with their mother and little sister, but on March 8, 1885, Abraham died at the age of twenty-six years. Following this the other five carried on the work until January 15, 1888, when Jacob was married, and then removed to St. Clair County, Mo., where the five brothers are now jointly conducting a successful agricultural business, under the supervision of S. W. Gerster, in connection with the home farm. Since his father's death, he being the eldest son, he has managed the business affairs of the family, and is industrious and enterprising, and has taken great interest in the development of the mineral wealth of the county. In politics he and his brothers are Democrats.

A. M. Halbert, of the general merchandise firm of Halbert Brothers, of Wheatland, Mo., is a native of Hickory County, and was born in 1856. He received a good education in the common schools and the Weaubleau Christian Institute, and in 1879 went to Texas, where he spent some time engaged in raising cotton. In 1880 he returned to the home of his birth, and the following year went to California, where he was engaged in the sheep business for over four years, Portersville being his post-office. He then again came back to Missouri, and in January, 1886, engaged in the *Index* newspaper office, which he published a little upward of a year, then sold out and came to Wheatland, and engaged in the general merchandise business with J. H. Bentley, the style of the firm being Bentley & Halbert, but only continued a short time, when Mr. Halbert went to Hermitage and again embarked on the journalistic sea, continuing until October of 1888, when he and his brother formed their present partnership. They carry a good and select stock of goods, and, being men of brains, energy and honesty, bid fair to become leaders in their calling. June 19, 1888, he was married to Miss Ida B. Bentley. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has always supported the men and measures of that party. He has filled the office of deputy county and circuit court clerk for a short time, and also served one term as deputy sheriff.

William D. Harryman, prosecuting attorney of Hermitage, Mo., was born in Quincy, Hickory County, Mo., October 8, 1849, and is the son of Christopher Z. and Nancy Ann (Smith) Harryman, and grandson of John and Mary (Brown) Harryman. Christopher Z. Harryman was born in St. Louis June 20, 1813, and moved to Cole County, Mo., with his parents, at an early age. He there grew to manhood, and there learned the machinist and blacksmith trade. He was married in Cole County, sometime in the thirties, to a Miss Martha Linville, who died about 1831 or 1832, and leaving as a memento two children. Mr. Harryman removed to Benton County, Mo., about 1844, and there remained until about 1848, when he married Miss Nancy A. Smith, and the same year came to Hickory County, Mo. He located at what is now Quincy Postoffice, and, at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in the Home Guard Service of Missouri, under Col. McClurg, and, at the end of the year, or some less, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and was sergeant of his company. He was in the battle of Lone Jack, Humansville, and was on the Price raid. He was also at the battles of Jefferson City, Boonville, and Sedalia, where he was taken prisoner by Thompson. He was mustered out of service in the spring of 1865, at Springfield, Mo., and, after the war, returned to Hickory County, and resumed farming and stock raising. In 1886 he moved to Benton County, Mo., where he now lives. His wife, Mrs. Nancy A. (Smith) Harryman, was born December 25, 1824, in Henry County, Va., and, her parents having died when she was a small child, she lived with an uncle, William Smith. She moved to Illinois with her uncle about 1839, and remained there only a few years, when she moved to Benton County, Mo., with him, and was there married to Mr. Harryman, by whom she had eight children—four now living. She died in Hickory County, Mo., January 7, 1879. The paternal grandparents were originally from Pennsylvania, and came to St. Louis at an early day. He died in Benton County in 1852 or 1853, and his wife died, probably in the same county, a few years previous to the death of her husband. The maternal grandparents were native Virginians. William D. Harryman passed his boyhood days in Hickory County, Mo., but spent one year in Cooper County, Mo., and one year in Benton County. He returned to Hickory County with his parents in 1862, and, after receiving all the advantages of the common schools of Hickory County, he attended the Urbana graded school one term. Previous to this, however, he taught one term of school in Hickory County, and, after leaving Urbana, taught school until 1873, and was one of the few teachers of the county who held a first-grade certificate. He attended the Weaubleau Christian Institute in 1873-74, and was one of the prominent

educators of the county. He was elected sheriff of Hickory County in November, 1874, and served in that capacity four years, having been re-elected in 1876. He was married December 19, 1876, to Miss Nancy M. Rogers, of Polk County, and, after that event, he engaged in farming and merchandising in Hickory County until the fall of 1882, when he engaged in the flour-mill business at Weaubleau and at Osceola, Mo. He was admitted to the bar of Hickory County, Mo., in May, 1888, having studied and practiced in the justice's court for several years previous to being admitted. Since that time he has been practicing in the circuit courts of Hickory and adjoining counties. At the general election of 1888 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Hickory County on the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Nancy M. (Rogers) Harryman was born in Hickory County, Mo., June 18, 1860, and is the daughter of John P. and Nancy B. (Owings) Rogers. She attained her growth in Hickory County, and was educated in the common schools and at Weaubleau Christian Institute. To her marriage have been born three children, all living: Oliver P., May and Eva.

Levi Hartman, farmer and stockman of Hickory County, Mo., was born in East Tennessee on the 16th of September, 1816, and is a son of Joseph and Jennie (Walker) Hartman, and grandson of Joseph Hartman. The latter and wife were residents of Maryland, and emigrated to Tennessee, where they spent the remainder of their lives, and were buried on their farm. Joseph Hartman, the father of Levi, was born and reared in Tennessee, the former event occurring in 1765, and his death in 1830. The maternal grandfather was born and spent his life in Tennessee. He was of Scotch extraction, while the Hartmans were Dutch. Levi Hartman grew to manhood in Washington County, Tenn., and in 1846 went to Iowa, where he was married, October 27, to Miss Mary J. Rouse, who was born in Indiana, February 19, 1828, and the result of their union has been five children, all of whom are living and have reached mature years: John D.; Joseph, who is collector of Hickory County; Martha E., wife of Henry L. Pitts; Eliza J., wife of George Lindsey; and Maggie, wife of Edward Murray. In 1867 Mr. Hartman came to Hickory County, Mo., of which he has been a resident ever since, and is the owner of 300 acres of excellent land. He is a Democrat politically. His wife is a daughter of David and Eliza (Manson) Rouse, who were born in Kentucky, May 21, 1803, and April 7, 1808, respectively. They were married in their native State, and afterward moved to Indiana, later to Iowa, and next became residents of Kansas, where the father died September 14, 1870. They were the parents of eight girls and two boys. The mother is still living.

Judge William C. Hickman, ex-judge of the Eastern district of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Wilson County, Tenn., near Lebanon, August 2, 1832, and is a son of Snowden and Frances (Newman) Hickman, who were born in North Carolina and Virginia, and died in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1852, at the age of fifty years, and in Hickory County, Mo., in 1882, at the age of eighty-two years, respectively. The former was a child of four years of age when his parents took him to Tennessee, and there he grew to manhood, married, and was engaged in farming and stock raising until his death. His father, who also bore the name of Snowden, was born in North Carolina, followed the occupation of farming, and died in Wilson County, Tenn. The mother was a daughter of Joel Newman, a Virginian, who lived and died in his native State. He was a Revolutionary soldier. Judge William C. Hickman is the second of six children, three now living: Zachariah, a practicing physician, of Benton, Ill.; Martha Ann; and the judge, who was educated, and resided in Wilson County, Tenn., until eighteen years of age. In 1851 he came West, and roamed around for a number of years. In 1853 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, taking the Carson route, and at the end of six months and eighteen days reached the Golden Gate, having suffered many hardships and privations on the journey. He was engaged in teaming, ditching and other occupations, in that State, for about four years, then returned home *via* the Isthmus of Panama, Cuba and New Orleans, bringing with him about \$2,400, which he had earned while in the West. After staying for a time in Tennessee, he came to Missouri and purchased land, on which he has since resided. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and served until the close of the war, when he returned home, and began trying to retrieve his fallen fortunes, having been a heavy loser during the war. He has been very successful, and is now the owner of about 1,600 acres of land, some of which is the most valuable in Hickory County. He has been a Democrat since the death of the Whig party, and, in 1878, was elected by that party as county judge from the Eastern district, and was re-elected in 1882, thus showing how the people of the county appreciate his merits, his district being strongly Republican. He at all times supports educational and religious enterprises, and is always public spirited and enterprising. Martha Hicks, a daughter of Thomas M. Hicks, became his wife December 17, 1857. She was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1833 (July 14), and, by Mr. Hickman, became the mother of seven children, who are living: Fanny, wife of George W. Morgan, of Kansas; Cora, wife of William Y. Bennett, of Hickory County, Mo.; Robert, a farmer of Hickory County; Nina, Charles, Horace and Joel N. Alice, the second

child, died when two years of age. Mrs. Hickman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Edward B. Huffman. Among the prosperous farmers and stockmen of Hickory County, Mo., worthy of mention, is Mr. Huffman, who was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1834. His grandfather was a Pennsylvania Dutchman, but afterward located in Virginia. He served in the Revolutionary War under Washington, and was present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. He lived to the extreme old age of ninety-six years, and died on the North River, in Virginia. His son, L. Huffman, the father of our subject, was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1803, and there grew to manhood and married Miss Anna Burch, who was also born in that State, her birth occurring in 1802. November 10, 1842, he emigrated to Benton County, Mo., being among the pioneer settlers of the county, and there spent the rest of his days, dying in March, 1864. His wife had died in Virginia, in 1834, having borne a family of four children, of whom our subject is the youngest. He was eight years of age when he came with his father to Missouri, and has seen much of the growth and prosperity of the State. From early boyhood he has been familiar with farm life, and is now the owner of a fine farm of 230 acres, which is under cultivation and well improved, on which he located in 1882, having previously been a resident of Benton County. He served in the Volunteer Cavalry of the Missouri State Militia during the late war, and received his discharge at St. Louis, at the end of two years, July 19, 1865. He is a Democrat in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. In 1859 he was married to Miss Jane Johnston, who was born in Benton County, Mo., in 1838, and died August 5, 1872, having borne the following family: Mary A., wife of John Wicklyfe; Nancy, wife of Richard Barnett; Clara B., who died at the age of thirteen years; John A., who died when ten months old; Charley E., Ella J. and Becca J. July 5, 1874, Mr. Huffman married Martha J. Barnett, who was born December 28, 1856. Their children are: Anna, who died when ten months old; Willie, James Walter, Elbert G., Minnie and Laura. The family belong to the Christian Church, and Mr. Huffman is a Mason.

M. C. Jenkins, of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Orange County, Ind., in 1831. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Pritchard) Jenkins, were natives of North Carolina, the former's birth occurring in 1808. After residing until manhood in his native State, he moved to Indiana about 1831, and in the fall of 1842 emigrated to Missouri, locating in Benton County, where he helped erect the first grist-mill in this section of the country. He was a farmer and merchant throughout life, and died in 1864, having been an earnest member of the Baptist Church and

a Whig in politics. He and wife were the parents of eight children. The paternal grandfather was born in Scotland, and emigrated to America previous to the Revolutionary War. It is said of him by his descendants that he gave a half-bushel of dollars for a substitute during that war. M. C. Jenkins, our subject, was reared to manhood in Benton County, and was married in the spring of 1853 to Miss Nancy Barnett. They settled in Hickory County, and began tilling the soil. Mrs. Jenkins was born in Kentucky in 1829, and by Mr. Jenkins is the mother of eight children: Thomas J.; Paulina, wife of C. S. Thompson; Schyler B.; Harriet E., wife of J. C. Brown; Jennie, wife of J. R. Nease; Leatha, Nellie and Mattie. Mrs. Jenkins is a daughter of Mr. Schyler and Elizabeth (Harrison) Barnett, the father being a native of Virginia, as was also his father. Schyler died in Missouri, having been a farmer throughout life. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat politically, and a member of the Agricultural Wheel.

Frederick Kern is in every respect worthy of honorable mention in these pages, for during his residence here he has been one of the honest and industrious tillers of the soil. He was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1822, and is one of four surviving members of a family of five children born to Christian and Johanna (Folk) Kern, who were born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg in 1789 and 1783 respectively. The father was a weaver by trade, and followed this occupation until his death, in 1847, followed by his wife in 1850. Frederick Kern attained mature years, and was educated in his native land, and in his youth learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked until his twenty-first year; then joined the regular army of Germany, serving six years. At the end of that time he came to the United States (in 1849), being the first of his family to cross the ocean, and landed in New York City in June, 1849, the voyage having taken forty-three days, but only remained in that city a short time, when he moved to Ohio, where he worked on a farm during the summer. In the fall he began blacksmithing, and helped to fit up the steamboat Hollister to run on Lake Erie, and for one season was second engineer of the boat. He next went to Chicago, thence to Peru, Ill., where he worked at blacksmithing five months, and then went to Memphis, Tenn., from which place he went to Rock Island, Ill., and then spent some time in Cincinnati, Ohio. He went from this city to Peoria, Ill., where he made his home for some time, and was there married to Miss Catherine Laubenstein, who bore him two children: William H., and Charles F., who died in 1878, at the age of twenty-two years. In 1858 Mr. Kern went to Kansas, but returned to Illinois in 1861, and, when the war broke out, joined the

Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry for one year, and was at Forts Spanish and Blakely. After the war he resided in Illinois until 1866, and then came to Missouri, and began working at his trade in Wheatland, being the first blacksmith of the place. In 1878 he gave up blacksmithing, and purchased 120 acres of land, on which he has since lived. He is non-partisan in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their only son was born in 1854, in Illinois, and in 1880 was married to Miss Sarah A. Prosser, who was born in England in 1863. They reside with Mr. Kern, and have two children, Frederick and Letta E.

E. M. Kerr, one of the worthy residents of Hickory County, Mo., and a successful farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Marion County, Ohio, born in 1841, and is a son of E. and Jane (Madden) Kerr, who were born in Pennsylvania and Virginia, in 1807 and 1806, respectively. The father was reared to manhood in his native State, but was married in Ohio, and soon after located in Indiana, and, after residing successively in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, died in the latter State in 1870, having been a faithful soldier in the Federal Army in Company G, Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, and was also promoted to hospital steward. His wife died in 1869, also in Indiana. The paternal grandfather was an Englishman who came to America prior to the Revolution, and took an active part in that struggle. He died in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather was born and spent his life in Virginia. E. M. Kerr is the only one of his parents' four children who is living. He attained manhood in Indiana, and received his education in the common schools. He was married there to Miss S. Elmira Keen, who was a native of the State, born in 1845, and was engaged in farming in that State until 1870, when he sold out and came to Missouri, purchasing his present farm in Hickory County in 1883. During the war he joined Company B, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under W. Q. Gresham, as a private, but was promoted to second lieutenant in the same company, and participated in the siege of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Atlanta, in which battle he saw Gresham immediately after he was wounded, and saw McPherson fifteen minutes before he was killed; siege of Savannah, being with Sherman on his march to the sea, and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., and mustered out of service at Indianapolis, Ind. He has ever since been a strong Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel.

Rev. P. S. Lehmann, a minister of the Mennonite Church in Hickory County, Mo., was born in Switzerland in November, 1821. His parents Peter and Katie (Tschantz) Lehmann, were born in Switzerland, the former in 1780, and died there in 1864. The grandfather, Michael Lehmann, was a farmer in that country.

Rev. P. S. Lehmann is next to the youngest of nine children, and received a good German education in his native land. After teaching school for some time, he was married in 1846 to Miss Verena Sprunger, who was born in 1828, and their union has been blessed in the birth of eight children: Annie, wife of Christian Luginbill; Mary, wife of Christian Gillium; Rachel, wife of P. Gillium; Katie, wife of David Ninschwander; Japhet; Dinah, wife of Joel Welty; Emma, and Lydia. In 1852 Mr. Lehmann removed with his family to the United States, and, after residing and living in Indiana for sixteen years, he came to Missouri, and settled in Hickory County, on a fine farm of 205 acres, which he has tilled in connection with his ministerial duties ever since, having been engaged in the latter occupation since 1848. His daughter Emma is one of the successful teachers of Hickory County, and is an exceptionally intelligent young lady.

Capt. W. H. Liggett, of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 14, 1831, and, after attending the common schools, completed his education by attending an academy in Knox County, of that State. In 1857 he went to Iowa, and was engaged in teaching school in Fayette County until May, 1858, when he came to Missouri, and entered 120 acres of land in Hickory County, but was engaged in teaching school until the spring of 1859, when he married Miss Louera E. Heath, in Benton County, Mo., and moved upon his farm, and, in connection with tilling the soil, followed pedagoguing during 1859 and 1860. When the Rebellion broke out he organized Company D, Hickory County Battalion of the Missouri Home Guards, and was orderly sergeant until the company was disbanded in November, 1861. December 29 of that year, the company became a part of the Missouri State Militia, and the following year Mr. Liggett became sergeant-major on the non-commissioned staff in the Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia Volunteers. In June, 1862, he was appointed circuit and county clerk of Hickory County, and was discharged from the army, when the reorganization of the civil and municipal law took place, to enter upon the duties of said clerkships, and afterward became captain of Company C, in the Sixtieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, during Price's raid through Missouri, and served in this capacity until the close of the war. He held the position of county and circuit clerk until the spring of 1867, when he was elected school commissioner, and held that position until 1869, when elected probate judge, which office he held until 1879. He and William Q. Paxton were the chief founders of the *Hickory County Mirror*, a weekly newspaper, the first paper published in Hickory County, which was organized in 1874, the editors being Moore and Tiller. He is a very wealthy farmer,

and owns about 2,000 acres of land, a considerable portion of which he devotes to the propagation of a good grade of stock. He has been president of the Hickory County Bank for some time, is a Republican in politics and is a Master Mason. His children are as follows: Alexander C., who died at the age of seven years; Minnie, wife of S. A. Jackson; Ida M., who died when twenty years of age; Eva, a student at Columbia, Mo.; Henry Paxton, and Ernest Cuthbert. Mr. Liggett's father, William Liggett, was born in Pennsylvania, October 5, 1795, and died in Ohio on the 4th of July, 1874. His wife, Nancy (Vincent) Liggett, was also born in Pennsylvania, her birth occurring February 9, 1797, and her death September 18, 1851. They were reared and married in their native State, and became the parents of eight children, three of whom are living. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Liggett, and grandmother, Isabella (McCloy) Liggett, were born in Pennsylvania October 4, 1775, and September 19, 1771, and died in their native State in 1866 and 1841, respectively. They were married January 5, 1795.

G. W. Lindsey, sheriff of Hickory County, Mo., was born on the 10th of September, 1849. His father, James Lindsey, was born on Kentucky soil in 1818, and removed to Illinois with his parents when a boy, where he grew to manhood. He was one of the pioneers of Hickory County, and was here married to Miss Cynthia Jones, who was born in Tennessee in 1820. They are still living, and their union was blessed in the birth of eight children, G. W. Lindsey being the fourth in order of birth. The paternal great-grandfather was an Englishman who came to America and helped to free the colonists from the mother country, serving under George Washington. His son, the grandfather of our subject, was born in the "Palmetto State," and resided successively in Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. The maternal grandfather was a Tennessean. G. W. Lindsey grew to manhood in Hickory County, and supplemented his common school education by an attendance in graded schools for two years, after which he engaged in teaching in Hickory and adjoining counties, continuing this occupation for a number of years. May 6, 1877, he was married to Miss E. J. Hartman, by whom he has three children: Myrtle E., Inez Iola and Grace H. Mr. Lindsey was engaged in merchandising for a number of years, but in 1880 discontinued this work to engage in agricultural pursuits, in which he has been quite successful, being the owner of a good farm of 320 acres. He is a Republican in politics, and was elected on that ticket as sheriff of Hickory County, which position he is now filling. He is a Master Mason.

Lycurgus Lindsey, an old and prominent citizen of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Butler County, Ky., November 8, 1825, and is a son of Amos and Mary (Madison) Lindsey, natives,

respectively, of South Carolina and Kentucky. The former died in Hickory County, at the residence of his son, Lycurgus, in 1875, at the age of eighty-eight years, his wife having died in 1868, when in the seventies. He came with his parents to Virginia from South Carolina, thence to Kentucky, where he married and resided until 1833, and from that time until 1836 was a resident of Scott County, Ill. At the later date they located in Hickory County (then called Polk County), where their declining years were spent. They were church members of many years' standing, and, while residing in Kentucky, the father served as justice of the peace for many years, and was also sheriff for some time. After coming to Missouri, he served as county judge for a number of years, and was a successful farmer throughout life. His father, Abraham, was born in the "Palmetto State," and was of English descent, as was also the Madison family. Mrs. Lindsey's father, James Madison, was an active participant in the War of 1812, and acted as interpreter at different treaties that were made with the Indians, he being familiar with the Indian language. There were born to the marriage of Amos and Mary Lindsey, ten children, nine of whom are living at the present time: Irena Romans, Anthony W., James and Abraham (twins), Nancy (Hayes), Amos F., Lycurgus, Alfred, Thomas and John J. Amos Frost is deceased. Lycurgus received his education in the schools of Illinois, and in Hickory County, Mo. He remained at home and worked on the farm until twenty-one years of age, and, after working as a farm-hand for some time, rented land and began farming on his own responsibility. In 1852 he made his first purchase of land, which consisted of forty acres, but he is now the owner of 900 of as good land as there is in the county, the home farm consisting of 340 acres, all of which is under fence and well improved. He was a heavy loser during the war, but has managed to retrieve his fortunes. In 1861 he organized Company D of Col. McClurg's regiment, and was commissioned its captain, serving in this capacity until December of that year, when he began serving as first lieutenant of Company B, Eighth Missouri Militia, with which he remained until receiving his discharge in March, 1865. He was in no regular engagements, and was never wounded or taken prisoner. In 1868, 1869 and 1870 he served as deputy sheriff of the county, having been appointed (he has been a Republican for many years), and discharged the duties of his office ably and well. January 16, 1851, he was married to Miss Lucy, a daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Wheeler) Tobey. She was born near Madison, Ind., December 2, 1833, and her marriage with Mr. Lindsey resulted in the birth of seven children: Josephine, wife of Luther J. Slavens, a merchant of Urbana, Dallas County, Mo.; Emma, wife of James S. Thurston, of Urbana, Mo.; Matilda, wife of William Coon, a farmer

of Hickory County; Laura, wife of John White, of Cross Timbers, Mo.; and Eugene T., at home. Those deceased are: Cynthia Ann, who died when twenty-two years of age, the wife of John T. Pendleton; and Mary, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, the wife of Benjamin F. Creed, treasurer of Hickory County. The mother of these children is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

Judge Benjamin L. Mallonee, presiding judge of Hickory County, Mo., deserves honorable mention as one of the public-spirited and enterprising citizens of the county, and it is but fair to say that his good name has remained unsullied, and that he has won the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was born in Baltimore, Md., January 20, 1848, and is the youngest of three surviving members of a family of seven children born to John A. and Rachel (Lym) Mallonee, who were born near Annapolis and in Baltimore, Md., in 1790 and 1814, and died in Baltimore in 1860 and 1862, respectively. The grandfather, John Mallonee, was a member of the Continental army in the Revolutionary War, and died in Maryland, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. John A. Mallonee served in the War of 1812. When starting out in life for himself, he left the farm and went to Baltimore, where he finally became a merchant, but, failing in business, he became a bookkeeper, which occupation he followed until his death. Benjamin L. Mallonee received an excellent education in the schools of Baltimore, and, when nineteen years of age, concluded he would seek his fortune in the West, and accordingly came to Missouri, and located in Hickory County, and was engaged in merchandising in Pittsburg until 1872, at which date he sold out and turned his attention to farming, and dealing in and raising stock. His enterprises have been attended with good success, and he is considered one of the prosperous residents of the county. In 1874 he went to Texas County, and while there was appointed constable, serving over a year. From 1882 till 1886, he served as justice of the peace, and was then elected associate judge of the Eastern district, and in the following election he was elected presiding judge, and has faithfully filled the duties of this position up to the present time. On the 11th of October, 1869, he was married to Lucy K. Kendall, a daughter of Edward J. Kendall. She was born in Morgan County, Ill., August 12, 1850, and she and Mr. Mallonee are the parents of five children: Leonard, Harriet Frances, Lucretia, Rachel and Victorine. Clara T. died when five years of age.

Frank Mieler is one of the numerous successful farmers and stockmen of Cross Timbers Township, Hickory County, Mo., and was born in Alsace, France in 1842; He was there reared and educated, and was by trade a contractor and builder, at which he worked after coming to the United States in 1871. He landed

at Castle Garden on the 5th of February of that year, and, after remaining in the city of New York for three years, went to Woodland, of the same State, where he resided two years, then to Westchester, remaining two years, then returned to New York City, where he was engaged in contracting and building for seven years, his services being employed on some of the largest buildings in the city. He emigrated West to Missouri, and followed the same occupation at West Pilot and around Kansas City, Mo., for four years, and has been very successful in his work, and has deeds for 300 acres of good land in Hickory County, which land he will sell for \$35 per acre, some of good river bottom land, and the rest is on the ridges. He is a stanch Republican in his political views, and he and wife, whom he married while residing in New York City, are members of the Catholic Church. Her maiden name was Miss Minnie Rebecky and she was born in Alsace, France, in 1850.

Dr. J. W. Mowell is a successful practicing physician of Cross Timbers, Mo., and is a native of Indiana County, Penn., born in 1861. His father, George W. Mowell, was born in 1835, also in Indiana County, Penn., and was there reared to manhood and married, his wife's maiden name being Elizabeth B. Smith. He was by trade a blacksmith, but has followed the occupation of farming the greater portion of his life, and is now residing in Benton County, Mo., whither he came in 1866. Here it was that Dr. J. W. Mowell received his common school education, which he supplemented by a course in the Warrensburg State Normal School. Later he taught five terms of school; was married in 1882, and soon moved to St. Louis. He began pursuing his medical studies while a resident of St. Louis, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College in that city, in March, 1888. He then came to Cross Timbers, and began practicing with his brother-in-law, which he has continued successfully up to the present time, now being a member of the Hickory County Regular Medical Society. His wife was formerly Miss Katie Feaster, who was born in Benton County, Mo., and by her he has two little children: Shelley E. and Artie R.

Alexander Murphy, county school commissioner of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Randolph County, Ind., in 1849, being a son of Alexander and Eliza (Quigg) Murphy, both of whom were born in the "Keystone State." The father first removed from his native State to Ohio, thence to Indiana, his time being spent in following mechanical pursuits. His death occurred when his son Alexander was a small lad, and his widow still survives him, and resides in Hickory County, Mo., with our subject. The latter is the youngest of the family, and has been a resident of Missouri since his early boyhood, and has always had the welfare of his county at heart. His rudimentary education was

obtained in the common schools, and this he supplemented by a course in the graded schools of Urbana and Weaubleau, obtaining thereby an excellent education. He then began teaching in the public schools of Hickory and adjoining counties, continuing this occupation for twenty years, and is one of the most successful and popular educators of the county. In 1879 he was elected to his present position, re-elected in 1881, and again re-elected in 1889, being a candidate of the Republican party, of which he has long been a member. He has taken great interest in improving and raising the standard of schools, and in this respect great progress has been made since his first election. He has been quite successful in the accumulation of this world's goods, and is the owner of 120 acres of good land in the county.

Naffziger & Mosser. The Star Union Grist and Saw Mills of Wheatland, Mo., was founded, in 1869, by J. S. Naffziger, and is now operated by Naffziger & Mosser, who have been in partnership since June 20, 1881. The junior member of the firm, Christian Naffziger, was born in Waterloo County, Canada, January 22, 1845, his parents being J. S. and Josephine (Naffziger) Naffziger, whose native birthplaces were Bavaria, Germany, and France respectively, the former born July 7, 1820, and the latter in 1819. The father was a child of five years when he came with his parents to the United States, and, after residing in Lancaster County, Penn., for a number of years, they moved to Upper Canada, and located in Waterloo County. Here J. S. Naffziger resided until nineteen years of age, then went to New York State, but, after residing two years in Lowell County, returned to Canada, and December 2, 1841, was married to Josephine Naffziger, a distant relation. In 1851 they removed to Lee County, Iowa, locating about eighteen miles north of Keokuk, where they continued to make their home until August, 1859, since which time they have resided in Hickory County, Mo., where he owns a good farm on Twenty-five Mile Prairie. Since 1867 he has given his attention to milling, but has also continued to farm and raise stock. The following are his children who are living: Catharine, wife of Jacob J. Stuckey; John J., a ranchman of New Mexico; David, a saddler and harness-maker at Wheatland; Daniel, a farmer of New Mexico; Samuel, who died at the age of twenty-four years in 1875; Benjamin, a merchant of El Dorado Springs, Mo.; and Mary, at home. Christian Naffziger resided on his father's farm and operated a threshing machine until 1870, when he went West to the Black Hills, and, after remaining there five years, returned to Jasper County, Mo., and worked in the zinc mines of that county until May, 1881, when he purchased an interest in the Star Union Mills, with which he has since been connected. On the 12th of April, 1885, he was married to Miss Maïy, a daughter of John

Rich. She was born in France in 1856, and by Mr. Naffziger is the mother of one son, Joseph D., who is sixteen months old. The entire family worship in the Mennonite Church, and Christian, like his father, is a stanch Republican in politics. He is also a member of the Wheel, and is one of the prosperous young citizens of the county. Jacob Mosser, the senior member of the milling firm of Naffziger & Mosser, was born in Waterloo County, Canada, December 2, 1835, and is one of nine children born to John and Barbara (Bloom) Mosser, the former born in Ohio, and died in Waterloo County, Canada, about 1843, and the latter born in Alsace, France, and died in Huron County, Canada, in 1877, when sixty-two years of age. After the father's death the mother married again, her last husband being now also deceased. Jacob Mosser remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, then began learning the miller's trade in Huron County, Canada, where he remained until 1864, when he went to Europe, and, after making his home in Switzerland for about two years, returned to Canada, and in 1867 went to Bay City, Mich. After working in a mill in this city for a short period he returned to Canada, and in 1869 came to Missouri and began working in the mill in Wheatland, where he remained until 1875, then went to Carroll County, Ind., where he made a stay of two years, then returned to Wheatland, purchasing, in 1879, an interest in the Star Union Mills. Christiana Miller, who was born in Germany, January 28, 1845, became his wife September 6, 1867, and by her he has a family of nine children: Sarah, Louis, Barbara, Samuel, Joseph, Minnie, Bennie, William and Fred. Mrs. Mosser is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Mosser is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the Wheel.

David Naffziger, manufacturer of harness, saddles, etc., at Wheatland, Hickory County, Mo., was born in Waterloo County, Canada, October 27, 1846, and is the third son of J. S. and Josephine Naffziger, natives of France. He, with his parents, moved from Canada to Lee County, Iowa, in June, 1851, and came to Hickory County, Mo., in the fall of 1858. David Naffziger received his education in the schools of Hickory County, Mo. In 1869 he left his parents, going to Pulaski, Iowa, where he followed farming for a year, after which he returned home, and remained a short time. He then went to the Western Territories, and remained about six months, when he again returned home, and, in 1872, went to Colorado and the Western Territories, where he worked in the silver and gold mines for about four years, during the time having traveled over a great portion of the West. He was a very successful miner, but spent the money as fast as it came. Later he returned to Wheatland, and engaged in the mill business, which he continued until 1883,

when he sold his interest in the mill, and engaged in his present business, with his brother as a partner. In 1885 he purchased the entire interest in this business, which he has successfully conducted since. May 2, 1888, he married Miss Lou Goldsmith, a native of Washington County, Iowa, born in 1858, and the daughter of Peter Goldsmith, of Wyoming Territory. To this marriage one son was born February 7, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Naffziger are members of the Mennonite Church. Mr. Naffziger is a member of the I. O. O. F. order, and is a Republican in politics. He at all times has donated liberally to the cause of education, as well as to all public enterprises, and is a very successful business man, and a much esteemed citizen.

Judge Moses N. Neihardt, probate judge of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Williams County, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1847, his parents being Jacob and Anna M. (Frock) Neihardt. The father was born in Center County, Penn., December 7, 1795, and was of German ancestry, and the mother was born in Maryland December 11, 1807, and was of German and English ancestry. The father died in Williams County, Ohio, in March, 1871, but the mother is still living, and resides in that county with her children. He was a successful farmer throughout life. At twelve years of age he removed to Holmes County, Ohio, and, in 1832 to Williams County, same State. In 1829 he was commissioned lieutenant of a company to protect the frontier from Indian depredations. In his political views he was a Democrat until 1855, when he became a Republican, which he remained until his death. He and wife became the parents of eleven children, seven of whom are living at the present time. Moses N. Neihardt was next to the youngest in the family, and received his education in the Northeast Indiana Institute, at Orland, Ind. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served until October 28 of the same year, when he began devoting his attention to school teaching during the winter seasons and attending school during the summer months, and, after coming to Hickory County, Mo., in 1866, he continued the occupation of teaching for four years. He then returned to Orland, Ind., and learned photography, at which he worked for a number of years during the summer. In 1870 he came to Hermitage and formed a partnership with Amos S. Smith in the real estate business, and, at the same time, studied law, being employed, in 1872, in the county and circuit court clerk's office. In 1874 he was elected county and circuit court clerk, and was a faithful and efficient incumbent of that office for eight years. He then turned his attention to farming, and served as deputy assessor and deputy clerk. In 1886 he was elected probate judge of Hickory County. In 1871 he was admitted to the bar, but has never practiced his profession. He is a Republican in politics, and is a

member of the G. A. R. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F. March 26, 1873, he was married to Miss Mary S. Pack, a daughter of J. R. and Rachel Pack, of Hickory County, by whom he has three children: Otto K., Ada and Melbern M.

T. J. and E. H. Noland, merchants, of Cross Timbers, Mo., were born in Polk County, Mo., in 1856 and November 6, 1852, respectively, being the sons of Robert G. and Charlotte (Hall) Noland, who were born in Kentucky and Tennessee. The father grew to manhood in the "Blue Grass State," and at an early day emigrated to Missouri, locating in Polk County, where he entered land and engaged in merchandising, being a member of the firm of Hall, Noland & Co. His father was born in the "Palmetto State," and, after emigrating to Kentucky at an early day and remaining there for a number of years, he came to Missouri, where he spent the rest of his days. T. J. Noland was the third of his parents' five children, and was reared to manhood in Polk and adjoining counties, obtaining a good education in the common and graded schools. He was engaged in farming and stock trading until about 1881, when he embarked in his present business. He is one of the original members of the firm of Heath, Noland & Co., and as such continues, their business netting them a good annual income. The Noland Brothers now own the Garden City Flouring Mills, which, through their skill and enterprise, have been changed to full roller process. They also own in two farms 400 acres of land. In 1878 T. J. Noland was married to Miss Sarah E. Nease, who was born in Indiana, and the following are their children: Bertie, Eugene, Vernon V., and Ross. Mr. Noland is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. E. H. Noland, of the above firm, remained in his native county until twelve years of age, and, after residing in Illinois with his mother for some time, returned to Missouri and continued to attend school until he acquired a good practical education. Like his brother, he was first engaged in farming and stock trading, and in 1881 became connected with his present business, and is doing well financially. He was first married to Miss Fanny E. Ihrig, by whom he had one daughter, Fanny F. This wife died in 1882, and he took for his second wife Miss Ella Mohease, who has also borne him one child, Verde. He and family are also members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat.

Dr. James R. Pack, a prominent physician of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Buncombe County, N. C., May 5, 1826, and from his birth until the age of twenty-one years lived with his parents, Elias and Sophia (Bishop) Pack, who were born in the Carolinas in 1802 and 1805, respectively, and resided in those States about as follows: First in Greenville, S. C.; then in

Haywood County, N. C.; thence to Pickens' District, S. C.; and then in Macon, N. C. The Pack family are of Irish descent, and settled in America previous to the Revolutionary War, in which struggle the great-grandfather took an active part. About 1849 the family removed to Monroe County, Tenn., and, after residing in that and other counties for some time, came to Lebanon, Mo., where the mother's death occurred July 22, 1870. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years. The father was a Democrat in his political views, and a farmer by occupation, and his death occurred in Hickory County, Mo., January 11, 1873. His father, James Pack, who was grandfather to the subject of this sketch, is supposed to be a native of South Carolina, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. His wife's maiden name was Woody. She came with her parents from Scotland to Virginia when she was about ten years old. Dr. James R. Pack received his rudimentary education in South Carolina, and, when about twenty-one years of age, went with a younger brother to East Tennessee, where he began working in what was known as the Coker Creek gold mines, remaining thus employed two years, after which, feeling the necessity of a better education, he again entered school, and for the next five years was engaged in attending and teaching school, and doing other work, as opportunity offered and necessity required. On the 1st of September, 1853, he was married to Miss Rachel Warren, near Loudon, Tenn., and the following year moved to Marion County, Ark., where he taught school two years, and then moved to Miller County, Mo. Having for the previous five or six years given all his spare time to the study of medicine, he now entered upon the practice of that profession in Miller County, and in 1859 moved to Douglas County, where he practiced until the Rebellion. When hostilities began between the North and South, he remained true to the Union, and denounced secession. He helped organize one of the first companies of Home Guards in Southwest Missouri, with which he served until 1862, when he was appointed surgeon, and assigned to duty at a place called Clark's Mills, twenty-five miles north of the Arkansas line, where, with four companies of militia and a battalion of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, a fort was erected, called Fort Stevison, in honor of Maj. Stevison, of the Tenth Illinois Cavalry, who was chief in command. Dr. Pack remained post-surgeon until the place was besieged and taken by the rebels under Cols. Burbridge and Green. He then returned home, and did not again go into service during the war. In 1862 he had moved his family to Marshfield, and from there, in 1863, he moved to Maries County, where he practiced medicine three years, then returned to Marshfield. In 1870 he located in Lebanon, and two years later took up his abode in Hermitage, where he has since made his home.

In 1881 he attended the practitioners' course in the Chicago Medical College, and the following year received the honorary doctorate degree of physician and surgeon from the St. Joseph Hospital Medical College. In 1884 he moved to Florida, but, not being satisfied with that country, he returned to Hermitage, his former home, in 1886, where he is at present residing. His wife is a daughter of Jacob Waren, one of the earliest settlers of Roane County, Tenn. By her he became the father of five children, of whom two survive: Mary S., wife of M. N. Niehardt; and Dr. George W., who is now residing at Preston, Mo.

Amos M. Paxton was born in the county in which he now resides on the 8th of December, 1845, being a son of William and Rebecca (Shinabargar) Paxton, who were born in Washington County, Pa., April 4, 1807, and Virginia, January 2, 1811, respectively. The former died December 19, 1862, at the age of fifty-five years eight months and fifteen days; but the latter is still living (1889), and resides with her children in Hickory County. William Paxton, when a child, was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he was reared, married and made his home until 1837, in which year he removed to Cooper County, Mo., staying there until 1840, when he removed to Benton (now Hickory) County, of which he was one of the first settlers. He was a millwright by trade, and erected the first mill in the territory now comprising Hickory County. In 1852 he was elected circuit and county clerk, *ex officio* recorder and probate judge of the county, serving six years in succession. He was then elected public administrator, which position he held until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Although he only received a common school education in his youth, he was above the average in intelligence and business ability. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a staunch supporter of the Union, and through his influence many were persuaded to remain loyal to the Union who otherwise would doubtless have drifted into the Rebellion. Previous to the war he was a Whig in politics, and in 1860 voted for Bell and Everett. Seven of his eight children lived to maturity, and six are living at the present time. Ethan, born December 31, 1829, was second lieutenant of Company I, Eighth Missouri State Militia Volunteers, during the war; Hugh, born January 16, 1834; Nancy A., born April 13, 1838; Almina B., born April 3, 1842, wife of Samuel Dent, ex-county clerk of Hickory County; Amos M.; and Lucy D., born September 25, 1857, wife of John M. Sherman. Those deceased are: William, born April 9, 1832, who died in infancy; and W. J., born September 28, 1849, and died June 1, 1875. Amos M. Paxton, the immediate subject of this sketch, attended the common schools of Hickory County in his youth, and during the war served a short time in the Enrolled Militia, but, owing to the death of his father

and the helpless condition of his mother and other members of his family, who had been burned out of house and home and robbed by Confederate marauders, he had to devote most of his time to caring for the family—mother, brother and sisters. During and after the war he was engaged in tilling the soil until 1876, when he was elected to the office of assessor, and served one term. In 1879 he engaged in merchandising at Wheatland, continuing there until January 1, 1889. In November, 1888, he was elected collector of Hickory County, by the Republican party, of which he has always been a member, and is now filling the duties of that office. July 27, 1881, he was married to Mrs. Hattie Jenkins, a daughter of Joseph Culley, of Cooper County, Mo. She was born in Illinois, November 15, 1856, and her union with Mr. Paxton has been blessed with a daughter, Maud C., born June 4, 1882. Mrs. Paxton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

W. S. Pickett is one of the successful husbandmen of Hickory County, Mo., and was born in Mason County, Ky., January 20, 1845, and is a son of Major B. O. and Mary L. F. (Bacon) Pickett, the former born in Mason County, Ky., and the latter in Virginia, in 1824. She is now living on the old homestead in Kentucky, with her children. The father was reared in his native State, was married there, and throughout life was a tiller of the soil. He was a major in the early State Militia of Kentucky, and died in 1874. Of their eight children, all grew to maturity and all are now living, with the exception of one son, John Bacon, who was killed or died from sickness during the Civil War, in which he was serving on the Confederate side, being under Breckenridge. The Pickett family are of French descent, and W. S. Pickett, our subject, is a first cousin of General John T. Pickett, and third cousin of General George Pickett. W. S. Pickett attained maturity in Mason County, Ky., and received the advantages of the common schools sufficient to fit him for performing the ordinary duties of life. He worked on the farm until he emigrated West in 1868, and the same year located on his present farm, which now consists of about 500 acres, 400 acres being in one body. The country was extremely wild and unsettled at this time, there being only one house on the prairie besides his own. His father had previously entered 1,000 acres of land here, and W. S. came to take charge of it. He helped to lay out the town of Cross Timbers, was the second merchant in the place, being in partnership with John C. Brown, which business was established in 1874, and the style of the firm was Brown & Pickett. Since 1884, Mr. Pickett has been retired from mercantile life, and has given his attention to his farm. He has been justice of the peace of Cross Timbers, and in his politics is a Democrat.

James A. Pine is a son of Squire L. and Emeline Pine, who were born in Logan County, Va., and Montgomery County, Mo., respectively. At an early day the father removed to Missouri, and was married in St. Louis, Mo., locating with his wife, some time after, in Lincoln County, of the same State, where they made their home until 1852, since which time they have resided in Hickory County. They are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in his political views Mr. Pine was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. He served in the Missouri State Militia during the late war, and throughout life his enterprises have been attended with good results, he being now worth about \$30,000, and is classed among the wealthy citizens of the county in which he resides. James A. Pine was born in Lincoln County, Mo., and from early life he has been familiar with farm labor. On the 1st day of January, 1889, he gave up this work to engage in mercantile pursuits in Wheatland, and for four years has served as assessor of Hickory County, now filling the duties of postmaster at Wheatland. In December, 1868, he was married to Dorinda A. Elliot, who was born in Kentucky. She and Mr. Pine are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are the parents of the following children: Mary E., Squire G., William F., Manda C., Lewis W., Rosa A., and Gussie C. James H. is deceased.

Nathan K. Pope is one of the prominent citizens of Hickory County, and is one who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. He was born in Allen County, Ky., July 20, 1843, and is a son of John C. and Sarah (Lightfoot) Pope, who were also born on Kentucky soil, the father in Allen County, in 1822, and the mother in Simpson County about 1820. She died in Polk County, Mo., in 1874. They were married in Simpson County, but shortly after removed to Allen County, where they resided until coming to Missouri, in 1853. The father has been a farmer all his life, and is now a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Nathan K. Pope is the eldest of their nine children, six of whom are living, and received his education in the common schools of Polk County. He assisted his father in tilling the home farm until 1861, when he joined the Home Guards, and in September, 1862, enlisted in Company M of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, U. S. A., and served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of service at St. Louis. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Little Rock, Grand Prairie, Pumpkin Bend and many others, and, at the battle of Little Rock, was holding the rank of brigade orderly. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to the peaceful pursuit of farming and stock raising, and in 1876 came to Hickory County, and purchased his present farm, which consists of some of the best land in the county, and is well improved. November 15,

1866, he wedded Miss Mary J., daughter of Gideon Creed. She was born in Hickory County, February 5, 1843, and has borne eight children: Louella, wife of Jacob Edde; John G., Oliver, Walter, Stephen, Ivy A., Frank, and an infant son. Mr. and Mrs. Pope are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Republican in his political views, and in 1879 was elected by that party judge of the Eastern district of the county, and served until 1882.

Uriah Proctor, one of the successful farmers of Weaubleau Township, Hickory County, Mo., was born in Jessamine County, Ky., April 28, 1816, and is the son of George M. and Elizabeth (Beasley) Proctor. George M. Proctor was born in Kentucky, April 17, 1781, grew to manhood in that State, followed farming, and there married Miss Beasley about 1808. He died in his native State about 1819. His wife was born November 20, 1789, in Kentucky, and is the daughter of James Dinwiddie. To Mr. and Mrs. Proctor were born five children, two now living, Uriah Proctor being fourth in order of birth. In 1834 the mother of these children moved with her family to Marion County, Mo., and here died in March, 1840. Uriah Proctor grew to manhood in Kentucky, came to Marion County with his mother and brothers in the above mentioned year, and was here married to Miss Almira Terrill in July, 1840. In 1857 they moved to Hickory County, and settled on the farm, where he now lives. He is a Republican in politics. He has taken an active part in school matters ever since coming to the county, and has been school director in his district for twenty years. The name "Proctor" is English, and the family were originally from that country. Mrs. Almira (Terrill) Proctor was born March 3, 1823, in Kentucky, and was the daughter of Robert and Mary Terrill. She came to Marion County, Mo., with her parents when six years of age, and to her marriage with Mr. Proctor were born six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Christopher C. (deceased); George R.; Mary E., now Mrs. Richardson; Julia M., Mrs. Wear; Eliza A., and Susan M. (Mullen). Mrs. Proctor died in Hickory County, Mo., November 8, 1887.

Judge Thomas F. Robinson, a successful farmer and stockman of the county, is in every respect worthy a place in these columns. He was born in Franklin County, Tenn., February 7, 1831, and is a son of James R. and Frances (Elliott) Robinson, who were born in South Carolina and Kentucky, in 1797 and 1799, respectively. Previous to attaining his majority, James R. Robinson emigrated to Tennessee, but in 1837 removed to Missouri, becoming one of the pioneers of Benton County, and here died in 1872, followed by his wife in 1881. Nine of the twelve children born to him and wife grew to maturity, of whom Judge

Thomas F. Robinson is the seventh in order of birth. John Robinson, the third child, was a lieutenant in the Mexican War, and died near Santa Fé, New Mexico. Joseph Robinson and Thomas Elliott, the grandfathers, were born in South Carolina and Kentucky respectively, and were Revolutionary soldiers, and the latter died in his native State. Judge Robinson, our subject, was reared, educated and married in Benton County, Mo., the latter event being to Miss Elizabeth Jenkins, a native of Franklin, Tenn., born in 1831. The following family have been born to them: James W., Flavens J., Benjamin F., Elizabeth, Sarah F., Thomas F., living; and Nancy, Mary, John J., and Almedia, deceased. In the late Rebellion he joined Company A, Sixtieth Missouri State Militia, and was wounded in a skirmish with Joe Shelby on his raid through the State in 1863. He then received his discharge and returned home. He has held some office nearly ever since, and in 1868 was elected presiding judge of the county, serving in this capacity six years. He read law in the office of John G. Ferguson, of Osceola, and practiced law two years. In 1876 he came to Hickory County, and served as justice of the peace of Hermitage three years, having held this position in Benton County numerous terms. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass. He owns about 110 acres of land, and is a church member.

Newton B. Sherman, one of the prominent citizens of Hickory County, Mo., was born at Palmyra, N. Y., November 30, 1826, and is one of the thorough-going, enterprising men of that county. His parents, Merritt and Emily M. (Rich) Sherman, were natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively. The paternal grandfather, John Sherman, was a native of Rhode Island, and was a farmer by occupation, and a lawyer by profession. His son, Merritt Sherman, was a farmer, but also carried on merchandising on the Erie Canal for twenty-five years; in fact, was the first to run a merchant boat on that canal, and at this was very successful. During the great financial crash in the forties, he lost heavily. He filled various offices of trust in Wayne County, N. Y., and in 1848 moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and there resided five years. He then moved to Lenawee County, Mich., where he resided for a time, and then moved to Hillsdale County, where he died in 1880 at the age of eighty-one years. He married Miss Rich in Wayne County, N. Y., and she is now living in Hillsdale County, Mich., and was eighty-eight years of age on January 25 last. Her grandchildren and great-grandchildren number ninety. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and she is now a member of that church. Mr. Sherman was formerly a Whig in politics, but, after the Republican party came into existence, he joined that party. The Sherman family are supposed to be descendants of Roger

Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Newton B. Sherman received his education at Palmyra, N. Y., and finished in Marion Academy, in Wayne County, N. Y. He remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, part of the time assisting his father in the mercantile business on the Erie Canal. After leaving his parents, he turned his attention to trading in stock, driving them West, and as a stock merchant he was very successful. During this time he was also engaged in teaching school in various parts of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. He made his home near Cleveland until 1854, when he moved to Lenawee County, Mich., and there resided thirteen years, or until 1867. He then moved to Missouri, locating in Hickory County, and there he has since remained. While in Michigan he was engaged in farming and stock raising, which has been his principal occupation since coming to Missouri. Also, while living in that State, he was elected by Republicans to the position of collector and treasurer of the county, and served one term. He also, at different times, held minor offices in the county. October 17, 1852, he married Miss Sarah Hilliar, a native of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, born fourteen miles from Cleveland, February 13, 1835, and a daughter of John Hilliar. Five children were born to this union, four sons living, viz.: Clarence E., John M.; Orlena, born January 15, 1858, and died November 3, 1878; George N., and Henry J. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are members of the Christian Church, and are much-esteemed citizens. He has held the position of elder in the church for many years. In his political views, he affiliates with the Republican party. Mr. Sherman is now in charge of the business, in Hickory County, of J. D. Cook, who resides in Southern California. He was recently elected mayor of Wheatland.

Jefferson B. Shoemaker, a leading citizen of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, March 15, 1836, and is a son of A. and Samantha (Bennett) Shoemaker, who were born in Scotland and New York respectively. The father was born in 1810, and came with his parents to the United States, locating in Ohio, where they lived and died. He was a shoemaker and school teacher, and for a number of years was surveyor of Hocking County. His death occurred in 1838, at the untimely age of 28 years. His father, Cornelius Shoemaker, was a farmer and Baptist minister, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. Samantha (Bennett) Shoemaker was born in 1815, and died in Jefferson County, Iowa, whither she had moved in 1849, being the wife of Jason Landpher at the time of her death. To her first union three children were born, Jefferson B. being the second child and the only one now living. He received his education in Ohio and Iowa, and at the age of fourteen years, left his

mother, and began farming, teaming and staging, following the latter occupation from Keokuk, Iowa, west to what was Fort Des Moines, but is now the city of Des Moines. He entered land in Iowa, and was engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Hickory County, Mo., where he has since made his home, and followed the occupations of farming and stock raising. January 2, 1857, he wedded Miss Sarah Shepherd, a daughter of John and Eliza Shepherd. She was born in Montgomery County, Tenn., January 1, 1842, and their marriage resulted in the birth of twelve children, eleven living: John J., Rufus A., Russell, Laura, Leonidus, Lavaughn, Dickie, Samuel J. T., Willis A., Karan and Nora. Anna, the third child, died when nine months old. Mr. Shoemaker is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Shoemaker's parents, John and Eliza Shepherd, were born in Indiana and Virginia, and died in Tennessee and Centerville, Iowa, respectively. After the father's death, the mother married Isaac Harris.

Jacob P. Stoll, a prominent resident of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Brognard, Doubs, France, June 10, 1830, his parents, Peter and Catherine (Graber) Stoll, being also natives of Doubs, his birth occurring January 1, 1799, and hers September 27, 1801. They died in Wayne County, Ohio, and Hickory County, Mo., November 9, 1867, and January 1, 1877, respectively. Their marriage took place in France when the father was twenty-four years of age, and they made their home in their native land until 1836, then they came to the United States, and located in Wayne County, Ohio, where they successfully tilled the soil. He was a Democrat, and both were members of the Old Mennonite Church. Mrs. Stoll came with her son Jacob P. to Hickory County, Mo., where she spent her declining years. Her son Christian died in Ohio, and Catharine is the wife of Jacob Stoll and residing in Wayne County, Ohio. Jacob P. received his education in that county, and, when twenty-one years of age, began to fight his own way in the world. In 1848 he took a trip to Lake Erie, visiting Milwaukee, Galena, the western part of Iowa, and thence home *via* Cincinnati and St. Louis, and in 1852 he went to California *via* the Isthmus of Panama. After working in the mines there for nearly two years, he returned home, the trip having been a success financially. He made Wayne County his home until 1864, then he made an extensive trip through Kentucky, Missouri, and other States, seeking a location, and, after residing in Allen County, Ind., until 1872, he came to Hickory County, where he owns a fine farm of 500 acres, the original purchase consisting of 320 acres. In 1854, after his return from California, he married Miss Mary Lichty, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1836, and was a daughter of Peter Lichty. To their union ten children were born, nine now living: Fanny,

Peter, Lydia, Katie, Mary, Adam, Louisa, Jacob and Amma. David died when two years of age. Mr. Stoll, wife and four children, are members of the church, the former belonging to the Christian Church, and the rest to the Baptist and Mennonite denominations. Mr. Stoll is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically has been a Democrat for many years. He is now engaged in mining both in Hickory and St. Clair Counties, Mo., for silver, lead, kaolin, etc., holding interests in three different mines, one in Hickory, and two in St. Clair County.

James T. Wallen, a resident of Wheatland Township, Hickory County, Mo., was born in East Tennessee, March 15, 1826, and is a son of Michael and Lucinda (Saulsberry) Wallen, who were born in North Carolina and White County, Tenn., respectively. When a young man, Michael Wallen removed to Tennessee, and, in 1830, located in Cole County, Mo., and died on the Gasconade River when about forty-five years of age. His widow afterward married William McKay, and, after residing in Miller and McDonald Counties, removed to Hickory County, where she died, aged about sixty-four years. To them were born six children, of whom James T. is the only one now living. Those deceased are Susan, Elizabeth, Andrew, Daniel, and Spencer P. To the mother's last marriage one daughter was born, Maria J., who is also deceased. James T. Wallen received his education by his own exertions in Miller County, and made his home with his mother until twenty-five years of age, then turned his attention to farming in Hickory County. During the Mexican War he attempted to enlist, but was prevented from so doing by his step-father, Mr. McKay; but, when the Rebellion broke out, he, in 1862, joined the Home Guards, Company I, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and served until April 21, 1865, and was mustered out at Springfield, having participated in many battles, among which were Fayetteville, Tomahawk, and many others. He was never wounded, and was taken prisoner once, but was only retained a short time. He is a Republican in politics, and, in 1872, was elected constable in Montgomery Township, and served, by re-election, until he finally refused to serve longer. In 1882 he was elected judge of the Western district, and was re-elected in 1884, being urged, at the expiration of this term, to become a candidate for re-election, but refused. On the 22d of July, 1851, he and Miss Sarah McKenzie ran away from home, and were married. She was born in Monroe County, Tenn., May 24, 1831, and is a daughter of James McKenzie. To them were born five children, four of whom are living: Sarah E., wife of R. H. Gardner; Nancy C., widow of George W. Dixon, deceased, and William F. Blackwell, deceased; Minervia J. (deceased); Daniel R. R.; and Lucinda, wife of Charles Tillery, of Hickory County. Mrs. Wallen is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he of

the old Primitive Baptist denomination. He is a Mason, and belongs to the G. A. R. He owns some excellent land in Hickory County, the result of hard work and economy.

Dr. G. N. White. In briefly sketching the life of this gentleman, it is but just to say that he is one of the eminent practitioners of the county, and has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. In 1850 his birth occurred, in Gasconade County, Mo., and he was there reared to manhood, on a farm, receiving his education in the common, supplemented by an attendance at the graded, schools. At the age of eighteen years he became a teacher, and was alternately engaged in this occupation and going to school until he secured a position in the graded school in Urbana. He was for a number of years one of the popular local educators of Dallas and neighboring counties, and also won an enviable reputation as a teacher in Montgomery County, Kan., to which place he went in 1872, remaining one year. He read medicine under Dr. L. Coon, and for two years practiced that profession in Arkansas, and then (in 1881) entered the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1884. He then returned to Missouri, and, after practicing for some time in Eldon and Wheatland, he located in Cross Timbers, in November, 1887. He has built up a large practice, and, in connection with his profession, is interested in a drug store. He owns property in Wheatland. He is a Prohibitionist and a member of the Christian Church. Miss Maggie Coon became his wife in 1874. She was born in Dallas County, Mo., in 1853, and she and Dr. White are the parents of three children: Fred C., Curtis R., and Grace.

J. W. White, M. D., a leading member of the medical fraternity in Hickory County, Mo., and a successful druggist of Cross Timbers, is a native of Dallas County, Mo., and was born on the 1st of December, 1856. He was educated in the common schools and Lewisburg Academy, of his native county, and, from early boyhood, his ambition was to become a physician, and, while still in school, began the study of medicine, continuing to pursue different branches of this science during the four years in which he was engaged in pedagoguing. He then entered a medical college at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated from the institution in 1886 with the degree of M. D., but for three years previous to graduating he practiced medicine with his brother at Cross Timbers. His ambitious hopes in his boyhood days have been fully realized, and he now ranks among the successful physicians of the county. In 1886 Miss Laura Lindsey, who was born in Hickory County, Mo., in 1864, became his wife, and their union has been blessed in the birth of three children: Eugene R., and Minnie and Nonie (twins). Jonah N. White, the Doctor's father, was born in East Tennessee, and, in 1843, moved

to Missouri, and, after residing in Gasconade and Dallas Counties, came to Cross Timbers, where he is now making his home, retired from the active duties of life. His wife's maiden name was Chloe Ruder, and she was born in St. Louis County, Mo., and died on the 17th of September, 1868. They were the parents of six sons and two daughters.

Pleasant H. Wilson, a successful tiller of the soil in Hickory County, Mo., was born in Miller County, Mo., October 22, 1842, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Woods) Wilson, who were both born in Tennessee, the former in Knox County. They were married in that State, and there resided until 1834, when they came to Miller County, Mo., and there made their home for twenty years, then moving to Laclede County, where the father died in 1866 or 1867. The mother had died a number of years earlier, and the father had afterward married Mrs. (Mayfield) Jones, who is also now deceased. Pleasant H. Wilson was the ninth of ten children (six of whom are now living), and was only fourteen years of age when he started out in life for himself. He went to Maries County, and for one year was employed on a farm at five dollars per month. He made three crops in Miller County, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, but at the end of seven months was honorably discharged on account of disability, and returned to Miller County, but joined the State Militia, serving ten months. He then married Sophia, a daughter of Asa Burlingame. She was born in Ohio in 1844, and became the mother of five children, four of whom survive; Asa B., who is married, and lives near Garden City; George W., Effie F. and Eliza J. James Pleasant died when an infant. After his marriage Mr. Wilson farmed for one year in Miller County, then one year in Hickory and two years in Laclede County. He then returned to Hickory County, and purchased forty acres of land, and has continued to add to this purchase until he now owns 720 acres of some very fine land, all of which he has earned by industry and good management and the aid of his faithful wife. He is a Republican politically, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and four of their children are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Francis Marion Wilson, clerk of the county court of Hickory County, Mo., was born in Callaway County, Mo., January 24, 1848. After reaching the age of eighteen in Miller County, he came to Hickory County and began the study of law, being admitted to practice in the courts of Benton County, Mo., June 27, 1874. In 1882 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county on the Republican ticket, was re-elected in 1884, and in 1886 was elected to his present position, the duties of which he is discharging in a very efficient manner. March 28, 1872, he was married to Miss

Mary Alexander, who was born in Tennessee in 1853, and by her has the following family : Ulysses, Eudora L., Eugenie, Eunice E., Vide and George. The paternal great-grandfather was of Scotch and Swiss origin; his son Isaac, the paternal grandfather, was born in Kentucky, and died in Laclede County, Mo. George Wilson, the father of our subject, was born in Whitley County, Ky., November 8, 1827, but was taken by his parents to Illinois when quite young, finally back to Tennessee, then to Missouri, locating in Miller County, and is now keeping a hotel in Hermitage. He volunteered for the Mexican War, but did not go to the field, and during the late war he served in the Federal army (Tenth Missouri Cavalry) for some time. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Jones, was born in Wythe County, Va., July 19, 1827, and is a daughter of Hiram Jones, who came from Wythe County, Va., and died in Miller County, Mo., in 1867, having followed the occupation of farming throughout life. The family name was originally spelled Willson.

POLK COUNTY.

Flavius A. Affleck, circuit court clerk of Polk County, was born in St. Clair County, Ill., May 6, 1848, being the son of Robert G. and Martha (Million) Affleck. His father was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1817, and his mother, in West Virginia, in 1820. When very young, both were taken to St. Clair County, and there met and married. Mr. Robert G. Affleck served an apprenticeship at three trades, those of cabinet-maker, blacksmith and carpenter. In 1850 he went to California, mined successfully for three years, and, although \$10,000 worth of gold was stolen from him, he returned with enough to buy a farm. From 1864 to 1871 he operated a large mill in Columbia, Ill., and in 1872 moved to this county, and located in Bolivar, where he and his son, the subject of this sketch, ran a mill till 1878. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican, and he and his wife, both of whom still live, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Flavius A. is the fifth of eleven children. He received his education in the common schools of Illinois and in McKendree College. When fourteen years of age he was put into a mill to learn the business, and for fifteen years followed it. On December 19, 1872, he married Miss Rosalie A. Wilson, of Monroe County, Ill., and, as a result of this union, has had four children: Anne J., Elsie I., Irma and Martha. In 1878 Mr. Affleck was chosen teacher in the Bolivar schools, and taught two years. He was deputy collector four years, book-keeper in the Polk County Bank two years, and, in 1886, was

chosen circuit clerk. He is a Knight Templar, holds the position of Deputy Grand Master and Lecturer of the Twenty-eighth Missouri District; is a Knight of Pythias, and a Republican. Both he and his wife are Methodists.

Capt. James J. Akard, clerk of the county court of Polk County, was born July 7, 1838, near Fair Play, this county. His parents, Joseph and Keziah (Dunnegan) Akard, were natives of Middle Tennessee, but were married in Missouri. Having emigrated to the latter State in 1833, they located near where Fair Play now is, being among the first settlers of that section and having but few neighbors, and those from ten to fifteen miles apart. The father was a plain farmer, in politics a Democrat, and died in 1846, leaving his widow, who died in 1885 at the age of sixty-eight. In this family there were five children, of whom two are now living. James J., the oldest child and subject of this sketch, was raised on his father's farm and received his education in subscription schools held in the old-time log school-houses. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Reserve Corps, being commissioned first lieutenant. In December he was transferred to Company A, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and in May, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and held that position till his discharge, January 25, 1865. In October, 1864, while skirmishing around Jefferson City, he received a musket ball in his right hip, which he now carries. In 1866 he was elected to the State Legislature, and held the position two terms, having also held important county offices; he was sheriff from 1876 to 1878; collector from 1878 to 1880, and has ably discharged his duties as clerk of the county court from 1886 to the present time. Captain Akard married Miss Adaline Akard, a native of this county, by whom he has had two children: Ella May and Dellie E. Mrs. Akard is a member of the Baptist Church. Capt. Akard has taken the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic order, is a member of the G. A. R., and, politically, is a stanch Republican. In connection with official duties, he is also interested in farming, owning a large farm adjoining Bolivar. He has been a well known resident of this county for fifty years, and the respect shown him is as wide as his acquaintance.

C. L. Allen, attorney, real estate and insurance agent at Bolivar, was born in Dover, Ky., December 13, 1837, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Lyne) Allen. John Allen was born in North Ireland, and raised in Philadelphia, Penn., of Scotch-Irish parents. His wife was a Kentuckian. Grandfather Lyne was a soldier during the Revolutionary War, and in the War of 1812. Mr. Lyne was a native of Virginia, and left with the first emigrants from Virginia for Kentucky, where he was a companion of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton. His wife was a Duncan; the two

families are numerous and influential, and most of them are still in Kentucky. Grandfather Allen was a physician in Philadelphia. When a young man John Allen, father of our subject, moved to Kentucky, was there married to Miss Lyne, and afterward moved to Ripley, Ohio, when C. L. was but a year old. John Allen was a merchant and tobacco manufacturer by occupation; was a Whig in politics, and both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were six children, three of whom died in infancy, and one, a sister, Anna Zetta, who was married to Mr. Warren Johnson, of Warrensburgh, Ohio, died at that city in 1868. One, Dr. J. C. Allen, is a dentist at Cincinnati, Ohio. The father lived to be sixty-two years of age, and the mother sixty-four; both died at Ripley, Ohio. C. L. Allen is the only one now living in the West. He received his education in the public schools of Ripley, Ohio, and then attended, for two years, the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He also read law at Ripley. April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Ohio Volunteers, U. S. A., and was in several battles in Kanawha Valley, West Virginia. In the second battle of Bull Run he was made color guard for bravery. He was associated with the Christian Commission that supplied the army with tracts, etc., and this good work he continued during his time of service. In the battle of South Mountain he was wounded through the left thigh. In May, 1863, he was made chaplain of his regiment, without solicitation, and previously had had a license to preach sent by the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ripley, and served in that capacity until the regiment was mustered out in July, 1864. In September of the same year he married Miss Anna Letitia Crawford, a native of Georgetown, Ohio, and to them have been born four children, two of whom died in infancy, the other two now being with them: Ada, who took first honors of her class at Southwest Baptist College, and Bessie Lyne, who is a student at that institution. Mr. Allen discontinued preaching on account of throat trouble, came to Missouri in 1865, and was admitted to the bar at Memphis, Scotland County. In 1868, at Macon City, Mo., he was nominated by acclamation for circuit attorney by the Conservative Democrat party, he then being a Liberal Republican, opposed to disfranchisement. In 1869 he came to Salem, Dent County, where he was for four years probate judge and *ex-officio* president of the county court, and two years mayor of Salem. He presided at the opening of the railroad to Salem, and, in 1877, moved to Marshfield, where he was city attorney, and was one of the sufferers in the terrible cyclone that swept that city. In 1880 he came to Bolivar, and has been president of the town board. At present he is justice of the peace. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also the G. A. R., and is a promi-

nent man of the county. He is a Republican in politics; and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph R. Allison, one of the leading citizens of Polk County, residing in Jefferson Township, was born in Todd County, Ky., February 15, 1834, and is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Wagster) Allison, who were born in Virginia and North Carolina, and died in Christian County, Ky., in 1863, when about sixty-eight, and in 1868, at the age of seventy, respectively. They were married in West Tennessee, whither they had both gone with their parents in childhood, and afterward located in Todd County, Ky., and later in Christian County. The father was a blacksmith and farmer, and as such was very successful. He was a Democrat politically, and he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Joseph R. Allison is one of four surviving members of a family of ten children born to his parents, and when a young man learned the cabinet-maker's trade, and also carpentering. He began working for himself in Fairview, Ky., and formed a partnership with Fidel Eggel, which lasted eighteen months, and in April, 1857, moved to Missouri, and located in Polk County, on the farm on which he is now living, and after working at the carpenter's trade for some time, turned his attention to farming and stock-raising exclusively. When starting out in life for himself, it was without means; but, with a good constitution and a determination to succeed, he has been more than ordinarily successful. His first purchase of land was forty acres, and he now owns 362 acres located on Twenty-five Mile Prairie. In 1860 he was elected justice of the peace of Jefferson Township, and served twelve years, with the exception of the time he was in the State Militia, and in his political views has always been a Republican. January 29, 1857, he was married to Miss Tempy Mariam Johnson, a daughter of James Johnson. She was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky., April 10, 1838, and is the mother of two children: James W. A., practicing physician at Rondo, Mo.; and John M., who is also a physician and practices at Lawrenceburg, Mo.; both being graduates of the American Medical College, of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is clerk and elder in the same. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and for about ten years held the position of postmaster at Rondo.

John B. Appleby (deceased). Among the early settlers of Polk County, Mo., stands the name of the above mentioned gentleman, who was born in what is now Marshall County, Tenn., August 6, 1828. When but a boy his parents moved to Springfield, when that city consisted of only a blacksmith shop and a small store. Soon after they moved to Walnut Grove, and in about 1836 to this county. He was reared on the old Appleby homestead, one and a half miles southeast of Morrisville. Hav-

ing "bached" for a time, he went across the Greene County line to woo Miss Lydia Ann Sumners, to whom he was married April 22, 1852. She was a native of Middle Tennessee, born June 14, 1833, and, when about a year old, her parents moved to Greene County. After marriage Mr. Appleby and wife settled on the old homestead, and remained there during life. While growing up he had learned the blacksmith trade, at which he would work days and attend school at nights. He began life in poor circumstances, but by good management he became one of the substantial and representative citizens of his community. He was a prominent Mason, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His wife was also a member of the same church. She died November 15, 1883. May 27, 1885, he married Mrs. Nancy Wetzler, and December 2 of the same year, he received his final summons. No people of this community were of a higher social and Christian standing than were Mr. and Mrs. Appleby. In their family were fourteen children, four sons and ten daughters, of whom six are now living: S. Antine, Nannie A., Gola R., Minnie S., S. Bell and L. Zula. Miss Antine has been a teacher in the public schools for several years; Miss Nannie is principal of the preparatory department of Morrisville College, and the eldest three are graduates of the above college. Mr. Appleby was one of nature's true noblemen. He took an active part in every improvement and especially in the education of his children; and be it said to their praise, his desires in that direction are being carried out.

Judge Benjamin W. Appleby, farmer and stock-raiser, is the son of James and Cynthia S. (McMurry) Appleby, natives of Georgia and Tennessee, respectively. James Appleby was of Irish descent, born in 1801. He was nine years of age when his parents moved from Georgia to Middle Tennessee, and there he met Miss McMurry, whom he afterward married. They settled in Bedford (now Marshall) County, and remained there until 1833, when they came to Greene County, Mo., and located in Springfield, which was then a village. Here James Appleby followed the blacksmith trade during the winter, and tilled the soil during the summer months. In 1836 he and family moved to this county and located one and a half miles southeast of Morrisville. At that time deer and wolves were plentiful, but Mr. Appleby never killed but one deer. He came to this county with very little means, but, by hard work and with the determination to succeed, became one of its well-to-do farmers. He was a quiet, industrious citizen, and one universally esteemed. Both he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1839, he married Mrs. Nancy Bond, who bore him eight children. He died in 1869.

He was a Democrat in politics before the war, but after that became a Republican. Of the seven children born to his father's first marriage, Judge Benjamin W. Appleby is the only living son, and the fourth child in order of birth. He was born in Bedford (now Marshall) County, Tenn., January 30, 1832, and was chiefly reared and educated in Polk County. His early school advantages were poor, but, after reaching manhood, he attended school and prepared himself for teaching, which profession he followed for about five years. When very small his father put him to striking at the anvil, and, as he was too short to reach the same, a box was made for him to stand on while striking, and it was also used for him while blowing the bellows. August 26, 1858, he married Miss Rebecca A. McClure, a native of Alabama, and the daughter of Judge D. M. McClure. After marriage he turned his attention to the blacksmith trade, at which he worked until 1880. Toward the last of the war he shod horses for the Government for about a year, and, all in all, worked at the trade for about twenty-five years. In connection with this he also carried on farming, at which he was quite successful. When township organization was instituted he was elected assessor, and held the position one year. For eight years he was a member of the county court, the last four years being presiding justice. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic order, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1873 his wife died, and the same year he married Miss Susan E. Hamilton, who died in 1882. The following year he wedded Mrs. Bettie Logan, *née* Misemer. To his first marriage were born five children: Frances B., Homer O., Jerome M., Anna L. and Mack; and to his second marriage were born four children: Troy, William M., Truckee, and an infant (deceased). No children were born to the third marriage. Beginning with nothing, the Judge has, by his own exertion and energy, acquired a good fortune, and is now the owner of 400 acres of valuable land.

G. B. Austin, a successful liveryman at Bolivar, Mo., was born in Dallas County, Mo., September 7, 1861, and is the second of six children born to Elijah and Louisa (Randles) Austin, the father a native of North Carolina, and the mother of Dallas County, Mo. The latter's parents came from Tennessee. When still but a child, the father came with his parents to Dallas County, Mo., and attained growth in that county, there being married. Elijah Austin was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, which occupation he carried on all his life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity; was a Democrat in politics, and during the late war he served in the Union army. Both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. He died January 31, 1889, at the age of fifty-three, and she died November 11, 1887, at the age of forty-eight years. G. B. Austin was reared on a farm,

received his early education in the common schools of Dallas County, and in 1881 came with his parents to Bolivar, where he took a commercial course in Southwest Baptist College, graduating from that institution in 1883. In December of the same year he married Miss Ella Hunt, a native of Dallas County, born near Buffalo, Mo., and this union resulted in the birth of two children: Essie and Otta. Mrs. Austin is a member of the Baptist Church. He, like his father, is a Democrat in politics. In 1885 he became a partner with his father in the livery business, which, after the death of his father, he resumed. He runs a livery, feed and sale stable containing about thirteen head of horses and nine vehicles, and has all the requisites for a first-class stable. He also runs the 'bus line.

Alvin A. Ayers, who is another prosperous farmer of Marion Township, is the son of Baker W. and Elizabeth (Clark) Ayers, the father born in Georgia, in 1804, and the mother in North Carolina, about fifteen years later. He is of Scotch and she of French descent. When young, they moved with their parents to Middle Tennessee, and were married in Lincoln County. In 1845 they moved to Carroll County, Ark., where the mother died in 1857, leaving seven children, three sons and four daughters. After her death, the father married Mrs. Louisa Golston, *née* White. During the war they lived in Illinois, but upon the establishment of peace they moved to Polk County, Mo. The father died here in 1872. He was a member of the Baptist Church, was a farmer by occupation, and, prior to the war, was a Democrat, but after that a Republican. He had little education, having picked up what he had after having grown up. In the days of militia drill he filled the position of major, and was one of the prominent men of the county. He represented Carroll County, Ark. two terms in the Legislature. Previous to the war he had accumulated a good property, which was swept away during the exciting times following. The youngest child born to Mr. and Mrs. Ayers was Alvin A., whose birth occurred in Lincoln County, Tenn., September 4, 1843. He was reared on a farm and attended school about three months altogether. June 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, First Arkansas Cavalry, United States Army, and served until July, 1865, being in the battle of Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Springfield and many others. In Searcy County, Ark., he was wounded in the left leg. After the war he came to Polk County, Mo., and was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda Sims, a native of Jefferson City, Texas, who bore him six children, five now living: Lester L., Adella Z., Lizzie M., George S., and Lillian A. Mrs. Ayers is a member of the Baptist Church. After marriage Mr. Ayers moved to Barry County, but returned to this county in 1868, and has since made it his

home, owning 280 acres of land, with 150 under cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Wheel.

Judge J. B. Barnett, cashier of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank at Humansville, Mo., was born on Blue Grass soil, near Bowling Green, in Warren County, Ky., on the 28th of February, 1843, and there grew to manhood. In 1861 he came to Missouri, and located on Twenty-five Mile Prairie, in Polk County, but the same year joined the Home Guards of Missouri, serving about four months, until the battle of Wilson's Creek, after which he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and was in active service until the close of the war, the most of the time being on detached duty at Springfield, Mo. After peace had been declared he returned to his home and was married to Miss Susan Tillony, and, after spending about two months in Kentucky, he returned to Missouri, and farmed in Polk County until 1870, when he came to Humansville, and was a successful merchant until 1882. In the meantime he had become interested in the banking business, and formed a partnership with O. W. Fisher, with whom he has since been connected. Mr. Barnett has been in public life a great deal, and from 1868 to 1870 served as justice of the peace, and from 1870 to 1874 was justice of the county court. He is a prominent member of the Southwest Missouri Emigration Society, of which he is third vice-president, and is one of its directors from Polk County. He is a member of the G. A. R., a Chapter Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. To their union three sons and five daughters were born: Emma, wife of D. A. Murphy; Alice, wife of T. M. Callahan, of Washington; Hattie, wife of C. H. Ramsey; Carrie, a student of Baird College, Clinton, Mo.; Jennie, Willie, Harry and Charles. Judge Barnett's parents, Elisha and Emeline (Skaggs) Barnett, were born in Kentucky.

Richard B. Beck, farmer and ex-county collector, was born in Osceola, Mo., March 12, 1852, and received his education in the public schools and at Bolivar High School. He is the son of James W. and Sarah F. (Divan) Peck, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and when young removed with his parents to Tennessee. He remained in this state until 1841, and then moved to St. Clair County, Mo. Later he went to Polk County; and was there married to Miss Divan, who was born in Tennessee in 1831, being the daughter of William R. Divan. She was a member of the Christian Church. The father was a teacher, and this calling followed for some time. He held the office of county court clerk, circuit court clerk, recorder and probate judge, and was in official life about thirteen years. He was a Democrat in his political views, and was a prominent Odd Fellow. He died in 1862, but the mother is still living. In their family were seven children, six sons and one daughter. While

growing up Richard B. Beck learned the printer's trade, but at the age of twenty years began teaching school, which he continued for two years. He then turned his attention to farming and stock trading. December 18, 1881, he married Miss Susan M. Runyan, a native of Polk County, Mo., born February 28, 1865, and the daughter of Abraham M. Runyan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Beck are members of the Christian Church. They are the parents of two children: James A. and Willie B. Mr. Beck is a Democrat in politics. In 1884 he ran for the office of county collector, and was elected by about 150 majority, though the county goes about 300 Republican. In 1882-83 he was chairman of the county central committee. Mr. Beck has made his property by his own exertions, and is now the owner of 150 acres of land. His grandfather Beck was a Primitive Baptist minister.

S. J. Blair, postmaster at Fair Play, Polk County, Mo., was born in Mercer County, Ill., in 1857, and is the son of Solomon and Mahala (Baily) Blair, and grandson of James Blair, who was born in Indiana, was of Irish descent, and became a pioneer of Clay County, Ill., where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a veteran in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather, James Baily, was a pioneer of Clay County, Ill., and died before the subject of this sketch was born. Solomon Blair was born in Indiana in 1825, and attained his majority in Clay County, Ill. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married in the last named county, and afterward went to Schuyler County, Ill., where he remained for twenty-two years, and then removed to Audrain County, Mo., in 1877. He is still one of the respected citizens of that place. His wife was born in Clay County, Ill., in 1828, and is still alive. They were the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom S. J. Blair was third in order of birth. He was reared in Schuyler County, Ill., received a good common school education, and worked on the farm until twenty-two years of age, when he entered a general merchandise store as clerk, and there remained for three years, when he became a partner in the firm for which he had previously clerked. He was proprietor of the general merchandise store of Blair & Co. for four years, after which he sold out his interest and went to Polk County, Mo. He followed various pursuits until September, 1888, when he was appointed postmaster at Fair Play, it being a fourth-class office. He was married in 1882 to Miss Josephine Elzea, a native of Audrain County, Mo., born in June, 1859. They have one child, Ray E. Mr. Blair is in the employ of the Ewart & Train Charcoal Company, is the owner of a house and some land in Fair Play, and aside from this is the owner of considerable other property. He is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the

Baptist Church, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., being Noble Grand of Lodge No. 55. Mrs. Blair is a lady of good business capacity, and has full charge of the postoffice.

Benjamin H. Bond, an enterprising farmer and stockraiser of Looney Township, Polk County, Mo., is the son of Benjamin and Martha (McClure) Bond, both natives of Tennessee. The father and mother remained in their native State until the death of the father, which occurred in December, 1836. He was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Church. In 1837 Mrs. Bond and two children, the first child having died in Tennessee, came to Missouri and settled in Polk County, and here passed the remainder of her days. After the death of her first husband she married Stephen Mitchell, and by him had seven children. Benjamin H. Bond, the youngest child by the first marriage, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., April 23, 1837. His father had died prior to his birth, and he was taken and reared by his paternal grandparents, with whome he came to this country in 1837. They lived on a farm, and on the same our subject spent his boyhood days assisting his grandparents in tilling the soil, and received his education in the common schools. December 7, 1854, he married Miss Sarah Mitchell, daughter of George Mitchell, one of the early settlers of this county. She was born in Roane County, Tenn., September 7, 1836, and the following year came with her parents to this county. After farming until July, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, and in the following year reorganized and served in the Seventh Provisional. In October, 1863, he joined the Fifteenth U. S. A., and was discharged at Springfield in July, 1865. When he first entered the service he was chosen first lieutenant, and held that position until the close of the war. While skirmishing near Carthage, Mo., his horse fell with him, dislocating his ankle, and from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. From 1860 to 1862 he was deputy sheriff under William B. Mitchell; is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is the owner of 160 acres of land with about 135 under cultivation, and is also engaged in raising stock. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty years, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Hugh Brittain is the son of Robert and Margaret (Cain) Brittain, the father a native of Guilford County, N. C., born in 1802, though his father, William Brittain came from Wales. The mother was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1803, but came of Irish ancestry. When a lad Robert Brittain moved with his parents to Tennessee and was there, later in life, married to Margaret Cain. After marriage they settled in Roane County, and here he died in 1837. The father was a successful tiller of the soil;

was a Whig in politics, and was a soldier in the Creek War. Both parents were members of the Methodist Church. In their family were six children, four sons and two daughters. After the death of the father, the mother married Ezekiel Alexander, and with him came to Missouri. She died in Webster County, in 1861. Hugh Brittain was born in Roane County, Tenn., April 18, 1832, was reared on a farm, and educated in the old subscription schools. At the age of seventeen he began for himself by working on a farm for wages. In 1850 he and a brother came to this county, and in December, 1861, he went into Government service as teamster in the commissary department, being with Gen. Curtis most of the time. He operated in Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota and Dakota, being out about three years. He then remained at Springfield, Ill., until 1867, when he returned to this county, and for some time traded in wagons, mules, etc., in Kansas and Texas. In 1869 he married Miss Tinie Lane, a native of Polk County, Mo., and the daughter of John W. Lane. Four children were the result of this union, two now living: Thomas W. and Mary E. In 1871 they moved to Grayson County, Texas, remained there for about ten years, and then, after a visit with his family to California, settled in Polk County, Mo., buying the farm where he now lives. He owns 278 acres of land, with 180 under cultivation. Politically, he is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Brittain has made all his property by his own exertions and is in very comfortable circumstances. He has traveled in twenty-three States and six Territories.

Henry Brown. Intimately connected with the farming and stock raising interests of Polk County is the above mentioned gentleman, who was born in Broome County, N. Y., July 21, 1831, and is the son of James and Martha M. (William) Brown, the former born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1800. Grandfather Brown was cast away from an English vessel, it is supposed, off the coast of Rhode Island, and was picked up by a kind-hearted man by the name of Godfrey Brown, who named the child Caleb Brown. James Brown followed a seafaring life along the coast of New York for some time, and at last, in Broome County, N. Y., met and married Miss William, who was born in that county in 1811. After marriage they lived there for some time, and then moved to Susquehanna County, Penn. Afterward they visited their son in Polk County, Mo. The father died in 1879, and lies buried in the Bolivar graveyard. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Auburn, N. Y. She is a member of the Methodist Church, as was also her husband. He was a farmer; a Democrat in politics, and was captain during militia days. In their family were twelve children, two sons and ten daughters. The second of these children and the only son now

living, Henry Brown, worked during his boyhood days on the farm, and, although he had fair opportunities for an education, did not realize the benefit to be derived from a good schooling, and neglected these opportunities to a considerable extent. At the age of twenty-one he began for himself by hiring out, and for fourteen years was engaged in operating mills. In 1868 he, in company with others, came to this county, and February 10, 1876, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Louisa Tanner *née* Cordell, a native of Sangamon County, Ill., born February 24, 1839. By her previous marriage she had five children, three living: Jacob, Frances S. and William H. By the second union three children were born, one now living named Lillie. When he began life Mr. Brown had nothing, but with determination and pluck he went to work, and is now one of the leading farmers of his community, being the owner of 360 acres of land. He is also considerable of a stockman. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, and he is a member of the Wheel.

John W. Burks, attorney at law at Humansville, Mo., was born in Miller County, Mo., in 1854, and is the son of William G. and Louisa (Granstaff) Burks. William G. Burks was born in Wilson County, Tenn., in 1809, and was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. He attained his growth in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Granstaff, who was a native of Middle Tennessee, born about 1831, and who is now living in Bolivar, Polk County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Burks emigrated to Missouri in 1853, and settled in Miller County, there remaining until 1855, when they moved to Callaway County, Mo., and here the father died April 7, 1886. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for many years. In their family were six children, three of whom died in infancy. John W. Burks passed his boyhood days in Callaway County, Mo., and received his literary education at Westminster College, Fulton, in which he took an irregular course. He then entered the teachers' profession, followed this successfully for three years, and then began the study of law, which he continued for two years, with Hon. I. W. Boulware, of Fulton, Mo., after which he was admitted to the bar at Fulton in 1880. He then practiced law there until 1887, when he came to Humansville, Mo., and formed a partnership with C. W. Hamlin, of Bolivar, and remained one year, since which time he has practiced his profession alone. He was married in February, 1888, to Mrs. Johanna C. (Emmons) Key, a native of Callaway County, Mo. Mr. Burks has quite an extensive law practice, and confines his attention to this and to collections. He is now city attorney at Humansville; a member and agent of the board of trustees of the Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo., and is clerk of Freedom Association of Baptist Churches, composed of Dallas, Hickory and Polk Counties.

William F. Burnes deserves honorable mention as one of the prominent citizens of the county, for it is but just to say that his good name has been above reproach, and that in business as well as in social circles he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was born in Greenville County, of the "Palmetto State," February 15, 1829, his parents being Thomas J. and Rebecca (Childress) Burnes, who were of Irish and Scotch descent, and born March 6, 1801, and September 16, 1803, and died April 13, 1876, and about 1863, respectively. They were married in their native State, and about 1831 removed to Georgia, locating first in Hall County, and later in Whitfield County, among the Cherokee Indians, where they made their home until 1855, at which date they took up their abode in Polk County, Mo. They were active members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and throughout life the father was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. He was first an old line Whig in politics, but afterward became a Democrat. His father, Edmund Burnes, was born in Scotland, it is supposed, and married an Irish lady, Miss Owens. Thomas J. Burnes and wife became the parents of five children, who lived to be grown and married: Martha Ann (deceased), wife of G. S. Pitner; William F., James W., Thomas J. (deceased), and Mary N., who died on the old homestead, the wife of Ira O. Parish. William F. Burnes, our immediate subject, had about thirty-six days' schooling as the principal part of his education, the facilities of Whitfield County, Ga., at that time being very poor as far as schools were concerned, and he learned to read at Sunday-school. He resided with his parents until August 20, 1848, when he was married to Malviney A., daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Singleton. She was born in Greenville County, S. C., January 1, 1830, and died in Polk County, Mo., April 10, 1858, having been a zealous worker in the Methodist Church for many years. Four of their five children are now living: Mary J., wife of Thomas Davidson; Wesley J., a school teacher and farmer; Galloway W., a physician of Polk County, Mo.; and Elizabeth, the wife of L. Laramore. John Albert died at the age of five years. September 16, 1860, Mr. Burnes wedded Mary Jane Parish, a daughter of Barnett P. Parish, one of the first residents of Polk County from Indiana. She was born in Polk County, March 13, 1841, and her union with Mr. Burnes has resulted in the birth of seven children, four living: Hazeltine, wife of W. W. Higginbotham; Orlenea, wife of Dr. William Nicholas; Darinda A. Burnes, aged eighteen years; I. V., tilling his father's farm; and De Lacey at home. Those deceased are: Ann, who died October 23, 1883, aged nineteen years; Edward and Frank, the two last dying in infancy. In 1854 Mr. Burnes moved to Waco, Texas, where he lived until 1857, then came to Polk County, and began

working at the carpenter's trade, which he continued until the commencement of the Civil War, and since that time has been engaged in farming and stock raising exclusively. On coming to Missouri he had but twenty-five cents, but by economy, industry and good management he is now well-to-do. He has been a Mason in good standing for thirty years; is a Democrat in politics, having served as justice of the peace one year, and for many years has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

C. C. Burrell, stock-trader, of Polk County, Mo., and one of the enterprising citizens of the same, was born in that county June 4, 1859, and is the son of J. M. and Martha (Harvey) Burrell, native of New York and Illinois, respectively. J. M. Burrell was born in the year 1822, and passed his boyhood days in the Empire State. Later he emigrated to Illinois, where he married Miss Harvey, and from there moved to Missouri in 1857. He located in Bolivar, and has since been living in this county, residing at the present time in Humansville, and is engaged in the stock business. Mrs. Burrell was born in 1834. They are the parents of three children, C. C. Burrell being the eldest. He attained his growth on the farm, received an ordinary education in the common schools, and, November 18, 1880, he married Miss Alice Saddler, a native of Polk County, Mo., born in 1862. They have an interesting family of three children: Guy, James L. and Bessie. Mr. Burrell commenced trading in stock when about twelve years of age, and has been engaged in business for himself ever since he attained his majority. He is now actively engaged in trading in stock, and has bought and sold 842 head of hogs. He has a fine farm of 455 acres of land, and is one of the wide-awake, thorough-going farmers of the county. He deals in Poland China hogs, Shropshire sheep and Red Pole cattle. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of Lodge No. 310, I. O. O. F., at Humansville, Mo.

John P. Campbell. Among the early settlers of Polk County, Mo., were Ezekiel M. and Rebecca P. (Adkins) Campbell, both natives of Carolina, though the Campbell family were originally from Scotland. Mr. Campbell was a second cousin to James K. Polk. The mother was born in 1800. The parents were married in Tennessee, and afterward settled in Maury County, where the father carried on farming until 1832, after which he came to this county, and entered the land on which John P. now lives. At this time the neighbors were few and scattering, and the settlers were obliged to go to mill at Springfield. Mr. Campbell built the first grist-mill in the county at Orleans, and soon after put up the first store at the same place. He carried a stock of goods valued at \$10,000, going once or twice a year to buy goods, and was one of the principal men of that region. His chief occupation was farming, and he was one

of the most extensive agriculturists in the county. He was county surveyor for some time, was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Campbell died in 1874, and his wife two years later. In their family were ten children, four sons and six daughters, all of whom lived to be grown, and three sons and three daughters are now living. John P. Campbell was the second child born to this union, his birth occurring in Maury County, Tenn., September 5, 1823. He was reared to farm life, and received a fair education for his day. After remaining at home until 1850, he and D. S. Clark fitted up three wagons, and took a number of men, who were to pay for their passage after they arrived, and started across the plains to California. It may just as well be stated here that most of these men forgot their obligations and disappeared, not to be seen again. For nineteen years Mr. Campbell remained in that State, dealt in stock and made several trips across the plains with cattle and sheep. In 1872 he returned to his home in Missouri. Here he married Miss Charlotte Jones, a native of Ohio, and this union resulted in the birth of two children: John M. and James. For his second wife Mr. Campbell chose Elizabeth Jones, sister of his first wife. Five children were born to this union: Lucy R., Laura, Golden, William W., and an infant unnamed. After marriage Mr. Campbell settled on the old homestead, where he has since lived. He owns about 2,000 acres of land, and is one of the wealthiest men of the county, and among its heaviest tax-payers. The most of this property is the result of his own business capacity. He is quite extensively engaged in raising cattle and mules. He is a Democrat in his political views. The Campbell family have been in Polk County for fifty-six years.

William Cary was born in Mercer County, Penn., July 18, 1832, his parents being Louis and Mary (Hull) Cary. His father was born in Virginia, but on reaching manhood went to Pennsylvania and married Mary Hull, where they spent the remainder of their lives. He was in the War of 1812, at the battle of New Orleans. William, the youngest of ten children, received his education in the old subscription schools, and at the age of thirteen began the saddler's trade, at which he worked for some thirty-six years. In 1853 he married Florinda P. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, and four years later came to this county, but on the breaking out of the war returned to Pennsylvania. Remaining in Henry County, this State, till 1867, he returned to Polk County, and the following spring opened a harness store, which business he conducted till 1877; he also opened a hardware store, in which he continued till a few weeks since, when he sold out to his son. He is also the owner of some 500 acres of land. He has held the position

of county treasurer four years, is president of the board of trustees of Southwest Baptist College, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Republican in politics. He has been a Baptist for forty-six years. Though burned out twice, Mr. Cary has succeeded in accumulating a good property.

Harry L. Cary, son of William and Florinda P. (Rogers) Cary, was born in Crawford County, Penn., October 3, 1856, and when eleven years of age came to this county with his parents. His education was received in the Bolivar public schools. He was a salesman in his father's store for about twelve years, becoming a partner in 1878, in the business, under the firm name of William Cary & Son, dealers in general hardware. He continued in the firm until 1889, when he purchased his father's interest and became sole proprietor. In 1878 he married Alice C. Mitchell, daughter of Columbus S. Mitchell; they have had four children, two sons and two daughters. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. In 1882 he was appointed county treasurer, and in 1884 was elected. He is a Mason, belonging to the Commandery, and in politics is a Democrat.

James Clark, one of the old and prominent citizens of Polk County, Mo., was born in Benton County, Ohio (then Ross County), December 2, 1824, being the second of eleven children born to William and Rachel (Starkey) Clark, who were born in Ross County, Ohio, and Virginia, in 1804 and 1800, and died in Kansas, and Polk County, Mo., in 1865 and 1856, respectively. They were married, and resided in the "Buckeye State" for some time; then came to Missouri, and located in Polk County, where they were residing at the time of the mother's death. The father afterward married Polly Hunter, who also died in Kansas. He was a farmer all his life, and was also deeply interested in church matters, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the county being organized in his house after his arrival in Polk County, Mo. His children who are living are: George, a resident of Peru, Neb.; James; Enoch, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Miranda, a resident of Iowa; and Zara C., a farmer of Kansas. James Clark was educated in Ohio, and worked on his father's farm until twenty-five years of age, and then worked as a farm hand for three years. He then engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account, and has continued up to the present time, being counted one of the successful farmers of the county. In 1852 he was married to Miss Martha Jane Ragsdale, a daughter of Joel and Jane (Alread) Clark, who came from their native State of Kentucky to Cole County, Mo., at a very early period. Mrs. Clark was born in Logan County, Ky., May 13, 1834, and she and Mr. Clark became the parents of thirteen children: Rachel Jane, wife of

John Vandeford, a farmer of the county; Mary Miranda, wife of Isaiah Rimbey, also a farmer; Thomas J., Sarah Ellen, William Joel, John W.; Hannah R., wife of Daniel Davidson; Susan V., Annie, Martha M., Esther M., Rosa L. and Margaret A. All the sons and sons-in-law are engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and have always been deeply interested in church affairs. He is a staunch Republican in politics. Their son, John W. Clark, was born in 1862, and received his education in the common schools, and supplemented this by an attendance in the Marionville Institute and the Southwest Baptist College at Bolivar, Mo., graduating in the course of letters. He has since been engaged in teaching school in Polk County. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church for about one year.

David S. Clark. Prominent among the enterprising citizens of the county, and among those deserving special recognition for their long residence in the county, stands the name of the above mentioned gentleman, who was born in Washington County, Tenn., December 26, 1824, being the son of William C. and Margaret (Moore) Clark. The father was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1776, and is said to have been the first white child born this side of the Alleghany Mountains. The mother was born in South Carolina in 1785. After marriage they settled in Washington County, Tenn., where they remained until 1833, and then came to Polk County, Mo., settling four miles southwest of Bolivar. Here the father died in 1845, and the mother in 1853. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was quite fond of hunting, both in Tennessee and after coming to Missouri, where he and his sons killed the last bear seen in that section. He was one of the most extensive farmers of his day, and was the owner of extensive tracts of land. In politics he was a Whig until that party went down, and he then became a Democrat. He was the father of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, and the twelfth child was David S. Clark. He spent his boyhood days in assisting on the farm, and received the ordinary education to be had in the common country school; however it might be said that his education was rather above the average country boy. At the age of twenty he began for himself by farming, which has been his principal occupation during life, although he also ran a saw-mill for about four years in Douglas County. September 10, 1846, he married Miss Ophelia C. Campbell, a native of Maury County, Tenn., born July 27, 1828, and the daughter of Ezekiel M. Campbell. Six children were born to this union: William M., Rebecca P., Annie O., John P., David S., Jr., and Katie.

After marriage, Mr. Clark settled in Cedar County, but in 1850 went to the State of California, where he remained two and a half years, mining most of the time, and meeting with fair success. He rode a mule back, and was sixty-seven days making the trip. He located on the place where he now lives, and there remained until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company E, of Shelby's brigade, and was about three years in the Confederate service. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner. While he was in the army his house was burned, and his wife and children left homeless. Mrs. Clark and the children moved to Cooper County, then to Howard County, where they were joined by Mr. Clark at the close of the war. They then moved to Morgan County, made their home there until 1873, when they returned to their old home, in Polk County, and there they have since resided. Mr. Clark owns 360 acres of land, and his wife owns 320 acres, besides town property. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Clark is accounted one of the most successful farmers of his community, and one highly respected by all who know him. He is a Democrat in politics.

Washington D. Coats, a prominent tiller of the soil of Jackson Township, who resides half a mile from Sharon Station, was born in Henry County, Tenn., September 30, 1825, emigrating to Missouri with his parents in the fall of 1833, and settling in what is now Polk County. He is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Coats) Coats (cousins), both natives of Tennessee, and born in 1795 and 1800 respectively. They were married about 1819, and afterward moved to West Tennessee, where they remained until 1833, when they settled in what is now Polk County, Mo. He followed farming in that county, and in 1859 took a herd of cattle of about fifty head to California. He died in that State in 1862. The mother died on the old home place June 30, 1870. They were the parents of eight children, four now living. Washington D. Coats attained his growth in Polk County, and was married in that county in 1849, to Miss Matilda Rook, a native of Tennessee, born in 1832, and who came to Missouri with her parents at an early age. After marriage Mr. Coats followed agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company H, Phelps' Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and served six months, and was mustered out in May, 1862. During his time of service he was in the battle of Pea Ridge. He enlisted in the Enrolled Militia, Company I, in 1862, serving six months, at which time the company was disbanded. He afterward served four months under Lieut. Roberts at Bolivar. After the war he returned home and engaged in farming. He is post commander of Phil. Sheridan Post No. 398, G. A. R. and is also a member of the Baptist Church. To his marriage were

born twelve children : Newton Marion, William Henry, Thomas B., James A.; Rebecca E., now Mrs. Neil; Mary, now Mrs. Patterson; Frantz S., Abraham L., John W., Edward S.; Sarah E., now Mrs. Slatter; and Charley C. Mrs. Coats is also a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Coats is a well-read man, and takes great interest in educational matters. The paternal grandfather of our subject, Benjamin W. Coats, was born in Virginia, and died in Tennessee about 1840. His wife died about 1847. The maternal grandfather was probably born in Virginia, and died in Tennessee about 1835, and his wife in 1840.

Samuel W. Cossins, M. D., one of the eminent physicians of Polk County, Mo., located at Half Way, is a native of the county, and was born on the 27th of August, 1861, his parents, Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Hamilton) Cossins, being natives of Orange County, Ind., and Polk County, Mo., respectively. The father is still living at the age of about fifty-five years, but the mother died at quite an early day, and Mr. Cossins afterward married Martha Barnes, a native of Polk County, who is still living. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits the greater portion of his life, but for some was in the grocery business. He has been an earnest worker in the Missionary Baptist Church for many years, and in his political views is a stanch Republican. When the Rebellion broke out he espoused the cause of the Union, shouldered his musket, and for four years was one of the "boys in blue," and participated in many battles and skirmishes, but was never wounded or captured during his entire service. Mr. Cossins was the father of two children by his first wife, Samuel W. and George W., the latter dying when about two years of age. His last union resulted in the birth of six children, two now living: William T. and Bertie. Dr. Samuel W. Cossins received his education in the Southwest Baptist College, and while still a student in that institution began the study of medicine under Dr. William Lemon, a physician of Greene County. During the winters of 1883-84 and 1884-85 he attended lectures in the Missouri Medical College, and was graduated from that institution in the latter year, soon after locating at Half Way, where he has acquired a large practice and won an enviable reputation as a physician. He is a Republican in his political views, and is Noble Grand in the I. O. O. F. June 23, 1881, he was married to Miss Delphinia A. Brown, a daughter of Peter and Sarah E. Brown of Polk County, by whom he has three children, Walter M., Otta C. and Sarah E. The Doctor and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

W. R. Cowan, another prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Campbell Township, Polk County, Mo., and son of Robert and Mary J. (McConnel) Cowan, was born in Dade County, Mo., April 13, 1850, was reared there on a farm and received a fair

education in the common schools. At the age of twenty years he married Miss Arminta J. Carlock, who was also a native of Dade County, Mo., born in 1854, and shortly afterward they moved to Polk County, settling on a farm half in Cedar and half in Polk County. He resided in the former county for about five years, and then, in December, 1888, moved to his present farm. To his marriage were born eight children: Mary F., Arthur L., Kate, Laura B., Ora, Amanda D., Lemuel and Dorothy Alice. Mr. Cowan is a Democrat in politics. Robert Cowan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in East Tennessee in 1824, and remained in that State until seventeen years of age, when he moved to Cedar County, Mo., and after a short time there went to St. Clair County, and later moved to Dadeville, Dade County. He was a Union soldier, and was first lieutenant in the regular service. Mary J. (McConnel) Cowan was born in Virginia, and became the mother of only one child, W. R. Cowan, and died when he was but four months old. The paternal grandfather, William Cowan, who was of Dutch descent, was a citizen of Tennessee. The maternal grandfather, Thomas McConnel, was a native of Virginia, and died in that State.

Hon. Thomas W. Cunnyingham, one of the old and much esteemed citizens of Polk County, Mo., is a native of Knox County, Tenn., born June 8, 1814, and is the son of William H. and Magdalene (Lewis) Cunnyingham. The father was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in 1765, and when a young man went to East Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Lewis, who was born in 1771. They were married in a fort where they had to remain on account of the Indians. Riding out one day, the father was shot through the thigh by Indians in ambush. He followed the occupation of a farmer all his life and was quite successful. In his political views he was first an Anti-Federalist, next a Democrat until after the election of Van Buren, when he became a Whig. His last vote was cast for Henry Clay. Both he and wife were members of the early school Methodist Church, when they were called "Babblers." He died in 1845, and she in 1846. In their family were twelve children, seven sons and five daughters. The paternal grandparents of young Cunnyingham were natives of Ireland, and came to America in 1765. Thomas W., the subject of this sketch, attained his growth on his father's farm, and received a very limited education, never having studied arithmetic but two months. He cared for his parents as long as they lived, and on November 17, 1842, he married Miss Disa Wilson, a native of Sevier County, Tenn., born February 14, 1819. In 1850 they moved to Polk County, Mo., and the following year to the property where he now lives. By this union five children were born, four now living: James H. W., Robert W., John M. and Thomas W. Both Mr.

and Mrs. Cunnyingham are members of the Southern Methodist Church. In politics he was formerly a Whig but is now - Democrat. During militia days he was captain, and during the war he was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of Missouri Home Guards. For three years he was county surveyor, and in 1858-59 he represented Polk County in the Legislature. In 1862 and 1866 he was county clerk. The first two years he was county clerk, circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder. From 1852 to 1856 he held the office of county judge, and has been one of the prominent men and representative citizens of the county. He has farmed all his life, and is the owner of 450 acres of land; besides, he started all his children.

James H. W. Cunnyingham, hardware merchant at Morrisville, Mo., is the son of Thomas W. and Disa (Wilson) Cunnyingham, and was born September 13, 1843, in McMinn County, Tenn. He was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, United States service, and upon the organization was appointed sergeant-major of his regiment. He served in all about two years, and after peace was declared he engaged in farming. November 15, 1863, he married Miss Ruyle, a native of Polk County, Mo., born July 3, 1844, and the daughter of Gideon Ruyle. To this union were born four children: Thomas B. (deceased); Albert G., died at the age of twenty years; Disa L., who is the only one now living; and Sallie M., also deceased. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cunnyingham are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and, in his political views, he is a Democrat. Having farmed until 1883, he and S. B. Elzey built the Morrisville Mill, which he helped run a year. In 1885 he and the Lemmon Bros. opened a hardware store, which they continued until 1887, when Mr Cunnyingham purchased their interest, and has run it ever since. He has been quite successful as a business man, having made the most of his property by his own efforts. Besides his mercantile interest, he is also engaged in agricultural pursuits, and has 209 acres of land.

Edward H. Devin, an old settler and farmer of Polk County, Mo., is the son of William R. and Rebecca (Oliver) Devin. The father was a native Virginian, born in 1801, and when a young man went to Tennessee, where he married Miss Oliver. After making several moves, they settled in Lincoln County, Tenn., where they remained until about 1834, and then came to Missouri. They stopped in Pike County, but the following year came to Polk County, where the father followed farming for many years. Aside from this he kept store in Bolivar for fourteen years. He held the office of county treasurer of Polk County for a number of years, was collector a term, was representative a term, and also filled the position of county judge for

a number of years. In his political views he affiliated with the Democratic party. He died in 1876, and his wife about five years later, and both were members of the Primitive Baptist Church. In their family were twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Edward H. Devin was born in Lincoln County, Tenn., January 10, 1830, was reared to farm labor, and received a limited education in the old subscription schools. He remained at home until February, 1853, when he married Miss Mary E. Jarnagin, a native of Tennessee, born March 16, 1837. Four children were the fruits of this union — Unity O., Ida C., Nathaniel S., and Eddie E. After marriage Mr. Devin settled on his present property, and here he has since remained. He is the owner of 200 acres, and, although he commenced life with little means, he is now in very comfortable circumstances. In 1856 he moved to California, mined for some time, also handled stock, and returned home in 1858. He is a Democrat in politics, is a Mason, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William G. Drake, M. D., was born in Greene County, Tenn., March 5, 1845, his parents being Joseph and Blanche (McPherson) Drake, both natives of Tennessee, the former of English, and the latter of Irish descent. In 1845 the family started for Texas, and in passing down the Chuffey River the boat struck a bridge, which fell, killing the father; the mother turned back, and still lives in Tennessee, at an advanced age. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. He was a farmer, and in politics a Whig. The family consisted of three children, two sons and one daughter. One son died from wounds received in battle while in the Federal army. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, but was attending Greenville College when the war broke out, and, though but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, First East Tennessee Cavalry, U. S. A., in July, 1862, and served till the close of the war. Starting out as a private, he arose, step by step, till he held the office of second lieutenant, being the youngest officer of his regiment. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Nashville, Franklin, and the Atlanta campaign. Having been taken prisoner at Atlanta, and while being marched to prison, he stepped behind a tree, allowing the others to pass, and thus escaped. After returning home he attended Tusculum College for two years, and in 1867 married Virginia Robinson, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1870. In 1869 Mr. Drake moved to this county, and, having studied medicine, he took a course of lectures in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., then practiced till 1875, when he again took a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, graduating in 1876. In 1882 he removed to Bolivar from his former location at Fair Play, and has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. In 1875 he married Amanda L. Hendricks, by whom he has had five

children: William T., Mamie R., Joseph A., Carl J. and Charles E. He has a farm of 780 acres. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and of the A. O. U. W. Both he and his wife are Presbyterians.

Judge Thomas H. B. Dunnegan, who resides at Bolivar, Mo., was born in Lawrence County, Mo., April 1, 1842. His paternal ancestors were of Irish descent. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, after which period, with his family, he emigrated from the State of North Carolina to the State of Tennessee. His grandfather served under Gen. Jackson in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of the Horseshoe Bend. His father, Matthew Dunnegan, was born in Tennessee, came to Missouri with his father in 1832, and to Polk County in 1835. In 1837 he married Priscilla Akard, also a native of Tennessee, whose parents settled in Polk County in 1831. She is still living at Dunnegan Springs, he having died there in August, 1871. The subject of this sketch received what little education was afforded by the old-time district and subscription schools of Southwest Missouri. Early in 1861 he enrolled in the Polk County Home Guards, and in December of the same year enlisted in Company A, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, serving until January 27, 1865. On his return from the army he located in Bolivar, where he engaged in merchandising for about a year, when he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as county clerk. For two years he was deputy sheriff and collector, and in 1868 was elected sheriff and collector, holding the office until January, 1873. From 1878 to 1882, he was associate judge of the county court, and in 1888 was again elected to the same position. For about fifteen years he has been a member of the Bolivar School Board. In 1872 he engaged in banking, in which business he has continued. He is also occupied in farming and stock raising. On April 5, 1866, he married Miss Sallie A. Beggs, daughter of the late Dr. Joseph Beggs, of Clarion County, Penn., by whom he had four sons, three of whom, Willard B., J. Matt. and Carl F., still survive. She died October 8, 1876. Four years later, June 15, 1880, he married Miss Ella A. Carothers, daughter of the late Judge Carothers, of Shelby County, Mo., by whom he has had four daughters, three of whom, Grace B., Bessie A. and Olive L., are living. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Master Mason, Knight Templar, member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W., and last, but not least, a Republican in politics.

M. W. Easley. Any sketch in the history of Polk County, Mo., would be incomplete without mention of Mr. Easley, who is one of the oldest living settlers of that county. He was born in Ray County, Tenn., in 1815, and grew to manhood in Grainger County, of that State. His parents, Warham and Catherine (Counts) Easley, were both natives of Tennessee. The father

was a farmer by occupation, was married in his native State, and reared his children there. He was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and was twice a member of the State Legislature from Grainger County, Tenn. He died in his native State at the age of eighty-seven years. To his marriage were born four children, M. W. Easley being third in order of birth. The latter came to Missouri in 1837, locating in Polk County, and began clerking in a store in Springfield, where he remained until the next spring, and then went to farming. At this time Indians were numerous, and the town of Bolivar consisted of two or three houses. Mr. Easley entered land, and followed farming for five or six years. In 1852 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Oakland, and was postmaster for some years. He continued his mercantile pursuits for twenty-nine years, or until ten years ago, and in connection has always carried on farming. He has had goods hauled from St. Louis, Mo., on wagons, and has experienced all the hardships suffered by early settlers. On account of being postmaster at Oakland he did not go to the war. He was a Whig previous to that time, but since then has been a Republican in his politics, his first presidential vote being for William H. Harrison. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. Aside from his mercantile interest, of which he has made a complete success, he is the owner of more than 700 acres of land, and has given much to his children. He was married in Polk County, Mo., to Miss Sophronia Akard, a native of Tennessee, born in 1829, and they had a family of three children: Warham, deceased; John, died at the age of about twelve years; and James B., collector of revenue. Warham grew to manhood, married, and was the father of four children at the time of his death. They were named as follows: Shelton W., Magnes T., Mary E., and Booker, who died in infancy. Miller W. Easley, grandfather of our subject, was born in Virginia, and became an early pioneer of Tennessee, where he passed the remainder of his days. The paternal grandmother was of the Lyons family.

James B. Easley, the present efficient county collector, was born in Polk County, Mo., February 3, 1855. He is a son of Miller W. and Sophronia (Akard) Easley, both natives of Tennessee, though they came to this county when young, and here married; they still live in Madison Township. His father has been a farmer and a merchant; in politics he was a Whig before the war, and since then has supported the Republican platform. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a well respected citizen. The subject of this sketch, the only one living of a family of three sons, was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He worked in his father's store till 1879, when he married Mary L. Renshaw, of Greene County, and by her had three children, Eugenia E., Frank B. (who is deceased), and Wil-

lie R. His wife is a Presbyterian. He is a Republican, a Mason, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. When the railroad was put through, Mr. Easley and W. M. Potts were in business about a year at Fair Play, when they were burned out. In 1886 Mr. Easley was elected collector, which position he still holds. Though a young man, he fills one of the most important offices in the county. He is highly esteemed, and deserves the confidence reposed in him by the people of his county.

Jacob L. and Morris A. Ewing. Prominent among the pioneer settlers of Polk County, Mo., were Arthur and Sallie (Mitchell) Ewing, the former a native of Virginia, born in 1802, and of Irish descent. He remained in his native State until quite a lad, and then moved with his parents to East Tennessee. In 1835 Arthur came westward, locating in Polk County, and five years later married Miss Mitchell, a native of East Tennessee, and the daughter of Rev. James Mitchell. Having established himself as a farmer, Mr. Ewing followed that pursuit through life and was very successful. He never took a prominent part in politics, although he always voted the Democratic ticket. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. She died March 2, 1857, and he February 13, 1869. Their family consisted of five sons, of whom only two are now living: Jacob L. and Morris A. Both these sons were born on the old homestead, the former, December 2, 1848, and the latter, September 2, 1851. Jacob received very little education, owing to the breaking out of the war, and he has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He is a Democrat in his political principles, and, like his father, has always voted with that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows' lodge, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Morris A. gave himself a good education, being the first to take the degree of A. B. from Morrisville College, in 1877. After graduating, he was selected as teacher in his *Alma Mater*, which position he held until 1878. September 1 of that year he married Miss Rebecca J. Hall, a native of Jasper County, Mo., and to them were born four children: Sallie J., Arthur W., Alice E. and Mary R. In 1875 and 1876 he held the office of county commissioner, and in 1877 he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which his wife is also a member. He is a Mason, and in his political views is also a Democrat. The brothers own 444 acres of good land, with about 265 acres under cultivation.

John W. Farmer, M. D., was born in Anderson County, Tenn., June 28, 1822. His parents were Luke and Jane (Williams) Farmer, both of Virginia, the former having been born in 1792, of English parents, and his wife in 1790, of Welsh parents. After marriage the father followed the life of a farmer

till 1833, when he was killed by the falling of a tree, and his widow and children remained on the same farm till 1851, when they moved to Polk County, Mo., then to Cedar County, near El Dorado Springs, where she died in 1866. Luke Farmer was a soldier in the War of 1812. The family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch, John Williams Farmer, was raised on a farm and received a common school education. Leaving the farm, he alternately taught and attended college till he reached the junior year in East Tennessee University. In 1851 he graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, after which he returned to Tennessee, and, October 22, 1851, married Nancy A. Pruett, of Roane County, Tenn., by whom he had one child, which died. The same year he located some eight miles southwest of Bolivar, Mo. In 1853 his wife died, and, five years after, he married Mrs. Sarah S. Campbell, of this county, but a native of Carter County, Tenn., who died in December, 1888. By her he had two children, Mary E., who died young, and Trefilia Jane, who still lives. Dr. Farmer was chairman of the county court for several years, has always been a Democrat, and is a Mason. In connection with his practice he is interested in farming, owning 2,500 acres of land. From 1863 to 1865 he was assistant surgeon of the Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, Federal Service. He is now a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for the Pension Department, at Bolivar, Mo.

Daniel W. Faulkner, president of the Bank of Bolivar, was born October 9, 1836, and is a son of Col. James and Rebecca (Woodard) Faulkner. His father was born in Richmond, Va., of English descent, and married Miss Rebecca Woodard, of Tennessee, settling in Polk County in 1837, about twelve miles south in Bolivar. The subject of this sketch, a native of Davidson County, Tenn., was raised on his father's farm, received his education of the old subscription schools, and, having worked at home till twenty-two years of age, became an independent farmer. September 28, 1859, he married Mary L. Corbin, a native of Kentucky, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living: Marcella A., Nathan C. and Homer D. In 1862 Mr. Faulkner turned his attention to merchandising, in which business he remained about fourteen years, in the meantime taking contracts for railroads, his last work in that line being the building of the road into Bolivar. He was four years presiding justice of Laclede County Court, and *ex-officio* probate judge, doing good work for the county in reducing its indebtedness. In 1885 he became president of the Bank of Bolivar, a position for which he is ably fitted by reason of ability, good judgment and concise business methods, and is also a large land-owner. Mr. Faulkner

is a Royal Arch Mason, a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church, as is also his wife.

Jeremiah M. Fisher, farmer and stockman, is the son of Jeremiah and Catherine (Marshall) Fisher, both natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. After marriage the parents moved to Ohio, locating in Logan County, where the father died in 1852, at the age of forty-one. In 1863 the widow and family moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, and there the widow still lives, being seventy-five years of age. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and a Democrat in politics. Of the nine children born to their marriage, the fourth in order of birth was Jeremiah M. Fisher, whose birth occurred in Logan County, Ohio, January 1, 1842. He was reared to farm labor, and attended school but very little after he was twelve years of age, as his father died about that time. He remained with his mother, and with her went to Iowa, but before leaving Ohio he married, January 22, 1863, Miss Lucy A. Whitaker, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born August 10, 1842. This union resulted in the birth of eight children, six now living: Emerson W., Charley W., Jeremiah W., Lucy R., Lee W., and Bessie W. After moving to Iowa in 1863, they continued there one year, and then returned to Ohio, where they remained until 1866, and then came to Greene County. Here he farmed and handled stock until 1874, when he moved to Barton County, and there continued his agricultural pursuits for eight years. After this he kept a livery stable in Lamar until 1888, when he moved to Polk County, and is now the owner of 495 acres of land, besides other interests in Barton County. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a representative citizen. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Congregational Church.

W. N. C. C. A. Fox, one who is successfully engaged in farming and stock raising in Polk County, Mo., and who resides two miles southeast from Fair Play, was born in Polk County, Mo., October 15, 1844, and is the son of Silas and Martha A. (Akard) Fox. The maternal grandfather, who was a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States in childhood, and settled in South Carolina, moving from there to Tennessee. In 1831 he moved to Gasconade County, Mo., in 1832, to Polk County (then Greene County), and died soon after arriving here. The maternal grandmother was a native of South Carolina, and was married in that State. She was the mother of eleven children, four of whom survive. She died October 13, 1869. Silas Fox was born in Williamson County, Tenn., February 4, 1818, and grew to manhood in that county. He removed to Polk County, Mo., with his parents in 1834, and was married to Miss Akard in 1841. He was in the Seminole War a few months, and was also in the Enrolled Missouri Militia during the late unpleas-

antness. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died April 4, 1877, at the old homestead, two miles southwest of Fair Play. His wife, Martha A. (Akard) Fox, born March 22, 1822, was a native of Tennessee, and was the daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Akard. She came with her parents to Polk County, Mo., when twelve years of age. She was the mother of six children, four now living: William N. C. C. A., Henry C., John A. and James A. The mother of these children died at the old homestead in Polk County, Mo., July 19, 1864. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. N. C. C. A. Fox grew to manhood in Polk County, Mo., and received a fair education in the common schools. He entered the Missouri State Militia, Company D, Eighth Regiment, March 1, 1862, and served four months and eighteen days, and was in the battle of Humansville; afterwards he served in the Twenty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia. After the war he returned home, and entered Bolivar Academy, where he remained one term. He was married July 18, 1868, to Miss Amanda Appleby, and removed to Cedar County, Mo., December 15, 1868, where he remained five years. He then returned to Polk County, Mo., February 13, 1876, and has been a resident of this county ever since. After leaving Bolivar Academy he taught school for three years. He is a Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Union League, also belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Fox was born in Polk County, Mo., November 28, 1845, and is the daughter of James and Nancy (Lane) Appleby. She taught school five years, from 1863 to 1868, and was very successful. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fox five children, of whom two, Ida A., born July 13, 1869, died February 9, 1886; Amy J., born January 10, 1871, died July 12, 1887. An infant daughter, born July 13, 1872, died the same day. James E., born September 8, 1874, and Robert S., born November 20, 1880, survive. Mrs. Fox is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as were Ida A. and Amy J.

Moses Gee, one of the leading citizens of Polk County, Mo., was born in Butler County, Ohio, June 14, 1828, being a son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Vanderver) Gee, who were born in Kentucky and Virginia in 1795 and 1810, respectively, and died in Carroll County, Ind., in 1880. They were married and made their home in Ohio until 1831, then went to Indiana and spent their declining years. The father was a farmer the greater portion of his life, but in early life had learned the shoemaker's trade. He was a life-long Democrat. He and wife became the parents of twelve children who lived to be twenty-one years of age, the following of whom are now living: Moses; Alfred, a farmer and blacksmith of Carroll County, Ind.; Nancy Ann, whose husband is a farmer of Carroll County, Ind.; Ellen; Amos, a farmer of

Hickory County, Mo.; Andrew and John, both farmers of Carroll County, Ind.; Jane, wife of Lewis Landes; and Charles, of the same county and State. Elizabeth and Benjamin are deceased. Moses Gee remained with his father until twenty-one years of age, then started by ox-team to the "Golden Gate" in search of gold, and was at work in the mines there for four years, accumulating considerable means. He then returned home *via* the Isthmus of Panama and New York City, and, after farming for some time in Carroll County, Ind., went to Clinton County, of the same State, and in 1880 came to Missouri and located in Polk County. He was married to Catherine Maish in 1858, her father being Samuel Maish, of Pennsylvania, where she was born in 1837. She and Mr. Gee are the parents of five children: Elizabeth, wife of Charles McCollough, a farmer and stock-dealer of Vernon County, Mo.; and Samuel, Anna, Rosa May and John, at home. Benjamin, another son, died in Texas in 1888 at the age of twenty-six years. Mr. Gee is the owner of 300 acres of as good land as there is in Polk County, the result of hard work and good management. He has been a life-long Democrat.

Samuel W. Gordon, a successful merchant of Half Way, Mo., is a native of Polk County, and was born on the 12th of February, 1857, being one of ten children, nine of whom are living at this writing, born to James W. and Elizabeth (Benton) Gordon, who were born in Washington County, Ky., and Illinois, respectively. Both were early settlers of Missouri, coming to Cole County with their parents at an early day. Here they married, made their home, and reared their family, and here the father died in 1884, at the age of sixty-two years. His widow continued to reside on the farm until 1886, and since that time has resided in Fort Smith, Ark., with her children. She is an earnest and consistent member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The father was a Democrat in politics, and, although he learned the shoemaker's trade in early life, he gave the most of his attention to farming, in which occupation he was quite successful. Samuel W. Gordon received his education in the common schools of Polk County, and, in 1876, left the parental roof to go to the Cherokee Nation, where he was engaged in teaching school for five months, and then, for some time, was engaged in business in Greenwood. The four following months were spent in Johnson County, after which he returned to Polk County, where he has since been occupied in farming and stock trading. In June, 1886, he embarked in the mercantile business in Half Way, keeping an excellent line of goods, which he sells cheap for cash, or exchanges for produce. On the 23d of September, 1884, he was married to Miss Ada Morris, a daughter of William Morris, by whom he has two children: Floyd and Claude. He is treasurer of the I. O. O. F., of which he is a

member, and in his political views is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His brothers and sisters are as follows: William J., a carpenter at Buffalo, Dallas County, Mo.; J. N., a farmer and teacher, of Crawford County, Ark.; Emma E., wife of J. W. Davidson, a farmer of Polk County, Mo.; M. W., a resident of Springfield, Mo.; Benjamin S., a stock trader in the Cherokee Nation; Elmore, at Fort Smith, Ark.; Bridge, also at Fort Smith; Rachel, wife of John Boyd, of Crawford County, Ark.; and Elizabeth, at home.

Charles H. Grant, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Madison Township, residing three miles northwest from Fair Play, Mo., was born April 23, 1839, in Giles County, Tenn. His parents, John A. and Ann (Hannah) Grant, were natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively; he was born about 1805, and she about 1808 or 1810. They were married near 1836, and the father followed farming, and was also overseer on a plantation in Tennessee until 1854, when he came to Polk County, Mo., and from there to Cedar County in the fall of the same year. Aside from his farming interest, he was also quite a mechanic. He died in the last named county February 8, 1855, and the mother died in Tennessee in 1850. She was of Scotch descent, and a member of the Baptist Church. In their family were seven children, three now living: C. H., J. A., and Martha C. Charles H. Grant came to Missouri with his father in March, 1854, and grew to manhood in Polk County. He attended the common schools of Tennessee for about six years, and this was about all of his schooling. July 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Sixteenth Missouri, six months' men, and afterward re-enlisted December 18, 1861, in Company A, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and was in the Humansville battle. He was wounded May 20, 1864, in a skirmish by a thirty-eight calibre revolver, the ball entering his left side below the lower lobe of the left lung, and coming out behind the right shoulder. He was laid up for six weeks. For this he receives a pension. He was mustered out January 25, 1865, returned home, purchased a farm, and December 27, 1866, he married Miss Mary M. Frieze, of Polk County, Mo. Eight children were the result of this union, seven now living: Ann E., Cordelia A., Martha R., Ulysses S. A., Hattie R., James W. and Mary J. Mr. Grant is a Republican in politics, and was elected by that party in 1870 to the office of assessor of Polk County, serving two years, and serving as deputy assessor from 1873 to 1878. He also filled the same position in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also the G. A. R., and is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he was deacon. He has been a school director most of the time since 1865. John A. Grant, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, born about 1765, and when a young man came to

America. He was in the War of 1812 under Jackson, and died in Tennessee about 1845 or 1846. The paternal grandmother was also of Irish descent, and died in Tennessee a short time previous to the death of her husband. The maternal grandfather, John Hannah, was a native of Scotland, and died in Tennessee previous to 1835. The maternal grandmother also died in that State, several years previous to the death of her husband.

Thomas Greer, another successful farmer, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, July 19, 1844, and is the second of six children, four now living, two sons and two daughters, born to George and Eliza (Gourley) Greer, both natives of the northern part of Ireland. The parents were married in their native country and there remained until 1849, when they sailed for America, locating at Philadelphia, Penn. The father was a dyer by trade, which occupation he followed in the old country and also in Philadelphia. In 1856 they emigrated to Boone County, Ill., where he and his sons worked out. Everything was high on account of the Crimean War, but soon however, wheat dropped to thirty-five cents, and money was loaned at twenty per cent. Wishing to find a warmer climate, Mr. Greer and family moved to Polk County, Mo., in February, 1860. He and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he was a Republican in politics. He died in 1887, but the mother is still living and is seventy-six years of age. Thomas Greer was but five years of age when he was brought to America, and he received what education he got in the public schools of Philadelphia. When about eleven years of age he began learning the manufacture of hosiery, and worked at the business for about nine months. After coming with his parents to Missouri he worked by the month for the man who owned the place where our subject is now living. In August, 1861, Mr. Greer enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth V. S. R. C., Missouri Home Guards service, and was on duty until December. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and served three years, but never received a scratch. Returning to his home, he engaged in farming, and in 1874 was elected sheriff of Polk County and served two years. In 1882 he was elected collector, and served a term, being elected by the Republican party, with which he affiliates. He is a Knight Templar and also a member of the G. A. R. January 1, 1867, he married Miss Emaline Lower, a native of Roane County, Tenn., born January 18, 1846, and a daughter of George W. and Elvira Lower. To them were born ten children, eight now living: Charles E., Robert A., Alice, Thomas, Naomi, Emma, George, Oliver and Maud. Both Mr. and Mrs. Greer are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Greer owns 230 acres of land,

with 175 acres under cultivation. He is a wide-awake citizen, and one who is highly respected.

G. W. Griffin, M. D., practicing physician and surgeon at Fair Play, Polk County, Mo., is a native of Roane County, Tenn., born June 15, 1844, and the son of William and Elizabeth (Harvey) Griffin. William Griffin was born in North Carolina, but grew to manhood in Tennessee, where he married Miss Harvey, after which he emigrated to Missouri in the fall of 1850, and has been a resident of Polk County ever since, residing near Shady Grove, in that county. He served in the Federal Army, Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, for three years, and rendered active service for his country. His wife, Elizabeth (Harvey) Griffin, was born in Tennessee, and is still living. They are the parents of eight children. The paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and early emigrated to America. The maternal grandfather was a native of England, who emigrated to America, locating in McMinn County, and there passed his last days. Dr. G. W. Griffin passed his boyhood days in Polk County, Mo., received a liberal education, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the Federal service, participating in the battle of Wilson's Creek, the first battle in Southwest Missouri. He was in Company D, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served twenty-three months, when, on account of disability, he was discharged. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of twenty years, studied under a preceptor for four years, and practiced under him for eleven years. He graduated from the Missouri Medical College with the degree of M. D., and afterward practiced in Hickory County for three years. He then located in Fair Play May 28, 1888, and has been practicing in that city and vicinity ever since. He owns a house and residence in this city, and a farm near Shady Grove. He was married November 12, 1863, to Miss Susan B. McIntosh, who was born January 25, 1845. They have an interesting family of five living children, but have lost three: Ophelia A., Elijah M., Horace E., Buel W. and William C. Two children (twins) died in infancy, and one died at the age of fourteen years. Dr. Griffin is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a third-degree Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Green Hadlock, one of the successful tillers of the soil, was born in what is now Tazewell County, Ill., May 18, 1831, and is the second of eight children, six sons and two daughters, born to Samuel and Eliza (Owen) Hadlock, natives, respectively, of New York and Connecticut. The father was born in 1802 and the mother in 1810. When young, they moved with their parents to Ohio, where they attained their growth, were married, and there remained until 1830, when they removed to Woodford County, Ill., and, in 1858, to this county, where they settled on the farm

now owned by their son, Green Hadlock. In Illinois Mr. Hadlock ran a mill for about fifteen years, though his chief occupation was farming. Politically he was a Whig, but was afterward a Republican. He was a man very fond of the chase, and quite a successful hunter. He died in 1886, and the mother in 1874. At the age of twenty-one Green Hadlock began for himself, by farming, and this continued for some time. He was married, November 24, 1858, to Miss Maria Gunn, a native of Woodford County, Ill., born March 22, 1835. Her parents came to this State in 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Hadlock were born nine children, six now living: Owen, H. Clay, Mary A., Clara, Emma, and Effie. During the war Mr. Hadlock served a short time in Company F, Twenty-sixth Missouri Enrolled Militia, and, after serving a month, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. While in Illinois he was revenue collector of his township. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, with 160 under cultivation. When he started out in life he had but little means, but by his own industry he has become one of the substantial farmers of the county. He is a Republican politically, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Jefferson B. Hatler, dealer in hardware, pumps and saddles, at Bolivar, Mo., was born in Greene County, Mo., August 22, 1840, and when five years of age came with his parents to this county. His father, Charles B. Hatler, was a native of West Tennessee, born in 1801, and his mother was born in Kentucky, in 1800. After marriage they moved to Missouri (1832), and settled near Springfield, whence after a residence of about thirteen years, they moved to Polk County, Mo. He was a farmer by occupation; a Whig in his political views, and a member of the Methodist Church, as was also his wife. He lived to be fifty-four years of age, and she, eighty-two. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom are now living, all sons. The youngest of this family, Jefferson B. Hatler, received a limited education in the old-time log school-house, and assisted his father on the farm. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. Mitchell's Company of State Militia Cavalry, Confederate Army, and served six months, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington. In 1862 he joined the regular Confederate Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Pea Ridge, Corinth, Champion's Hill, Grand Gulf, siege of Vicksburg, before Sherman from Dalton to Atlanta, Altoona and Franklin. At the last-named battle he was captured, taken to Chicago and exchanged in March, 1865. During his service he was three times slightly wounded. He then returned home, and in 1867 was united in marriage to Miss Theresa E. Elzey, a native of Bentonville, Ark. Three children are the fruits of this union: Troy C., Benjamin and Zoa. Having farmed until

1882, Mr. Hatler turned his attention to merchandising at Slagle, Polk County, and in 1885, he moved to Bolivar, where he has a good business. In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Hatler is a member of the Baptist Church.

Henry Ham, now seventy-three years of age, one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Johnson Township, Polk County, Mo., and one of the old and much-esteemed citizens of the county, was born September 6, 1816, and is the son of John and Mary (Dibret) Ham, both natives of Maryland, where they grew up and were married. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, was a tanner by trade, and, after moving to London, Ohio, he still continued his trade. To his marriage were born eleven children, two now living. The paternal grandfather, Peter Ham, was a native of Pennsylvania, and moved to Maryland, where he followed the tanner's trade for many years. He died in that State. The great-grandfather Ham was a native of Germany, who emigrated to America at an early day, and settled at Germantown. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America, where he passed his declining years. He was a cooper by trade. Henry Ham left Maryland at ten years of age and went to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married there to Miss D. J. Gragg, who bore him two children, both deceased, and his wife also is deceased. After her death he went to Illinois, remaining there ten years, and then, in 1860, came to Missouri, bought a farm, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Eight years later he settled on his present farm, where he has remained ever since, and where he has 1,100 acres of land. He also owns a house and lot in Bolivar, valued at \$600, besides possessing \$2,000 worth of personal property. His second marriage was to Miss Mary Watson, who bore him one child, John H. After her death he married Miss Mary J. Kennedy, and one child, Martha J., was the result of this union. He is a Republican in politics, and his first vote for President was for Henry Clay. Mrs. Ham is the daughter of John Y. and Martha P. (Dunnegan) Kennedy, both natives of Tennessee, and both died in Cedar County, Mo. They were the parents of ten children. After marriage Mr. Kennedy moved to Missouri, locating in Morgan County, but moved to Cedar County, afterward to Polk County, and then to Dade County. He died in Cedar County in 1875, and was sixty-three years of age. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ham was a pioneer of Missouri from Tennessee, and her maternal grandfather settled in Polk County, Mo., near Dunnegan Spring, and it was after that family the spring was named. Mrs. Ham received her education at an early day, and taught eleven terms

of school in Cedar County. She owns forty acres of land in that county, and is an intelligent, well-educated lady. She was married at the age of thirty-nine years.

Dr. Caleb N. Headlee, one of the most eminent physicians of Polk County, Mo., has been in active practice at Pleasant Hope since about 1865. His birth occurred in Maury County, Tenn., June 27, 1827, being one of four surviving members of a family of nine children, eight of whom lived to maturity, born to the marriage of Caleb Headlee and Mary Steele, who were born in North Carolina and died in Missouri in 1847, when about sixty-five years of age, and in 1867, aged nearly ninety years, respectively. They were married in the "Old North State," and were among the early emigrants to Giles County, Tenn., soon after moving to Maury County. Both were members of the Methodist Church, and took great interest in church affairs. The father was a veteran in the War of 1812, and, while a resident of Tennessee, held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years. He was of Welsh descent, and throughout life followed the occupation of agriculture. His father, Elisha Headlee, was born in New Jersey, but died in Greene County, Mo., at the extreme old age of ninety years. Mrs. Mary (Steele) Headlee was a daughter of Samuel Steele, a native of Pennsylvania, and was of Irish descent, her father having been born in the "Emerald Isle." Dr. Caleb N. Headlee, the subject of this memoir, received his education in Tennessee and Missouri, and at the time of his father's death was eighteen years of age. From that time until 1860 he farmed on his own account, and at the latter date crossed the plains to California, and, after successfully mining there for several years, he returned to Greene County, Mo., *via* the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. Soon after his return he began the study of medicine under his brother, E. B. Headlee, and in 1859 went to Marion County, Ark., where he continued to practice five years, then came to Springfield, Mo. After a short time he located at Pleasant Hope, where he has won an enviable reputation as a medical practitioner. In 1880 he began selling drugs, but after a short time sold out his stock, only to re-engage in the occupation soon after, and continued until his building caught fire and was consumed. He is now selling drugs again, and is doing a good business. May 10, 1849, he was married to Dovey L. Armour, a daughter of Washington and Nancy S. Armour. She was born in Giles County, Tenn., about 1830, and is the mother of five children, all of whom are living: Victory J., Mary O., Melville P., Nancy L. and Arminein. Mrs. Headlee is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in his political views the Doctor is a Democrat. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His brothers and sisters are: Jane L. Foster, of St. Louis; Marthy L. Clark, of Grayson County, Texas; Samuel W., of Greene County, Mo.,

a farmer, who is now representing that county in the State Legislature.

William J. Hensley, general merchant, and a member of the hardware firm of Hensley & Kinder, at Aldrich, Mo., was born March 13, 1846, on his father's old homestead, near Shady Grove, in Polk County. He is the son of James M. and Frances J. (Brown) Hensley, and grandson of Benjamin Hensley, who was born probably in South Carolina. He was with Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary War, and suffered greatly for want of food. He was also in the War of 1812, under Jackson, and after that war he returned to Tennessee, and continued his occupation of farming. He emigrated to Polk County, Mo., about 1840, moved to Cedar County in 1854 or 1855, and died in that county about 1861-62. The paternal grandmother was a native of one of the Carolinas, and died in Polk County, Mo., in 1848 or 1850. The maternal grandparents were natives of Tennessee, and emigrated to Polk County, Mo., at an early date. Here the grandfather died in the forties, and the grandmother in the fifties. James M. Hensley, father of our subject, was born in East Tennessee, in 1821, and grew to manhood in his native State. At the age of nineteen or twenty he came with his parents to Polk County, Mo., and here followed farming. He was married to Miss Frances J. Brown, about 1845, and during the war entered the Missouri State Militia under Capt. Delaplaine, and served about one year. He is now living near Bolivar, and enjoys very good health. He is a member of the Christian Church. He was the father of nine children, eight now living. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church, is still living, but does not have very good health. William J. Hensley is the eldest of the children born to his parents. He attained his majority in Polk County, and in boyhood attended the district schools. He moved with his parents to Cedar County, in about 1855, but returned to the former county with his parents in 1862. During the late war he enlisted in Capt. Delaplaine's company, and served three months, after which he returned home and married Miss Sarah C. Croft, of Polk County. She was born February 27, 1842, in Dade County, and is the daughter of Gillis G. and Mary (Bridges) Croft. To Mr. and Mrs. Hensley were born five children, all living: Mary J. (now Mrs. Brown), John W., Alice E., Florence and Nettie. After marriage Mr. Hensley settled on a farm near Bolivar, where he remained until 1884, when he moved to Shady Grove, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He was also postmaster at this place. In 1887 he moved to Aldrich, where he has since been engaged in his present business. He is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Rev. Gideon H. Higginbotham, a successful agriculturist and

stock-raiser of Polk County, Mo., who has made most of his property by his own individual labor, is the son of Capt. Thomas and Rachel W. (McKinney) Higginbotham, and the grandson of John and Sallie (Dowell) Higginbotham. The grandparents were both natives of Kentucky, where they were married. About 1830 they moved to Illinois, Sangamon County, and there the grandfather died some two years later. The family then returned to Kentucky, and in 1845 came to Polk County, Mo., where the grandmother died. John Higginbotham was a soldier in the War of 1812, fought at New Orleans, and both he and wife were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom only two are now living. One of the sons died in the Mexican War, and another was killed in the late war. Capt. Thomas Higginbotham is the only son now living. He was born May 14, 1822, in Wayne County, Ky., grew to manhood on the farm, and never attended school more than six months altogether. At the age of fourteen years he was bound out by his mother until twenty-one, and during that time he learned the shoemaker's trade, at which he worked for about seventeen years, along with farming. When he first came to Polk County, Mo., he made boots and shoes for every merchant in Bolivar, but, after abandoning the bench, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising. In 1841 he married Miss Rachel W. McKinney, a native of Kentucky, and by her became the father of eleven children, eight now living, six sons and two daughters. Mrs. Higginbotham died in 1885, at the age of sixty-two years. In July, 1862, he joined Company F, Seventh Provisional Cavalry, and later the Fifteenth U. S. A. On the organization he was elected captain, and served until 1864, when, on account of rheumatism, he resigned. He held the position of presiding judge of county court and *ex-officio* probate judge. Both he and present wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics. June 6, 1887, he married Mrs. Ada Wiggs, a native of Illinois. He is the owner of 525 acres of land, and besides this he has assisted his children considerably. He was a great lover of the chase in his early days, and spent much of his time in hunting. His son, Gideon H. Higginbotham, was born in Wayne County, Ky., June 1, 1843, and when about two years of age his parents moved to this county, and resided in the neighborhood of where he now lives. Gideon assisted his father in tilling the soil, and attended the old subscription schools of that day. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Home Guards, serving about three months, and in January, 1862, he joined Company A, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and served until November, 1863. He was in the battle of Humansville and numerous skirmishes. In Octo-

ber, 1862, he was taken with typhoid pneumonia, from which he has never fully recovered. He receives a pension of twelve dollars per month. March 1, 1863, he married Miss Mary A. McKinney, a native of Wayne County, Ky., born October 19, 1842, who, when a small girl, was brought to this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Higginbotham were born nine children, of whom seven are now living: John T., Elizabeth R., Mary C., Lucy A., Gideon F., James W. and Mattie S. Those deceased are: Ella M. and Charley W. After the war Mr. Higginbotham located on the farm where he now lives, and where he has continued to live ever since. Having prepared himself, by private study, for the ministry in the Baptist Church, he was licensed to preach in May, 1883, by Pleasant Hill Church, and in May, 1888, he was ordained by Elder G. M. Botts and W. W. Palmer. He has been actively engaged in the ministerial work since 1883. He is the owner of 166 acres of land, about seventy acres under cultivation. He is a member of the Wheel, and in politics is a Democrat.

Joseph T. Higginbotham. In giving a history of the worthy citizens of Polk County, Mo., Mr. Higginbotham deserves honorable mention, for, throughout his life, which has been spent in this county, his good name and honor have remained untarnished. He was born near where he now lives, July 25, 1855, and is the son of Thomas and Rachel Wilson (McKinney) Higginbotham, who were born on "Blue Grass" soil. In 1845 the father came to Polk County, Mo., and after being engaged in farming and stock raising for many years, retired from the active duties of life, and is now enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life. He served as county judge, at one time being elected by the Democratic party, of which he has been a member, and during the Civil War was captain of militia and participated in a number of engagements. His wife died in the fall of 1885, having been an earnest member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Their children are: Gideon H., J. J., Sarah E., wife of G. M. Botts; Reuben F., Mary Ann, wife of Jasper Vickery; W. W., Martin T., Robert M., who died at the age of sixteen years, and Joseph T. The latter was educated in his native county, and remained at home until twenty-one years of age, when he turned his attention to farming, which he has since continued with success, being now the owner of two well located and well improved farms, all of which is the result of industry and business ability. He also deals quite extensively in stock. At the age of twenty years he married Miss Mary Fullbright, who was born in Washington County, Ark., March 5, 1855, a daughter of Jason Fullbright. To them were born seven children, six of whom are living: Martin P., Minnie Lee, Thomas F., George W., Maggie O. and Nora E. Anna R. died when nine months old. Mr. Higginbotham is a Democrat in politics,

and since thirteen years of age has been a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which his wife is also a member.

Wellington S. Hopkins, M. D. No science has kept more thoroughly apace with the growth of the country, or has made greater developments within the past fifty years, than has, perhaps, the medical science, though it may be often abused by ignorant practitioners who are to be found in every community; still a worthy and skillful physician is soon recognized and patronized accordingly. Among the very prominent and successful young physicians of Polk County, Mo., is Dr. W. S. Hopkins, whose name heads this page. He was born in Polk County April 15, 1862, and is the son of Hiram and Elizabeth Jane (Williams) Hopkins. Dr. Hopkins' grandfather, James Hopkins, Sr., was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1764 (the youngest son of his parents), and entered the Revolutionary War at the age of sixteen, serving through the greater portion of that conflict; he was honorably discharged for disability received while in the service. His father emigrated to North Carolina from Wales, in a very early day. Hiram Hopkins was the youngest son of James Hopkins, Sr., and was born in Wilson County, Tenn., March 17, 1817. With his father he emigrated to Illinois the year that State was admitted to the Union, then returned to Tennessee, then to Missouri in 1833, and again to Illinois, coming thence to Polk County, Mo., in 1835, where he, with others, had several skirmishes with the Indians. He died on the old homestead in Polk County, February 11, 1878. Hiram Hopkins was married twice, and became the father of one child by his first wife. His second marriage was to Elizabeth Jane Williams, of Polk County, Mo., where she grew to womanhood. She died September 26, 1868. He was a farmer by occupation, and in connection was engaged in merchandising. He was a Republican in politics, was in the Home Guards during the war, and was one of the prominent men of Polk County, having filled the office of judge of the county court for a number of years. He died on the old homestead in Polk County, February 11, 1878, and the mother also died in the same county, September 26, 1869. To his second marriage were born eight children, seven now living. The grandparents on both sides were natives of North Carolina. Dr. W. S. Hopkins began the study of medicine under Dr. Drake, of Polk County, in 1884, remained thus employed for several months, and then entered the Missouri Medical College in October of the same year. Later he returned and practiced in Cedar County during vacation, under Dr. M. B. Wooldridge, but returned to the college in October, 1885, where he graduated March 2, 1886, with the degree of M. D. He then returned to Cedar County, and resumed the practice of medicine until November, 1886, when he moved to Fair Play and entered

upon a successful practice. He was married March 17, 1887, to Miss Elsie M. Paynter, of Cedar County, who was born February 28, 1869, and grew to womanhood in Cedar County, Mo. She attended the common schools, and also three terms at a select school at Stockton. She is the daughter of Judge C. W. Paynter, of Cedar County, Mo. May 24, 1887, Dr. Hopkins formed a co-partnership with Dr. M. D. Brewer, and this continued until October 5, 1888. He engaged in the drug business with Dr. Brewer in May, 1887, but the store was burned September 18 of the same year, with no insurance.

Archibald Hopper, farmer and stock-raiser of Johnson Township, Polk County, Mo., was born in Marshall County, Tenn., in 1823, and is the son of Charles Hopper, who was born in North Carolina, but who emigrated to Tennessee, locating in Bedford County, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and drew a land warrant. He followed farming in Tennessee, and also ran a distillery. He was married to Miss Susan Penn, also a native of North Carolina, and to them were born four children, Archibald Hopper being the youngest child and only son. Mrs. Hopper died in Texas, whither she had gone with some of her children. The paternal grandmother was born in North Carolina, and at an early date moved to Missouri, where she died. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Tennessee, was married there to Miss Margaret Gibbons, a native of Tennessee, who bore him two children there, and later became the mother of ten children, viz.: Andrew M., died at the age of twenty-one years; Elizabeth M., wife of John Heard; Sarah C. F. and Charles H. (twins); Nancy J. Fox died at the age of thirty-five years; Thomas; Susan C., wife of C. C. Ayers; James A.; Alvin W., died at the age of sixteen years; America E., wife of Henry C. Maxwell; Henry S.; and Margaret, wife of John Penman. The mother of these children died in 1864, and Mr. Hopper then married Mrs. Harriet A. (Rule) Mitchell, and three children were born to this union, Harriet L., wife of J. G. Walker; Tennessee, died in infancy, and Ollie died at the age of three years. Mrs. Harriet Hopper died in 1870, and Mr. Hopper married Miss Mary E. Mitchell, but no relative of the former family of Mitchells, in 1871. Mr. Hopper came to Missouri March 28, 1847, and raised the first crop where Humansville is now located. The next year he entered fifty acres of land, settled on the same, and here he has remained ever since. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, in Company C, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and was in service about two years. He was appointed constable of Johnson Township, and, in order to fill the office, was discharged from regular service. He has been road overseer of the township for two years, and overseer of one-half the township once

since. He has an excellent farm of 205 acres, also raises stock, and is one of the first-class farmers of the county, his property being the result of his own exertions. He is a Master Mason, a Republican, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Atha Gregory Hudson, a harness manufacturer, is a Virginian, born in Halifax County, November 25, 1813, and is a son of Daniel and Sallie Hudson, but was left an orphan when about seven years of age, and was reared in Kentucky. When about fourteen years of age he began learning the harness-makers' trade in Hopkinsville, Ky., and, after becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business, worked in that State for a number of years. In October, 1851, he came to Cedar County, Mo., where he made his home until 1877, when he located in Humansville. During the war he worked in Sedalia, Mo. He was married in Kentucky in 1835 to Miss Catherine Ann Elizabeth Lander, a daughter of Henry Lander, and granddaughter of Maj. Brassfield, of Clark County, Ky. They have two sons and two daughters living: Charles William, a farmer, of Vernon County, Mo., a substantial citizen of the county, and a soldier in the late war; John, the other son; Ophelia Kate, wife of Cicero Warner; and Mollie, wife of E. P. White, a railroad contractor of New Orleans, La. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, from youth.

W. R. Hudson, prosecuting attorney of Polk County, Mo., was born in Lincoln County, Mo., August 30, 1839, and is the son of Charles and Frances (Sitton) Hudson, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and who came with their parents to Missouri in 1818 and 1817, respectively. Isaac Hudson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was supposed to have been a lineal descendent of Henry Hudson. He was a planter by occupation, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving from Southern Carolina, who soon after the Revolution emigrated to Kentucky, and from there to Missouri. Frances Sitton was the daughter of Philip Sitton, a Tennessean, who served in the War of 1812, and did duty at New Orleans, and who also served in the Indian wars. He was a farmer by occupation and a carpenter by trade. W. R. Hudson grew to manhood in Lincoln County and, in March, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, was in service for about eighteen months, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Immediately after the war he took up the study of law (for which he had been strongly inclined from early manhood), at his home, and was admitted at Warsaw, Mo., in 1872. He then located at Hermitage, Mo., and prosecuted his practice there until 1876, when he came to Humansville, and has since been prominently before the public as a lawyer. On both sides of this genealogical tree we find longevity of life a striking charac-

teristic. The Hudsons were of medium stature, strong physique, and liberal in religious matters. Mr. Hudson was married, while in Lincoln County, to Miss Nancy Mabry, a native of Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity (Blue Lodge), and is also a member of S. A. M. George Post No. 231, G. A. R., and has filled official positions in the same.

John B. Ingram, a leading resident of Polk County, Mo., was born near Lebanon, Wilson County, Tenn., August 17, 1834, being a son of Martin and Anna A. (Howard) Ingram, who were born in North Carolina, and moved from there to Wilson County, Tenn., where they remained five years, and in 1834 moved to Springfield, Mo. After living here one year they moved six miles northeast of Springfield, and opened up a farm, where they resided until their respective deaths. The father was a general mechanic in his younger days, having learned the trade in North Carolina, and was an excellent one for his day. In his political views he was first a Democrat, and then became a Republican. His birth occurred on the 29th of August, 1803, and his death, June 8, 1881. His wife was an earnest member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and died on the 1st of November, 1884, at the age of eighty years. John B. Ingram is the fourth of their eight children, and was educated in Greene County. He remained with his parents until twenty-three years of age, then moved away to Polk County, where he bought and entered 220 acres of land and is now the owner of one of the best improved and most fertile farms in Polk County. He first engaged in the nursery business in connection with his farm work, but after some time gave his attention to farm work exclusively, and now devotes a part of his attention to manufacturing molasses. July 26, 1860, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. McCracken, a daughter of Thomas McCracken. She was born in Williamson County, Tenn., November 26, 1826, and by Mr. Ingram has become the mother of two children: Mary Ellen, wife of Dr. J. W. Allison, a physician of Rondo, Mo.; and Ben F., at home. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, being always ready to support worthy enterprises. Mr. Ingram's brothers and sisters are: Mary J. (McCracken); Archibald F., a prominent banker of Springfield, Mo., who has been connected with most of the newspapers published in that city; Sidney N., was a school teacher in his young days, but is now engaged in milling near Springfield; Thomas J. is a resident of Greene County, and was a soldier in the Union service in the late war; Benson H. is a life insurance agent of Sedalia, and has been circuit court clerk of Pettis County; Martin V. was also a soldier in the Union army, and is now engaged in the pork business in Springfield; and Virginia A. was the wife of

John McCraw, and died when about thirty-four years of age in Dakota Territory.

Among the prominent men of the early settlers in Polk County appears the name of Col. James W. Johnson. He was of English descent, having been born August 24, 1811, in Virginia. In an early day he emigrated to Tennessee, and located near Nashville, where he married, in 1883, Miss Nancy Piper, a native of Middle Tennessee, born September 28, 1814. Her father was a native of Ireland, and in an early day came to this country. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the second person buried in the Bolivar graveyard. In 1834 Col. Johnson and wife came to Polk County. Though a farmer by occupation, he took an active part in all the affairs of his county. In 1852 he was elected sheriff and collector of Polk County, in which capacity he served two years. In the Constitutional Convention of 1861 he was the chosen delegate from this district. The same year he received the commission of colonel of the Fifteenth U. S. Reserve Corps, and in September, 1862, he was honored with the commission of colonel of the Twenty-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served till March, 1864, when he resigned and retired to private life. In 1888 he was called from the toils of earth. In his death the county lost one of its most useful and highly esteemed citizens. He was a stanch Democrat, and an active member in the Christian Church, as was also his wife. She died August 13, 1883. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom five survive: Delilah P., Richard M., Samuel R., James W. and Abraham L. Samuel R. was born in this county July 28, 1850, being reared upon the farm. While growing up he received a good English education in the schools of the county. Having prepared himself in the Bolivar Academy for the profession of teaching, he followed it some three years. September 1, 1872, he married Miss Emma Stewart, daughter of George W. Stewart. She was born near Madison, Ind., May 26, 1854, and came to this county with her parents in 1869. Having resided on the old homestead until 1884, Mr. Johnson moved to his present home, a mile and a quarter northeast of Bolivar. He owns 200 acres of good land, with about 125 under cultivation. His family consists of four children: Llano, Daisy, Nannie and Nettie. He is a member of the Christian Church. He is an advocate of the principles of the Union Labor Party. The Johnson family is an old and highly respected family, and deserves an honorable mention in the history of Polk County.

Richard M. Johnson, fine stock breeder, and son of Col. James W. and Nancy (Piper) Johnson, was born in Marion Township, Polk County, Mo., August 8, 1845, was reared to farm life, and received a good practical education in the common district schools. August 12, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Polk

County Home Guards, served about nine months, and in March, 1862, he joined Company E, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and served until March, 1865. The last two years he was quartermaster sergeant. He was in a great many skirmishes, but was never wounded nor taken prisoner. After being discharged at Springfield, he returned to this county. December 29, 1867, he married Miss Sarah E. Jones, daughter of Judge James M. Jones, and a native of Polk County, Mo., born January 5, 1846. To this union were born five children, four now living: James M., Edward A., Mary M. and Rosa E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Johnson has taken great interest in improving the stock of the county, and has the finest Mohawk jack, besides several young ones, in the county. He is also active in all worthy enterprises, has lived for nearly forty-two years on the section of land where he now lives, and is a most estimable citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Isaac Marion Jones, M. D., a practicing physician of Bolivar and vicinity, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 22, 1841, and is the son of Abraham and Sarah (Lewis) Jones, both natives of New Jersey, the father born in 1796, and the mother in 1799. He was of Welsh-English descent, and she of English. After their marriage they remained in their native State until 1814, when they moved to Madison County, Ohio, and owned the land entered by his father, where West Jefferson is now built. The father was a farmer and an extensive land-owner. He also practiced medicine under the old Botanic system. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; was not an office-seeker, nor were any of his family, but he was a Democrat in politics. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church for over forty years, and his wife was a member of the same church. He died in 1864, and she in 1876. They were the parents of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, and one of the sons, Lewis R., became a Baptist minister. Isaac M. Jones, the youngest child, and the only son now living, married August 30, 1858, Miss Christina Leffler, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and the result of this union was nine children, four now living: James A., Thomas J., Pleasant W. and Mary E. Both Dr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Baptist Church. In 1860 the Doctor moved to Moultrie County, Ill., and in 1869, to Polk County, Mo. In 1872 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, returned to Polk County, and has practiced there ever since. He is a member of the Polk County Medical Society, and has been coroner one term.

James H. Justus, proprietor of Bolivar Roller Mills, was born in Sumner County, Tenn., May 8, 1817, and his parents, Thomas and Polly (Carr) Justus, were natives of the same State, and were

there married. The father's people were from Connecticut, and the mother's from Ireland. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Justus lived in Tennessee until 1818, when they moved to Southeast Missouri, and two years later to Greene County. From there they moved to Schuyler County, Ill., and in 1852 settled in St. Clair County, Mo., where they both died, he at the age of sixty-seven years, and she at the age of seventy-seven years. The father was a farmer and miller by occupation. He was a Democrat in politics. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In their family were eleven children, five sons and six daughters. James H. Justus was the fourth child in order of birth. He was reared on the farm and in the mill, had almost no educational advantages, not attending more than three months all together. He worked for his father until twenty-six years of age, and in 1843 was married to Miss Mary E. Edger, a native of Ohio. He had gone to Iowa in 1837, but returned to wed Miss Edger. Having made two trips to Texas, he finally settled in St. Clair County, Mo., where he lived until 1880, and then moved to Polk County. His chief occupation has been farming, which he continued until 1885, when he bought the mill and moved to Bolivar. He has a good mill of seventy-five barrels capacity, and does first-class work. He was an old line Whig until that party went down, and since then he has been a Republican. By his first wife he had four children, two sons and two daughters. The mother died in 1852, and Mr. Justus took for his second wife Mrs. Nancy Imes, *née* Bennett, who bore him seven children, three sons and four daughters. The second Mrs. Justus died in 1881, and three years later Mr. Justus married Mrs. Hamlin, *née* Moore. The second wife was a member of the Baptist Church, and the present wife is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Justus began life a poor boy, but, by labor and economy, became the owner of 537 acres of land, all well stocked, but the war came on and swept away about \$3,000 worth of stock. Mr. Justus owns a good mill and three acres in Bolivar. He is a much respected citizen. His son, George W., is the business manager of the firm, and William G. Imes, his step-son, is also associated in the business. The Bolivar Roller Mills took the premium on first and second grades of flour at the Polk County Fair in 1888.

William C. Kelley, a prominent resident and native of Polk County, Mo., was born January 4, 1842, and is a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Orendorff) Kelley, the former of whom was born in the "Old North State," and the latter in Kentucky, and died in Polk County, Mo., the father in 1869, at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother October 14, 1850. They were married in Logan County, Ill., July 17, 1822, and came to Missouri in 1836. The father, whose birth occurred July 25, 1789,

was a blacksmith by trade. He and his brothers were the first white men to settle in Springfield, Ill., building the first log huts in that now prosperous city. After coming to Missouri, he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, and was very successful until 1852, when he lost all his property by a cyclone, and never recovered his losses. Of four sons and four daughters born to his marriage, only two children are now living: William C. and Russell W. The former was educated in the district schools of Polk County, and remained under the shelter of the parental roof until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-sixth Missouri Enrolled Militia, with which he served seven months, and was then transferred to Captain Price's company of the same regiment, of which he remained a member until peace was declared. Since that time he has given his attention to farming and stock raising, and is now the owner of 300 acres of excellent farming land. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Republican party, a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is one of the well respected and enterprising citizens of that county. December 14, 1870, he was married to Mary V. Watson, a daughter of Leander Watson. She was born in Webster County, Mo., March 10, 1851, and is the mother of three children: Amanda Annis, born October 18, 1871; William M., born March 7, 1874; and George L., born July 26, 1876.

William H. Kelly, merchant of Morrisville, Mo., was born in Botetourt County, Va., June 17, 1838, and is the son of John H. and Sarah E. (Hanes) Kelly, both natives of Virginia. Grandfather Kelly was a native of the Emerald Isle, and after emigrating to America, settled in Virginia. Grandfather Hanes was of German descent. John H. and Sarah (Hanes) Kelly were married in Virginia, and never moved from that State. He died at the age of sixty-seven years, but she is still living, and is about seventy-one years of age. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as was also her husband. In his political views he was first a Whig, next a Know-Nothing, and finally a Democrat. During militia days he held the position of colonel. He ran a hotel and blacksmith shop in Amsterdam, and was quite successful at this. In their family were thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters, of whom our subject is the eldest. He was reared in his native village, Amsterdam, and educated in the subscription schools, receiving a fair business education. When the disturbance at Harper's Ferry occurred, he joined the Fincastle Rifles, and went to assist in quelling the affair. In June, 1861, he assisted Gilmore Breckenridge in raising his company, Company K, Twenty-eighth Virginia Infantry, Confederate Army, and was elected second lieutenant. At the end of the first year the reorganization took place, and he was chosen first lieutenant. After the seven days' fight around

Richmond he was promoted to the rank of captain of his company, which position he held until the close of the war. He was at the battle of Williamsburg, Second Manassas, Seven Pines, Gettysburg, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Plymouth, and Wilderness. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He then returned to this county in 1869, and the following year went to Texas, where he clerked in a store. In 1837 he came back to Polk County, and November 18 of the same year, he married Miss Laura L. McClure. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is a Democrat in politics. In the spring of 1874 he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Morrisville, and has been thus engaged since. In 1880 Thomas B. Lemmon joined him in business. Mr. Lemmon is the son of John S. Lemmon, and was born in Polk County, Mo., September 19, 1849. On reaching manhood he ran a mill at West Bend, this county, for about seven years. Two years later he went to Shady Grove, this county, and opened a general store, which he ran until he joined Mr. Kelly in 1880. January 1, 1871, he married Miss Sarah E. Treadway, a native of this State, who bore him eight children, seven now living: William E., John F., Nora L. (deceased), Ora, Jesse H., Francis A., Jefferson C. and James A. April 11, 1888, he lost his wife, and April 15 of the same year he lost his daughter, Nora L. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is treasurer of Pleasant Lodge No. 160. In politics he is a Democrat, and in his religious views he affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He and Mr. Kelly are live business men, and have a good patronage.

Asa Kerby, one of the prominent citizens of Polk County, Mo., was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1829 (October 4), his parents being John and Mary (Whorton) Kerby, who were born in Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. They were married in the "Blue Grass State," February 2, 1825, and there continued to reside until 1828 when they came to Missouri, and located in Howard County, where they spent the rest of their days. The father was born February 2, 1806, and died February 16, 1870. The mother was born the 17th of January, 1806, and died in 1882. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years, and took great interest in church work. During the late war Mr. Kerby served in the Confederate army, and was at the battle of Silver Creek, where he was wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball. He was soon after captured, and after taking the oath of allegiance returned to farm life, at which he was quite successful. He was a Democrat throughout life, but was never an aspirant for office. His father, John Kerby, was born in Virginia, and died in Howard County, Mo., having followed the occupation of farming throughout life. The Kerby family are of English descent. Asa Kerby, the immediate subject of this

biography, received his early education in the old log school of early times, and, as he has been very fond of reading all his life, he is now one of the intelligent and well posted men of the county. After remaining at home until he attained his majority, he hired out as a farm hand for eleven months, but since that time has successfully farmed on his own account in Howard, Randolph and Polk Counties. He moved to Randolph County in 1855, and to the latter county ten years later. Previous to the late war he was a Democrat in politics, but since 1860 he has affiliated with the Republican party, by whom he was elected to the office of public administrator in 1872, and held the position four years. February 13, 1851, he was married to Susan J. Warford, a daughter of John and Mary Warford. She was born in Howard County, Mo., November 28, 1832, and her union with Mr. Kerby has resulted in the birth of six children, four living: Mary A., wife of D. K. Griffen, a farmer of Meade County, Kan.; Sarah E., wife of George W. Edmiston, a farmer of Laclede County, Mo.; John W., farming near home; and Fanny M., wife of H. J. F. Caldwell, a farmer of Polk County, Mo. Those deceased are James B., who was five years of age at the time of his death; and Jennie M., who was about four years old. Since twenty-one years of age Mr. Kerby has been an earnest member of the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been a deacon for a number of years, his wife being also a member of that church. He belongs to the Agricultural Wheel. During the late war he espoused the cause of the Union, and for a short time served in the State militia. His family were all Southern sympathizers.

John Kim, collier or chief burner in the charcoal company, at Fair Play, Polk County, Mo., was born in the Republic of Switzerland in 1852. The father, Bernhard Kim, was born in Switzerland in 1816, and was educated there. He was also married there to Miss Catherine Fishler, who was a native of Switzerland, born in 1829, and who is now living in her native country. The father was a farmer, and served as a soldier. He died in 1866. They were the parents of six children, all now living. The grandparents on both sides were natives of Switzerland, and the maternal grandfather was a farmer by occupation. John Kim is the only one of his family who has emigrated to America, and he landed in New York October 6, 1880, where he remained about a week. He then went to Philadelphia, back to New York, then to Brooklyn, and then again back to New York, and from there to Hartford, Conn., where he worked on a farm for about two months, after which he returned to New York. He then got his first permanent situation in Vermont, engaging in the charcoal business, and at this he has continued to work. He has followed this business in Vermont, Alabama, and is now in Missouri. He filled the position of foreman in Vermont, and has worked as

chief burner ever since. He gets seventy-five dollars per month, and is the owner of sixty acres of land in Cedar County. He was married in his native country to Miss Theresa Smith, who was born in 1852. They have two children, Rosa and Theresa. Mr. and Mrs. Kim are worthy members of the Roman Catholic Church.

J. H. H. Kincaid, stock-raiser, trader and farmer, was born in Greenbrier County, W. Va., September 6, 1830, and, when twelve years of age, was left an orphan. Since that time he has made his own way in the world. He remained in his native county until 1852, when he went to Cedar County, Iowa, and there, in 1853, was united in marriage to Miss Lydia A. Hanna, a native of the same county as Mr. Kincaid. In 1856 he and his wife moved to Livingston County, Mo., entered a prairie farm, and there remained till 1884, when they moved to Polk County. He is the owner of 222 acres of land one and a fourth miles west of Bolivar, and has one of the best improved farms in the community. When residing in Livingston County he served a long time as justice of the peace, and during the war he served in the militia, being commissioned twice as second lieutenant and once as captain. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Kincaid is a successful trader and farmer, and has made what he has by hard work and good business foresight. His educational advantages were very limited, not attending school but a short time after the death of his parents. To his marriage were born eight children, five of whom are living; Ezbon, Gilvin B., Clark H., Orto T. and Annie. His parents, John D. and Mary (Hyde) Kincaid, were natives of Greenbrier County, W. Va., and he of Scotch, and she of English-Irish descent.

Nelson N. Kinder was born August 14, 1852, in Tennessee, and is the son of James M. and Martha J. (Cates) Kinder. James M. Kinder was born May 1, 1824, in Grainger County, East Tennessee, and grew to manhood in that State. He was there married to Miss Cates, September 20, 1846, and afterward settled down and engaged in farming and teaching school, having, previous to his marriage, attended Mossy Creek College a short time, and also taught for about four years. In 1860 he and family removed to Polk County, Mo., and afterward he enlisted in the Home Guards, served about one year, and during that time was disabled from a fall. After leaving the Home Guards he returned to his farm, where he is still living in the enjoyment of fairly good health. His wife was born in Grainger County, Tenn., January 13, 1829, and is the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Lloyd) Cates. To Mr. and Mrs. Kinder were born ten children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Kinder is still living on the farm in Polk County. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Kinder,

was born in Wythe County, Va., and was married in that county to Miss Mary Rouse. He emigrated to Grainger County, Tenn., in 1820, followed farming in that State, and died suddenly there when sixty-three years of age. The paternal grandmother, Mary Rouse, was born in Virginia, and died in Tennessee on the old home place soon after the death of her husband. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Charles Cates, was born in North Carolina in 1800. His wife, Elizabeth Lloyd, was a native of North Carolina, born in the year 1794. Six children were born to this union, five now living. Nelson N. Kinder was reared in Polk County, Mo., received his education in the common schools, and afterward attended Bolivar Academy two terms. He then taught school for about ten years in Polk County, Mo., and was one of the prominent local educators of that county. He was married June 11, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth E. Runyan of Polk County, and the daughter of A. M. and Mary A. (Jarnagin) Runyan. After marriage Mr. Kinder settled on a farm, taught several terms of school, and there remained until 1879, when he removed to Humansville. He remained there but two years, and in that time was engaged in a carpenter and furniture store, after which he moved back to the farm. Seven years later he located in Aldrich, and in August, 1887, he embarked in the lumber business and also the hardware business at that place. He was sole proprietor in the former business, but was in partnership with W. J. Hensley in the latter. Mrs. Kinder was born June 30, 1859, in Polk County, Mo., and received her education in the common school. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Kinder is a member of the Methodist. He is a Democrat in politics.

Charles Koch, proprietor of the mineral springs at Fair Play, Polk County, Mo., is a native of Switzerland, born in 1819, and is one of the much-respected citizens of the county. He is the son of Jacob and Mary Koch, both natives of Switzerland, the father born in 1777. He was a mechanic by occupation, and died in his native country. The mother also died in Switzerland in 1835. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom lived to be grown. Charles Koch grew to manhood in Switzerland, and attended school fifteen years. He learned the carpenter trade of his father, and worked at contracting and building in his native country for thirteen years. In 1848 he sailed for America, landing in New York, and there worked at his trade for some time. He then emigrated to Missouri, located at St. Louis, and there worked at his trade until the breaking out of the late war, when he joined the Federal army, and was in service for three years, in Company G, Tenth Missouri Cavalry, and filled the rank of third sergeant. He lost \$2,000 during the war. After the conflict he settled in Warren County, followed farming, and lived

there for eighteen years, after which he moved to Springfield, followed his trade there, and remained in that city five years. He came to Fair Play in 1887, purchased a farm on a hill, and has discovered water which is strongly impregnated with medicinal properties. This has been thoroughly tested, and many have been benefited by use of the same, viz.: Mr. Blair, of Fair Play, was cured of dyspepsia; Mr. McCarty, of kidney trouble; Mr. Yost, of dyspepsia; and Mr. Neal, of vocal trouble. Many with sore eyes have been benefited, and one, Mr. Grigsby, badly afflicted with dropsy, was cured. Mr. Koch has been married three times, and to his present wife fifteen years ago. One living child has been born to this union, Annie R., and one died in infancy. Mrs. Koch has also been married three times, and by her first husband became the mother of these children: Samuel Caldwell (deceased); John Caldwell, Emma Caldwell, wife of Samuel Sanders. Three children are deceased. Mrs. Louisa Koch is the daughter of John T. and Sarah (Howard) Hurt. John T. Hurt was born October 14, 1786, in North Carolina, and removed from that State to West Virginia with his parents at the age of eight years. Two years later he moved with his parents to East Tennessee, his father settling where Nashville now stands. He emigrated from Tennessee back to West Virginia, and there John T. was married, in 1811, in Russell County, to Miss Sarah Howard. He died March 21, 1860. Miss Sarah Howard was born in West Virginia October 15, 1807, and grew to womanhood in her native State. She died in February, 1858. She was the mother of ten children, three now living, and Mrs. Koch being the sixth in order of birth. The paternal grandfather, Garland Hurt, was born about 1750, in North Carolina, and grew to manhood in that State. He married Miss Martishia Thurston, in North Carolina, in 1793, and died in West Virginia about 1840. The paternal grandmother was born about 1760, and died a number of years before the death of her husband. They were the parents of ten children. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Hurt, Larkin Howard, was born about 1780, in North Carolina, and grew to manhood there. When about twenty-one years of age he emigrated to West Virginia, and about four years later returned to North Carolina, and was there married in 1800 or 1801. Soon after marriage he returned to West Virginia, but later emigrated to Indiana, and there died about 1829, a few months after reaching that State. The paternal grandmother, Miss Rachel Herndon, was born in England in 1785, and emigrated with her parents to America when about nine or ten years of age. In their family were ten children. She died in Indiana about 1855. The paternal great-grandfather was originally from England, and died in North Carolina about 1770, and was a grand-nephew of the Princess Rachel Howard, a

descendant of the house of Stuarts. The paternal great-grandmother was a Miss Nancy Taylor, who died in North Carolina. The maternal great-grandfather, Edward Herndon, was born in England, and was married in that country to Miss Hawkins. Mr. Koch is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Ed. M. Lappin, editor and proprietor of the *Fair Play Flag*, at Fair Play, Polk County, Mo., was born at Waterloo, Ill., April 25, 1866, and is the son of J. M. and Evaline (Brown) Lappin, and grandson of Knight Lappin, who resided in Ohio, and whose father was a native of the Emerald Isle. J. M. and Evaline Lappin were natives of Ohio, born in 1837 and 1844, respectively. The father attained his growth in Ohio and Indiana, but was married in Illinois; was a minister in the Baptist Church until late in life, when he became minister in the Christian Church. He is now residing in Polk County, Mo. To his marriage were born seven children, four now living, and Ed. M. Lappin being the third in order of birth. He received his education in the State of Missouri, and, after completing the same, entered the office of the *Neosho Republican* as an apprentice to the printer's trade, continuing in this capacity for four years. In 1888 he became proprietor and editor of the *Walnut Grove Bulletin*, which he conducted until 1889, when he came to Fair Play, and is now editor and proprietor of the *Fair Play Flag*, a newsy sheet devoted to the interests of the county. Mr. Lappin's brother, Frank M., is a type-setter with him. Mr. Lappin was married to Miss Isa Buitt, a native of Illinois, but who was reared in Polk County, Mo. Two children are the result of this union, Harlan and Maud Lappin. Mr. Lappin is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Prof. Julius M. Leavitt, president of the Southwest Baptist College, the oldest child of Sylvester and Mary A. (Whittemore) Leavitt, natives of Ohio, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, August 18, 1857. His father was a farmer, and in 1863 volunteered with the 100-days men, and died in Westchester County, N. Y. His mother still lives in Ohio. In the family were two children. Prof. Leavitt was educated in the public schools and at Hopedale Normal College, graduating in 1879, from which time up to 1881 he was principal of Hopedale public schools. In 1882 he was principal of schools in Effingham, Ill., after which he took a post-graduate course at Ann Arbor, Mich. In that year he was elected professor of higher mathematics in the Southwest Baptist College, vice-president in 1884, and president in 1886, which position he still holds. In addition to the regular college degrees conferred by the institutions from which he graduated, he has received the honorary degree of A. M. from Ewing College, Ill., and Ph. D. from Mt. Lebanon University, La.

August 5, 1879, Prof. Leavitt married Miss Florence J. Baldwin, of Hopedale, Ohio, a graduate of the musical department of Hopedale Normal College and of Dana's Musical Institute, Warren, Ohio, and who for some time had charge of the musical department of Hopedale Normal College. She is now principal of the department of music in Southwest Baptist College. They have two children, Thomas S. and Alpheus F. They are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a Mason.

Robert N. Leith, farmer, residing one-half mile northeast from Sharon Station, was born January 13, 1846, in Cooper County, Mo., and is the son of John and Mary (Walker) Leith, natives of Maryland, born July 5, 1807, and Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1814, respectively. The father followed farming in his native State, and in 1828 emigrated to Cooper County, where he was married in 1829. In 1858 he and family emigrated to Polk County, Mo., and settled about four miles from Bolivar, where he now resides. His wife moved with her parents to Cooper County, Mo., in 1828, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children, four now living, and Robert N. being the youngest. He came to Polk County with his parents in 1858, passed his boyhood days in that county, and had the advantages of a good ordinary school education. January 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, as a private, and served in the ranks only for about one year, when he was detailed as clerk in the colonel's office at Springfield, and served until the close of the war. He was six months in the quartermaster's office, and was mustered out at Springfield, March 27, 1865. After the war he returned to Polk County, and entered Bolivar Academy, where he remained one year, and then worked in the probate judge's office about one year after leaving school. He served in the various offices of the county from 1869 to 1875, viz.: county clerk's office, circuit clerk's office and recorder's office, and is one of the representative men of the county. November 23, 1875, he married Pattie D. Graveley, a native of Cedar County, Mo., born in 1855, and who grew to womanhood there. Her early school advantages were good, having attended the Bolivar Academy three years, and also attended school at Stockton. Five children were born to this union: Nannie L., Robert N., Jr., Mary Alice, Joseph F. and Mattie E. Mrs. Leith is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and an excellent woman. In 1876 Mr. Leith moved to Orleans Postoffice, and engaged in merchandising for two years, and then in 1878 he moved on a farm, where he has remained ever since. He has taken an active part in school matters, and in fact has manifested a decided interest in all matters relating to the good of the county. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a bright, enterprising citizen, and universally esteemed.

A. H. Lewis, one of the leading druggists of Bolivar, Mo., is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, born October 8, 1846. His scholastic training was received at the Western Reserve Seminary, West Farmington, Ohio, but failing health caused him to abandon his books at the age of fifteen, and he then began clerking in a store, where he remained for about nine years. In 1870 he started to go to California, but stopped in Bolivar, Mo., to see a friend, and, after remaining there a short time, bought a stock of boots and shoes, soon becoming associated with J. T. Odor in a drug store. This partnership did not last very long, and Mr. Lewis, not long afterward, became sole proprietor. In 1874 he returned to Ohio, and was there married to Miss Jennie S. Dunkerton, also a native of Trumbull County, Ohio. To this union were born two children, both now deceased. Mr. Lewis also had the misfortune to lose his wife March 8, 1887. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lewis is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, a member of the A. O. U. W., and also a member of the Jewelers' League. He has followed continuously one line of business longer than any other man in Bolivar, and enjoys a successful and a strictly honorable drug patronage. In his political views he is a Republican.

Jefferson Lemmon, M. D., one of the successful practicing physicians of Polk County, Mo., was born in Looney Township, Polk County, December 24, 1846, and is the son of John S. and Permelia (Wallace) Lemmon. The maternal grandfather, David Wallace, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and the maternal great-grandfather, William Wallace, was a native of England, and served in the Revolutionary War. John S. Lemmon and wife were born in Kentucky in 1811, the former born in Barren County, and the latter in Christian County. When about eleven years of age, each moved to Henry County, Tenn., with their parents, and there they were married when but eighteen years of age. The same year, 1828, they moved to Missouri, locating where Springfield now is, though there was no sign of a town there then, only the remains of a deserted Indian village, and remained there until 1832, when they moved to this county, and here the mother still lives. Mr. Lemmon was farmer, stock-raiser and miller, and was a very successful business man. He is a Democrat in politics. During the war he went South with his property, and was never heard from again. When first settling in Missouri, they were obliged to go to Boonville to trade, and experienced all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Mrs. Lemmon is a member of the Baptist Church. She is the mother of fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown. She has over 100 direct descendants. Her son, Dr. Jefferson Lemmon, assisted his father on the farm and in the mill, and received his education in the common school, also a term in the high-school at Springfield. In October,

1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifth Missouri Confederate Volunteers, and served two years. He then became hospital steward of Cherokee Artillery, and his brother was surgeon. There he gained his first knowledge of medicine. Having returned, he studied medicine under his two elder brothers, and in 1874 entered Missouri Medical College and took one course of lectures, after which he located at Walnut Grove, Greene County, and practiced until 1878-79, when he took another course at the same school, and graduated in the last named year. He then returned to his old location and practiced until 1880, when he went to Texas. Three years later he came to Morrisville, where he has had a good practice since, and to which he has exclusively devoted his time. He is a member of the Polk County Medical Society, of the Southwest District Medical Association, and was president of the former one term. For a companion in life he chose Miss Mary M. Anderson, a daughter of Nathaniel Anderson, one of the old teachers of the county. By this union seven children were born: Clara S., Waldo N., Laura L., Emma T., Mollie J., Bennie S. and Arthur E. Dr. Lemmon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and his wife of the Christian Church. He belongs to the following organizations: Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows and the A. O. U. W. Dr. Lemmon has practiced his profession in this county for sixteen years, and has had excellent success.

John Lightfoot. In sketching the life of this gentleman it is but just to say that his good name is above reproach, and that he has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him. His native birthplace was Allen County, Ky., where he was born on the 13th of May, 1820, his parents being Henry J. and Barbara (Lambert) Lightfoot, who were born in Virginia and South Carolina (it is supposed), respectively, and both died in Polk County, Mo., he in 1861, at the age of sixty-six years, and she four years later, aged also about sixty-six years. Their marriage took place in Warren County, Ky., after which they moved to Simpson County, where John was reared, and from whence they moved to Polk County, Mo., in 1853. The father was a natural mechanic, but gave the most of his attention to farming, and in his religious views was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church. His thirteen children lived to be grown, but only six are living at the present time: David L., a farmer, residing near Joplin, Mo.; Melissa, wife of Marion Jackson, is residing in Polk County; Malinda, widow of Jack Pitts; Henry B.; Barbara, wife of Meredith Richards, deceased; and John. The latter was educated in Simpson County, Ky., and at the age of twenty-three years began farming for himself in Kentucky, and in 1851 moved to Polk County, Mo., and has since made his home in Green Township, being engaged in tilling the soil, and at one time worked a

considerable period at the wagon-maker's trade. In 1860 he obtained possession of what was then known as Bradley's Mill, which he operated for ten years, a part of the time being in partnership with Francis Hatler and D. W. Rush, but the greater part of the time was in business alone. Previous to the Civil War he served as justice of the peace, and during that struggle worked in his mill. On the 23d of June, 1842, he married Miss Keziah H. Chapman, a daughter of David Chapman. She was born in Monroe County, Ky., in 1822, and became the mother of five children: Henry J., a prominent citizen and ex-collector of Polk County; David M., merchant and trader, of Humansville, Mo.; John S., also at Humansville; William A., at Pittsburg, a merchant and farmer; and Louisa F., wife of Jasper Creed, also a farmer of Polk County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot belong to the Baptist Church, and he is a deacon, and has been a member for over forty years. He takes great pride in supporting the cause of religion, education, and all other worthy enterprises, and as a public-spirited citizen ranks among the first in the county. He is a Republican in politics.

Henry Lightfoot, ex-collector of Polk County, Mo., and one of its enterprising citizens, was born in Warren County, Ky., in 1843, on the 23d of July, and is a son of John and Keziah (Chapman) Lightfoot, whose sketch appears above. Henry, the eldest of their family, was educated at home, and remained under the shelter of the parental roof until the opening of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and, after serving over two years, joined Company D, Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Regiment, U. S. A., and served faithfully and well until January 11, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. While a member of the militia he was corporal, and, after joining the Thirteenth Regiment, acted as orderly sergeant, and saw some very hard service, and participated in a number of battles and numerous skirmishes. He has since been engaged in farming, and, in 1880, was elected by the Republican party as collector of Polk County, and served one term with honor. October 28, 1866, he was married to Fanny Vaughn, who was born in Barren County, Ky., on the 12th of April, 1846, and by her has a family of six children: Irena, John J., Lula, Harry, Frank and Eva. Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot are consistent members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Lightfoot's parents, Jeremiah and Fanny Vaughn, were also early residents of Polk County, having come from Virginia to Missouri in 1850, and, after residing one year in Dallas County, moved the following year to Polk County. The father now resides in Dallas County, but the mother died September 14, 1870.

James E. Loafman, M. D., was born in Allen County, Ky.,

September 7, 1834, his parents being William P. and Ellen (Pulliam) Loafman, both of whom were reared in Kentucky, and were members of the Baptist Church. When our subject was eleven years of age his father died; his mother still lives. James E., the eldest of six children, had a liberal education, receiving most of it at home under his father, but also attended the public schools. Having farmed and taught till twenty-three years of age, he began the study of medicine under Prof. Joseph W. Benson, and took his first course of lectures in the medical department of the University at Louisville, Ky., in 1859-60. In the spring of 1860 he came to Polk County, and entered upon the practice of his profession. April 14, 1860, he married Dulcena Vaughn, of Barren County, Ky., by whom he had six children, Fannie E., Mary P., Virginia F., James R., Lizzie G. and Alice V., the last two having died. His wife died in 1878, and in 1887 he married Arpha J. Delaplain, a native of this county, and by her has had one child, Grace Y. In 1862 he moved to Dallas County, but returned in 1865, and has since lived in this county, being occupied in practice until 1869, when he took a second course of lectures in the St. Louis School of Medicine, graduating in the spring of 1870. He and both wives were Baptists. He is interested in farming, having 120 acres of land. During the war he was appointed examining surgeon for Dallas County. He is now, and for six years has been, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Southwest Baptist College. He is a member of the Southwest Missouri Medical Society, and of the Missouri Medical Association; and is president of the Board of Examining Surgeons for the Pension Department; a Mason, and a Republican.

William Lower, whose name is closely associated with the farming and stock-raising interests of Polk County, is the son of George W. and Elvira (Carter) Lower, both natives of East Tennessee, where they attained their growth and were married. They remained in their native State until 1849, when they moved to Morgan County, Ill., and there the father died in 1852, from having his foot crushed in a horse-power. He was a farmer, a blacksmith, a millwright, and a genius generally. He was a Democrat in politics, and in religion, was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, as is also the mother. She is still living. In their family were nine children, four sons and five daughters, and three of the sons served in the Union army. William Lower was born in Roane County, Tenn., July 16, 1843, was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Home Guards, served about three months, and then joined Company A, Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia. He served three years and a month, and was in the battles of Perryville, Oak Ridge, Ark., and was never wounded

or imprisoned. He was discharged at St. Louis, after which he returned to this county, and has tilled the soil ever since. January 1, 1867, he married Miss Elvira Hilbrant, a native of this county, who bore him eleven children, ten now living: Lester G., Minnie B., Ulysses, Arthur, Frank, Marion, Effie M., Roselda, Sarah R. and Jesse. Mrs. Lower is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. After marriage, Mr. Lower settled on the farm where he now lives, and which consists of 200 acres of land—160 acres under cultivation. He is a successful farmer, having made all he has by his own industry; is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Capt. Foster J. McAdoo, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Bolivar, Mo., is the son of Rev. Levi P. and Ellen (Harper) McAdoo, both natives of Huntington, Tenn., the former of Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of German. The parents were married in Tennessee, and there remained until 1831, when they moved to Greene County, Mo. The father was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, though he followed merchandising for several years. About 1845 he moved to Laclede County, and, when the war broke out, he enlisted, and served as hospital steward in the six months' service. In 1862 he enrolled Company I, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was elected captain, but resigned in June, 1863. He then returned home, and lived a quiet life until about 1875, when he received his final summons. The mother is still living, and is about seventy-five years of age. She is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was a member of the Masonic order, was a Whig in politics, but afterward became a Republican. Their family consisted of ten children, eight now living, three sons and five daughters. Capt. Foster J. McAdoo was the fifth child in order of birth, and first saw the light of day in Greene County, Mo., March 18, 1841. He assisted his father on the farm and attended the old subscription schools. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards, and was chosen first lieutenant. In September of the same year he was captured near Tuscumbia by the Confederate forces, kept a short time, and was then paroled. In the spring of 1862 he entered the quartermaster's department as clerk under Capt. Bentley Owens, and, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, being mustered in as second lieutenant, and soon after rose to the rank of first lieutenant. In the spring of 1864 he was made captain of his company, and led the company at the capture of Little Rock and Pumpkin Bend. He was also in the battle of Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Ark., and at Wilson's Creek, Mo. He was also at Brownville and Bayou Meto, Ark., and was never taken prisoner, nor was he reported on the sick list but three times. He was discharged at St. Louis in August, 1865, and returned to Laclede County, where he held the offices of sheriff

and collector for five years. While sheriff he captured the notorious robber, Bud Taylor, but had to kill him in so doing. January 16, 1862, he married Miss Mary E. McMenus, a native of Laclede County, Mo., and eight children were born to this union, six now living, three sons and three daughters. In 1878 Capt. McAdoo moved to Dallas County, and, in 1888, to Polk County, where he farmed and dealt in stock until May of the same year, when he began keeping hotel. He is a strong supporter of schools and all enterprises pertaining to the good of the county, and both he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

Joseph C. McCracken, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Polk County, Mo., was born in Williamson County, Tenn., August 15, 1830, being one of five surviving members of a family of thirteen children, born to Thomas and Elizabeth (Holmes) McCracken, who were born in Scotland; February 26, 1778, and North Carolina September 12, 1788, and died in Polk County, Mo., January 26, 1859, and September 6, 1870, respectively. They were married in Sumner County, Tenn., and after residing there a short time moved to Williamson County, where they made their home until 1842, when they came to Missouri, and located on the farm on which their son Joseph C. now resides. While residing in Tennessee they were neighbors to Thomas H. Benton, and he and Mr. McCracken became warm personal friends. The latter was a Whig in politics, a successful farmer, and although not a member of any church, was a true Christian gentleman. During the War of 1812 he served under Jackson, and was at Horse Shoe Bend, but was not at New Orleans. His father, John McCracken, came from Scotland to the United States about 1776, and, joining the Continental army, served faithfully throughout the Revolutionary War, participating in many battles. The mother's father, Robert Holmes, was an Irishman by birth, and also served in the American army, and was under Gen. Gates when his army was captured. Joseph C. McCracken, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in Tennessee and Polk County, Mo., and, being the youngest of the family, remained with his parents until their deaths. He has followed in his father's footsteps, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser, and owns some of the best farming land in Polk and Hickory Counties. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is an enthusiastic patron of education, churches and all enterprises for the public weal. During the late war he served in the Enrolled Militia and Provisional service, being a member of Company C, Sixtieth Regiment Missouri State Militia. He held the rank of corporal, and was a participant in many skirmishes. October 21, 1856, he was married to Miss

Mary F. Bodine, who was born in Hickory County, Mo., September 13, 1837, her father, William Bodine, being one of the first settlers in this portion of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. McCracken are the parents of ten children: Henry C., Marcus A., Charles C., Marcellus B., Theophilus P., William T., Sherman, Lanna C., wife of John E. Kendall; Virginia F., and Martha F. Mr. McCracken's brothers and sisters are: Ephraim, Nathaniel, Elizabeth (Ingram) and Jane (Appleby).

Henry Clay McCracken, recorder of Polk County, Mo., was born July 13, 1856, and is a son of Joseph C. and Mary F. (Bodine) McCracken. His father is a native of Middle Tennessee, and when about thirteen years of age came with his parents to this county, locating with his father, Thomas McCracken, on Twenty-five-Mile Prairie, where he still lives. The McCrackens originally came from Scotland, and settled in Kentucky, the grandfather of our subject having served in the War of 1812, under Gen. Jackson. Joseph C. has been a farmer all his life. When the late war broke out he enlisted in the army and served throughout. In 1855 he married Miss Bodine, of Hickory County. H. Clay McCracken, the eldest of a family of nine children, was raised a farmer boy, and received a good education. After leaving the common schools he attended Weaubleau Christian Institute, Rondo Institute, and the Southwest Baptist College. During his course of study, and after completing it, he taught school till 1886, when he was elected county recorder, which position he holds at present, discharging his duties in a satisfactory manner. He is a stanch Republican, and a charter member of Godfrey Lodge No. 136, Knights of Pythias, Bolivar, Mo.

W. H. McGuire, merchant at Brighton, is the son of Michael and Sarah (Deaton) McGuire, natives of Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The father was born in 1821, and is of Irish descent, as his great-grandfather came from the Emerald Isle. The mother was born in 1823, and moved with her parents to McMinn County, Tenn., where she met and married Mr. McGuire. Afterward they remained in Tennessee until 1850, when they came to Polk County, Mo., and here the father still lives. The mother was killed by a pistol shot, in 1868, and since then the father has married again. By his first wife he became the father of five children, four sons and one daughter. Mr. McGuire came to this county a poor man, and, though he has no education, he has been very successful, and is classed as one of the first farmers of his community. He is a Democrat in politics. W. H. McGuire was born one and a half miles west of Brighton, Polk County, Mo., September 9, 1854, was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools. He remained at home and traded in stock until 1879, when he opened a general store at Brighton, which he has run ever since. In January, 1886, he became a

member of the Bolivar Hardware Company, in which he is still interested. In January, 1878, he married Miss Mary B. McRoberts, a native of Tennessee, who bore him five children: Michael, Katie, Ella, Charley and William Carl. In connection with his mercantile business Mr. McGuire is also interested in farming, and is the owner of 162 acres, with 149 under cultivation. He has taken considerable interest in fine stock, and has two fine black Spanish jacks, all being imported. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. McGuire is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William A. McReynolds, senior member of the firm of McReynolds & Hayes, is a native of this county, and was born October 15, 1866. His father, John W., was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1820, and when young learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked till 1882. In 1848 he moved to Bolivar, in and near which place he has since resided. He was three times married, and had a large family, his first wife being Malinda Luttrell, the second, Sarah J. Luttrell, and the third, Margaret J. Lloyd, who was the mother of William A. The subject of this sketch, at the age of seventeen years, commenced an apprenticeship at the jeweler's trade in Springfield, opened a store in Bolivar in 1883, and five years later formed a partnership with L. A. Hayes. Both are Democrats, and wide-awake young business men. Mr. Hayes was born in 1867, and served a three years' apprenticeship at his trade while growing up. His practical knowledge of the business has added materially to the success of the firm, and the energy and good judgment manifested by himself and partner have contributed to the reputation enjoyed as the representative house in this line in the county. A full and complete stock of goods is kept constantly on hand.

Adam Clark May, another prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Polk County, Mo., was born in Washington County, Tenn., April 3, 1837, and is the son of Adam C., Sr., and Mary (McGinnis) May, who were among the early settlers of East Tennessee. The father was of German, and the mother of Irish descent. They never left the State of Tennessee, the mother dying there when the subject of this sketch was but eighteen months old, and the father died when Adam was thirteen years of age. The longest term he ever attended school was one and a half months, and in all he did not attend more than three months. When eighteen years of age he came to Taney County, Mo., driving a team to pay his passage. After coming to this State he hired out by the month or worked at whatever he could find to do. March 21, 1861, he married Miss Catherine J. McHaffie, a native of Greene County, born February 9, 1844, and this union resulted in the birth of seven children: Luther M., Charles F., Herschel H., Mary M., William A., Eugene C. and Clara.

Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He did not take an active part in the late war, but resided in this and Greene Counties until peace was declared, when he moved to Polk County, and has since made it his home. Having rented a time, he bought a place, which he sold in 1886 with a view of going to Texas, but backed out and bought the place where he now lives. He has 170 acres, with about ninety acres under cultivation. During the period of township organization he was collector a year, and filled the office in a highly efficient manner. He is a member of the Masonic order, and was noble grand of the Odd Fellows' lodge at Morrisville when the hall burned. He affiliates with the Democratic party politically.

Col. Sterling Brown Miles, who may be mentioned as one of the prosperous farmers and stockmen of Polk County, Mo., was born in Wilson County, Tenn., February 5, 1822, being a son of Thomas and Margaret (Smith) Miles, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. The former was a farmer and trader by occupation, and a son of a Revolutionary War soldier, who settled in Rutherford County, Tenn., and died there at the ripe old age of ninety-eight, his wife dying at the age of 104. The Miles family are of English descent, men of medium stature, of strong physique, and long lived. They were Methodist in religious belief. Margaret Smith was a daughter of John Smith, an Englishman. In 1840 Thomas Miles came to Missouri and made a settlement in Hickory County, where he lived until his death in 1862, at the age of eighty-four, his wife dying in 1864 at the age of eighty years. In 1850 Sterling Brown Miles went to California and spent one year in the mines of that State, and saved considerable money, which he brought back with him to Hickory County, Mo., and invested in property in Hickory County. During the war he moved to Kansas in 1863, but in 1867 he returned to Missouri and bought property in Polk County, where he has farmed ever since. While a resident of Hickory County he was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Lane Montgomery, a native of Tennessee, a daughter of Judge Joseph C. Montgomery, whose sketch appears in this work. By her he became the father of five sons and three daughters; Thomas C., of Livingston, Mont.; Lafayette Montgomery, also of Livingston, Mont., both being engaged in the livery and grain business and wealthy men; Almira, whom they buried at the untimely age of seventeen years in 1869; James Livingston, of Polk County, Mo., who is a prosperous farmer; Adella and Isabella (twin daughters); Lynn Boyd and Dr. Edward Doak, of Brownington, Henry County, Mo. Previous to the war Mr. Miles was colonel under the old militia system, and during the war, while a resident of Kansas, was captain of a company of militia. In 1878-79 he represented Polk County in the Legis-

lative Assembly, being elected as a Democrat in a county strongly Republican, but notwithstanding this he has always felt averse to holding public office. He is a Mason, and he and wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a finely improved and well stocked farm of 400 acres.

John W. Miller, M. D., one of the successful and eminent practitioners of Morrisville, Polk County, Mo., is the son of George and Elizabeth Miller, who were natives of Kentucky, born in 1806 and 1815, respectively. Grandfather Miller was from Londonderry, Ireland, and his wife from Germany. Dr. John Gray, grandfather of our subject, was of English descent. George and Elizabeth Miller remained in Kentucky until 1843, when they moved to Cooper County, Mo., and nine years later to Bentonville, Ark, where they remained until 1862, and then they came to Polk County. Here Mr. Miller is now living with his son, Dr. John W. Miller. His wife, who died in 1870, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as is also her husband, who has been a member for fifty years. He was a Whig before the war but has since then been a Democrat in his political views. By occupation he has been a cabinet-maker and house carpenter all his life. In their family were two children, a son and daughter. The eldest, John W., was born January 11, 1842, and when thirteen years of age, was using his father's hand-ax, when, by accident, he cut the tendon of his right heel, and for eight years went on crutches. He received a limited education, and at the age of eighteen years began studying medicine under Dr. John Gray. After prosecuting his studies for three years, the war broke out and forced upon him a practice, which, with poverty, kept him from attending medical lectures. He moved to Greene County in 1863, and in 1865 to this county, where he has practiced ever since. March 16, 1869, he married Miss Mollie Winton, a native of Greene County, and the daughter of Rev. G. M. Winton. Five children were born to this marriage: Bertie J., G. Claude, Grace, W. Glenn and Max. Both Dr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. After living on a farm until 1883 he moved to Morrisville, and now has one of the finest drug stores in the town. Aside from this he is the owner of 183 acres of land, four miles south of Morrisville, on Sac River. For twenty-six years he has been a practitioner of Polk County, and has met with unusual success. He is a member of the Bolivar Medical Society; belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and the A. O. U. W., and in his political views affiliates with the Democratic party.

William B. Mitchell, farmer, and county collector of Polk County, Mo., was born in Blount County, Tenn., February 27, 1826, his parents being James and Sally (Nave) Mitchell. The father was born in Tennessee about 1786, and in 1803 removed

to Roane County, where he was married, it is supposed, about five years later. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1834 moved to Polk County, Mo., where he followed his calling up to the time of his death, in 1876. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1790, and died in Polk County, Mo., in 1853. Her union with Mr. Mitchell resulted in the birth of fourteen children, eight of whom survive. Morris Mitchell, the paternal grandfather, was born in Pennsylvania, about 1762, and afterward emigrated to Tennessee, thence to Polk County, Mo., in 1835, where he died in 1848. His wife died also in Polk County, in 1853 or 1854. George Nave, the maternal grandfather, came from Germany and located in Tennessee in the twenties, and there died in 1828 or 1830. His wife survived him a number of years. William B. Mitchell grew to manhood in Polk County, Mo., and in 1846 enlisted in the Mexican War, under Price, serving in Company H, Second Missouri Volunteers, for twelve months, and then returned home and was married in Polk County, in February, 1848, to Miss Cynthia Harrison, who was born in Williamsport, Ind., in 1830, and came to Lewis County, Mo., with his parents in 1838, and to Polk County, in 1844. Eleven of their twelve children survive: Rebecca E. (Myers), Sarah M. (Tuck), Thomas H., A. M., Justin C., William C. (deceased), Walter E., Emma E. (Tuck), Cynthia A. (Utley), E. Benson, Sebern S. and Horace V. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858 Mr. Mitchell was elected on the Benton Democratic ticket as sheriff and collector of Polk County, Mo., and after serving two years was re-elected to the same office for two more years. In July, 1862, he was mustered into the militia, Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment, as a private, and was promoted to the rank of major the same day, and at the end of one year was made major of the Seventh Provisional Regiment of Missouri. In 1864 his regiment was transferred to the United States service, and he was a faithful officer until the close of the war. He received his discharge at Springfield, Mo., in July, 1865, having participated in a number of hard-fought battles. In 1876 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent Polk County in the State Legislature, serving two years, and, in the fall election of 1888, he was elected by the same party to his present position. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Masonic fraternities, and also to the Grand Army of the Republic. Like his wife, he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benjamin W. Mitchell. One of the prominent and early-settled families of Polk County, Mo., was the Mitchell family, who came here some time in the thirties. Rev. Morris Mitchell and wife were early settlers of Knox County, Tenn., from Mary-



A PIONEER HUNTER.

land, and in the thirties came to Polk County, Mo., where they joined their children. Here both died. He lived to see eighteen of the family Methodist preachers, and his wife lived to see 702 of her kinfolks by direct descent and marriage. Rev. James Mitchell, their son, and the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Methodist minister for over sixty years. He was born in Knox County, Tenn., and was of English and German descent. For a companion in life he took Miss Sarah Nave, a native of Virginia, and also of English-German descent. After marriage they lived in East Tennessee until 1834, when they moved to Polk County, Mo. Their family consisted of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, Morris Mitchell being the second in order of birth, the same occurring September 17, 1810, in Blount County, Tenn. He never attended school to exceed three months, and then in the old puncheon floor school-house. After reaching manhood, he acquired sufficient education to transact all kinds of business. August 2, 1832, he married Miss Rebecca Ewing, a native of Roane County, Tenn., born in 1812. In 1834 they moved to Polk County, and the following year he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served about twenty-five years. From 1850 to 1852 he was sheriff of Polk County, and in 1856 he was elected assessor. His chief business in life has been farming, at which he has been quite successful, and, although he came to this county in another man's wagon, and was left here with one horse and eight dollars in money, he arose to the ownership of 500 hundred acres of good land, and is now one of the substantial citizens of the county. He has been a Democrat all his life. In 1872 the town of Morrisville was named in honor of him, and he secured the first office of which he was made postmaster, and which office he held for six years. In 1881 his wife died. In their family were eight children, five sons and three daughters, five of whom are still living. Benjamin W. Mitchell, the youngest but one living, was born in Polk County, Mo., March 24, 1844, and, on reaching manhood, clerked for two years in Bolivar. In 1872 he opened a drugstore in Morrisville, which he carried on until 1881, when he engaged in general merchandising, with T. W. Cunnyingham as partner. They have the largest stock in the town, and, in connection, carry on farming, owning 145 acres adjoining the town. In 1867 he married Miss Anna Hunt, a native of Polk County, who died a year later. For his second wife he chose Miss Cora Robinson, who bore him three children — Morris E., Joseph D., and Roma. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Church, and are active workers in the same. He is a Democrat in politics, is a Royal Arch Mason of Pleasant Lodge No. 160, and has been Worshipful Master of the same for eight years.

Austin A. Mitchell, treasurer of Polk County, was born in this county September 13, 1858. The Mitchell family traces its ancestry to three brothers, who came from England in an early day. The father of our subject, Stephen C. Mitchell, was born in Blount County, Tenn., in 1831, and came to this county when only four years old, where he grew to manhood and married Martha Hendricks, of Arkansas, by whom he had a family of eight children. He served in the late war as a Union soldier till 1864, when he resigned as second lieutenant. The subject of this sketch received his education in the Bolivar schools, and in the Southwest Baptist College. Having clerked for his father till 1885, he became his partner in business, and in 1886 was elected county treasurer, and re-elected in 1888. In September, 1887, he married Lizzie B. Morrow, and they have one girl. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He is the youngest county official, and an efficient business man.

Rev. John B. Ellis, president of Morrisville College, was born in Robertson County, Tenn., February 14, 1848, where he was reared and received his early education. After leaving the public schools he attended Calender's High School, of Sumner County, Tenn., then taught two years, and then spent two years in Union College of West Tennessee, lacking only four months of graduating as a Ph. B. He again turned his attention to teaching, and in 1875 came to Greene County, where he taught several schools. In 1876 he returned to Tennessee, and married Miss Eliza T. Matthews, a native of Sumner County, Tenn., after which he returned to Missouri and joined the Southwest Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was actively engaged in his ministerial duties until 1886, filling positions at Neosho, Marshfield, Westport, etc. He was presiding elder of Springfield District from 1883 to 1886, when he was elected president of Morrisville College. Mrs. Ellis is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In their family are five children: Mattielou, Rebecca M., John A., Lida L. and William P. Prof. Ellis is a member of the Masonic order, and a prominent man in the county. His parents, Green D. and Rebecca (Deal) Ellis, were both natives of Davidson County, Tenn. The great-grandfather Ellis was an Englishman, who came to this country at an early day, settling in North Carolina, and from there the younger members of the family found their way to Tennessee. The father of our subject was born in 1803, and the mother in 1816. After growing up, they were married in Davidson County, Tenn., in 1835, and for a livelihood the father followed farming, though he taught school in early life. Both he and wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In their family were nine children, seven sons and two

daughters. He died in 1879, and she in 1887. He was a Whig in politics.

D. A. Murphy, ex-assessor of Polk County, Mo., was born in Greene County, of the same State, in 1859, and is the son of D. R. and Lucy A. (Gore) Murphy. The father was born in Knox County, Tenn., November 24, 1802, and grew to manhood in that State. He was married there, and reared a large family of children. He emigrated to Missouri in 1839, locating in Cedar County, where he lost his first wife. He was then married to Mrs. Lucy A. (Gore) Allen, who was the mother of four children by Mr. Allen. By her second marriage she became the mother of five children, D. A. Murphy being second in order of birth. Mrs. Murphy is still living, and resides near Fowler City, Kan., with her youngest son. D. R. Murphy was a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church, was one of the pioneer preachers of the county, was a Union man during the late war, and at that time served as chaplain in the Federal army. He died August 28, 1875. The paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, and was an officer in the Revolutionary War. He died in Polk County at an advanced age. D. A. Murphy has been a resident of Polk County since the spring of 1869, when his father moved to Humansville. During the early days he received a common school education, and later engaged as clerk in the mercantile establishment of Barnett & Paxton, and remained with the firm seven years. He then embarked in the boot and shoe business for himself, and followed the same for three years, and, subsequently, was nominated for assessor on the Republican ticket in 1886, and was elected. In order to attend to his office, he closed out his boot and shoe business in the spring of 1887, and has since devoted himself to duties of assessing. He received the nomination for this position without seeking it. He was married to Miss Emma Barnett, December 23, 1883, and the fruits of this union are two children: Leslie B. and Bessie Lee. Mr. Murphy is a Republican, as could have been guessed without adding this, by the above statements. He is a member of Modern Lodge No. 144, A. F. & A. M.; also of Bolivar Royal Arch Chapter No. 5.

Dr. L. C. Neil, physician and surgeon of Aldrich, Mo., was born in Williamson County, Tenn., June 26, 1854, and is the son of Dr. S. B. and Margaret M. (Roundtree) Neil, natives of Bedford County, Tenn., and Maury County, Tenn., respectively. The paternal grandfather, William Neil, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1771, and when fourteen years of age emigrated to America and landed in Charleston, S. C. He was married in Mecklenburgh County, N. C., to Miss Sarah Calhoun, a native of North Carolina, born about 1795, and after marriage they emigrated to Maury County, Tenn., in 1806, where the grand-

father followed agricultural pursuits. He died there in 1852. They were the parents of ten children, two now living. The maternal grandfather, David Roundtree, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1807, and there grew to manhood. He married Miss Victoria McKee about 1826 or 1827 and came to Polk County, Mo., in 1840. Six years later he returned to his native State, but in 1855 he again returned to Polk County. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Polk County Mo., in 1867. His wife was born in 1810, in Maury County, Tenn., and died in Polk County, Mo., in 1879. They were the parents of fifteen children, seven now living. Dr. S. B. Neil, father of our subject, was born December 7, 1825, and spent his boyhood days in the place of his birth. He began the study of medicine in 1849, under Drs. Eberlee and Kincaid, remaining under their preceptorship two years. He then attended his first course of lectures at Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in 1850-51, after which he returned to Marshall County, Tenn., and began the practice of his profession, continuing six years. He then attended his second course of lectures at Nashville, Tenn., in 1855-56, and graduated in the class of the latter year, receiving the degree of M. D. He was married in Marshall County, Tenn., in October, 1851, to Miss Roundtree, and afterward moved to Williamson County, Tenn., where he practiced one year. He then returned to Marshall County, remained two years, and then, in December, 1855, he came to Cedar County, Mo. From there he moved to Dade County in 1857, and from there to Polk County, in 1859. In 1863 he moved to Cooper County, Mo., remained there two years, and then returned to Polk County in 1865. He was appointed postmaster at Aldrich in 1887. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. To his marriage were born five children: Sallie V., now Mrs. Emerson; Leonidas C.; Margaret A., now Mrs. Hines; Fannie P., now Mrs. Dillard; and Eberlee K., who is one of the most promising dental surgeons of Southwest Missouri, his practice being principally in Polk and adjoining counties. The mother was a member of the Christian Church, and died November 4, 1880. Dr. L. C. Neil spent his boyhood days in Polk County, and began the study of medicine in 1881, under Dr. Weaver, of Bolivar. He studied with a preceptor for six months, and then continued to study with his father for two years. He attended lectures at Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, during 1883-84, after which he returned to Polk County. In 1884 he again entered the college, and graduated in the following year with the degree of M. D., after which he began practicing in Polk County. He was married in 1881, to Miss Lucy Fisk, a native of Dade County, Mo., born in March, 1855, and the daughter of Elder Nathaniel and Martha H. (Goodpasture) Fisk. She grew to womanhood in Springfield, Mo., and has been

a member of the Christian Church from early girlhood. Dr. Neil's family consists of himself, wife, and niece, Willie Fisk. Willie Fisk was born February 26, 1878. Dr. Neil is a Democrat in politics, is a member of Polk County Medical Society, and is one of the promising young physicians of the county. Mrs. Neil has been a member of the Christian Church for ten years.

Elwood Smith Odor, M. D., of Bolivar and vicinity, was born in Culpeper County, Va., October 11, 1818, and is the son of Elwood and Nancy (Wigfield) Odor. The father was a farmer by occupation, and had been a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1823 he went on a collecting tour, and had obtained a large sum of money, for which, it is supposed, he was killed, as nothing was ever heard of him. The family subsequently, in 1830, moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, where the mother died in 1861, at the age of eighty years. She was a member of the Baptist Church. In their family were seven children, four sons and three daughters, and Dr. Odor is the only one now living. He was reared to farm life, and received his education in the common schools, and also by individual study. Having farmed until thirty years of age, he began to read medicine on account of his poor health. After spending some time in a private institution, he began to practice, and in 1852-53 he took a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio. He then practiced in Ohio until 1861, when he moved to Illinois. In December, 1867, he came to Bolivar, and has enjoyed a good practice since. April 7, 1842, he married Miss Martha McMorris, a native of Virginia, and to them were born ten children, six living: Celia, Joseph T.; William S., a graduate of the American Medical College, St. Louis, and associated with his father in the practice; Ottoman C., Otho G. and John M. Dr. Odor has practiced his profession for thirty-eight years, and for twenty-one years in this county, and has been very successful. He is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Nathan W. Okey, stock-breeder, was born in Monroe County, Ohio, February 19, 1823, and is the son of Arthur and Sophia (Hollister) Okey. The father was born in Delaware, October 5, 1786, and the mother was born in Connecticut, October 14, 1789. When young they came with their parents to Ohio, and were among the early settlers. Here they were married, and here passed their entire lives. He was an extensive farmer and stock-dealer, and often drove stock to Philadelphia, as there were at that time no railroads. He was a strong Whig in his political views; and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died July 4, 1838, from the effects of having a tooth pulled. His wife died October 17, 1876. In their family were eight children, six sons and two daughters, and the fourth child in order of birth was Nathan W. Okey. Like the

average country boy he received a good practical education in the common schools, but later attended Woodsfield College. Like a dutiful son he remained with his mother until he married, and then she made her home with him. March 25, 1846, he married Miss Maria J. Belt, a native of Monroe County, Ohio, born July 5, 1826, and the fruits of this union were nine children, eight now living: Sarah M., Hannah L., Milton G., Arthur S., John H., Archie M., Jennie M., Haddie L. and Laura. Both Mr. and Mrs. Okey are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Having lived in Ohio until 1866, he came to this county and followed tilling the soil until 1887, when he removed to Morrisville. He owned 338 acres of land, which he sold on coming to town. He now pays some attention to the raising of stock. He has a fine Lexington and Pilot horse and a good jack. He is a Republican in politics.

Ira O. Parrish, an old and well-known citizen of Polk County, Mo., was born near where he now lives, June 26, 1842, being a son of Barnett P. and Emeline (Wright) Parrish, who were born in Ohio and Illinois respectively. The father was born on the 13th of September, 1818, and is still living, a resident of Taney County, Mo. The mother died there in 1867, and after her death Mr. Parrish wedded Miss Mary Harris, who has since died. His present wife was Rebecca Frazier. When a young boy he was taken by his parents to Indiana, and there resided until manhood, when he moved to Polk County, Mo., and in 1866 to Taney County, where he has since resided. He has been a farmer all his life, and as such has been quite successful. During the Mexican War he served in Gen. Price's regiment, and was in several skirmishes. In 1862 he enlisted in the Enrolled State Militia, but only served about one year. He is a Republican in politics. His father, who also bore the name of Ira, it is supposed was born in Ohio, and his death occurred in Polk County, Mo. Ira O. Parrish, the immediate subject of this sketch, is the second of seven surviving members of a family of eleven children, ten of whom lived to maturity, and remained at home until August, 1861, when he enlisted in the same regiment in which his father served, and remained with it until December, 1861. In 1863 he enlisted in Company L of the Fifteenth Missouri Federal Service, and received his discharge in July, 1865, having been in several battles when Price made his last raid through Missouri, holding the rank of orderly sergeant. After his return from the war he turned his attention to farming and stock raising, being also an extensive dealer in stock. He began life without means, but is now the owner of a well-improved and well-located farm. February 20, 1862, he married Miss Nancy Mary Burnes, a daughter of Thomas J. Burnes, Sr. Mrs. Parrish was born in Georgia, November 14, 1841, and died

in Polk County, Mo., in 1863; and September 17, 1866, Mr. Parrish married Mary J. Armour, a daughter of Robert A. Armour. She was born in Giles County, Tenn., June 27, 1841, and she and Mr. Parrish are the parents of five children: William Franklin, Albert H., Emory W., L. B. and Ora E. Mr. Parrish is a Master Mason, and he and family worship in the Cumberland Church, of which he and wife are members.

Jesse R. Payne, when a small boy, emigrated with his parents, Joseph C. and Anna (Johnson) Payne, from his native county, Washington, in Tennessee, to Missouri, and located on a farm on what was known as Sentinel Prairie. His parents were married in 1819 in Hawkins County, Tenn. (the mother's native county), but made their home in Washington County, where the father was born, until coming to Missouri. The father was a successful farmer, having started in life with no means, but at the time of his death, October 11, 1858, at the age of sixty years six months and two days, he was one of the substantial citizens of the county. He was a life-long Democrat. The mother died April 13, 1878, at the age of seventy-five years eleven months and sixteen days, having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Both parents were of English descent, and the paternal grandfather, Jesse Payne, served in the Revolutionary War. Six of their eleven children are now living, Jesse R. being the only son. He was born on the 24th of August, 1839, and remained at home until his father's death, when he turned his attention to farming and stock raising and dealing, and now owns 800 acres of land, some of the finest in Polk County. On the 14th of June, 1874, he wedded Miss Sarah E. Bewley, a daughter of William and Martha Ann (Davis) Bewley. She was born June 30, 1855, and by Mr. Payne is the mother of the following family: William Elbert, Ann E., Nancy C., John H., Martha Pearl and James L. The family attend the Missionary Baptist Church, of which the father and mother are members, and the former has been a life-long Democrat. He and his brother, John H., were partners in business from boyhood until the latter's death on the 2d of June, 1882. They began at the foot of the ladder, and became very successful financiers. Mr. Payne's brothers and sisters are as follows: Polly A., who died in July, 1884; Elizabeth, who is a resident of Polk County; James F., who died October 18, 1866; Sarah, wife of Isaac Wainscot, of Bates County, Mo.; Alsey, wife of Barnett S. Wainscot, also of Bates County; Elbert E., who died September 25, 1853; John H. N., who was born on the 24th of August, 1834, and died June 2, 1882; Elender J., wife of Y. M. Pitts, of Hickory County, Mo.; William A. J., who died in infancy; and Lucinda, wife of T. W. Simpson, of California.

John W. Paynter, of the Fair Play Mercantile Company, of

Fair Play, Polk County, Mo., was born in Cedar County, Mo., February 8, 1867, and supplemented his common school education with a course at Ash Grove College, Greene County, Mo. After leaving school he entered his father's store, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he continued until September 1, 1887, when he became a member of the general mercantile firm of Fox, Potts & Paynter, at Fair Play. Immediately after becoming a member of the firm, they were burned out, but sustained only a small loss, on account of the insurance, and being able to save some of the goods. The firm continued as Fox, Potts & Paynter until December, 1887, when the firm title was changed to Fair Play Mercantile Company, and thus it still continues. They carry from \$8,000 to \$10,000 worth of goods, with an annual sale of \$30,000. They do considerable jobbing work, and constantly employ four men. Mr. Paynter is the son of C. W. and Margaret A. (Jackson) Paynter, natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. C. W. Paynter was born in 1845, and came to Missouri before marriage, locating on a farm in Cedar County. Later he engaged in merchandising on Bear Creek, Cedar County, and there he is occupied in business at the present time. During the late war he donned his suit of blue, shouldered his musket, went out in defense of his country, and served three years. He was married to Miss Margaret A. Jackson, in Cedar County, and to them were born three children: John W., Elsie and Mary. The mother died in Cedar County about 1873. The paternal grandfather, Huston S. Paynter, was a native of Virginia, and came to Missouri, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation. The great-grandfather Paynter was a native of Germany, and emigrated to America at an early date. He was a strong, active man. The maternal grandfather is a native of Tennessee, is still living, and is a resident of Stockton, Mo. He served in the Federal army during the late war. J. W. Paynter is one of the young, but wide-awake, stirring business men of Fair Play, Mo. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and keeper of records in Hines Lodge No. 114.

Prof. John Calvin Pike, B. S. and Professor of Natural Science in the Southwest Baptist College, is well known throughout Polk and adjoining counties, and although young in years has won an enviable reputation as a prominent educator. He was born in the county on the 25th of January, 1863, and from early boyhood has been very fond of reading, and while acquiring his rudimentary education in the public schools applied himself diligently to his studies, thus becoming capable, at an early age, to reason and think for himself. He soon perceived that a good education, a thorough knowledge of the business affairs of life, together with a sufficient amount of energy, were

essential if he wished to become eminent in any calling, and at the early age of seventeen years he entered the Southwest Baptist College, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1886. The same year he was called to the Peirce City Baptist College, where he taught during 1886-87, his efforts meeting with such success that in the latter year he was called to his *Alma Mater* and was given the chair of Natural Science, which speaks very highly as to his efficiency and the respect and esteem with which he is regarded by the public. He is ably discharging his duties, and is doing all in his power to raise the standard of the college. In his political views Prof. Pike is a Prohibitionist. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary S. Smith, and whom he married October 12, 1887, belongs to the Christian Church. Mrs. Pike was born in Cedar County, Mo., and she and the Professor are the parents of one child, Caroline.

Francis M. Pitts is a native of Trigg County, Ky., born in 1842, and is a son of Barney and Catharine Pitts, who were natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively. The father died in Hickory County, Mo., in 1876, when seventy years of age, and the mother in March, 1888, when extremely old. They came from Kentucky to Missouri about 1848, and located near the southern border of Hickory County, where they spent their days, having been among the wealthy farmers of the locality, being the second heaviest tax-payers of the county. Mr. Pitts was a Republican in politics, and he and his wife became the parents of thirteen children, three sons and two daughters of whom are now living: Francis M.; James Monroe, a prominent farmer of Hickory County; Barney, a farmer of Kansas; Mary, widow of Sandy Richards, lives in Hickory County; and Jane, wife of Michael Dorman, a farmer of Hickory County. Francis M. Pitts made his home with his parents until 1861, when early in the spring of that year he enlisted in the Home Guards, and afterward in the Eighth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in which he served until discharged in 1865, a portion of the time being sergeant of his company. After the war he bought the farm on which he now resides, and has become one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of the county. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, a Republican in politics; and he and his wife, whom he married March 5, 1866, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Her maiden name was Mahala Ann Zumwalt, a daughter of Adam and Loretta Zumwalt, and she was born in Polk County, Mo., March 17, 1843. She and Mr. Pitts are the parents of three children: Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Roberts; James M., and Oliver C., all of whom are farmers. Barney Pitts, father of our subject, was a son of Burrell Pitts, who was a soldier in the Black Hawk War, and was also in the War of 1812,

and at the battle of New Orleans. He died in Hickory County, Mo., when very old, and his wife died at the age of 104.

William M. Potts, of the Fair Play Mercantile Company, was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1863, and is the son of William A. and Polly (Underwood) Potts. William A. Potts came to Missouri when five years of age, and has been a resident of this State ever since. He is a farmer by occupation. His wife was born in Tennessee, and came with her parents to Missouri when four years of age. By her union to Mr. Potts she became the mother of seven children, five living. William M. Potts obtained a good practical education in the common schools, and supplemented the same by a term in Southwest Baptist College. In 1883 he engaged in merchandising, but sustained considerable loss by fire. After this he clerked for a number of months, and then became a member of the firm of Fox, Potts & Company, which title was afterward changed to Fair Play Mercantile Company. This company is doing a good business on account of their fair dealing and prompt attention to their patrons, and from the fact that they are pleasant, social gentlemen to deal with. Mr. Potts is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., and is master of finances in the Knights of Pythias. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party. His paternal grandfather was born in Tennessee, but went to Illinois, and from there to Missouri, where he passed his declining years.

Alexander Ralph, a well-known and highly esteemed resident of Polk County, Mo., was born near Gallatin, Sumner County, Tenn., on the 18th of February, 1825, and is a son of Lewis and Mary (Smith) Ralph, who were born, reared, and spent their lives in Sumner County, Tenn., the mother dying when our subject was quite young, and the father in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and, in early life, he was a Whig in politics, and afterward became a Republican. Alexander Ralph is one of three surviving members of their family of nine children, eight of whom lived to be grown. He received his education in the common schools of Sumner County, and there made his home until 1848, when he came to Missouri, and located in Polk County, and rented land west of Bolivar for about one year. He then spent two years on Twenty-five Mile Prairie, after which he came to his present farm, which consists of 320 acres of as good land as there is in the county. October 15, 1848, he was married to Sarah Ann Kizor, a daughter of John and Fanny Kizor, who spent their lives in Sumner County, Tenn. Mrs. Ralph was born there on the 8th of March, 1827, and she and Mr. Ralph are the parents of eight children: William B., at home; James A., a ranchman of Nevada; Marcus B., at home; Frances C., wife of John Wilson, a farmer of Polk County, Mo., are living: and John L., Robert

P., Mary T., who died in 1886, at the age of twenty-seven years, the wife of David Rogers, of Greene County; and Finis Lee, are deceased. Mr. Ralph has been an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for over thirty years, and in his political views is a stanch Republican. During the late war he served as second lieutenant of Company E of the Enrolled Militia, in Col. Johnson's regiment.

Henegar Roberts, a prominent old resident of Polk County, Mo., was born in Anderson County, Tenn., April 11, 1831, and is a son of Moses and Maria Roberts, who were Virginians. They both died in Illinois when their son Henegar was a small lad. The latter was then taken by an uncle, Stephen Porter, back to Tennessee, but he only remained with him one year, and then made his home with his grandfather a short time. He continued to make his home with his relations until twenty-two years of age, and then began depending on his own resources to obtain a livelihood, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has followed in connection with stock-raising up to the present time. In 1856 he came to Polk County, Mo., and was engaged in tilling the soil on rented land until 1865, when he came to his present location, which is one of the most fertile and well-tilled farms in the county. He is a member of the Agricultural Wheel, and is a stanch Republican in politics. He at all times supports the cause of education, religion, as well as all public enterprises of worth, and commands the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances. In 1855 he was married to Miss Martha Rule, a daughter of Henry Rule. She was born in Knox County, Tenn., November 17, 1838, and is the mother of eight children: William H., a farmer and school teacher; Leroy, also a farmer and school teacher; Nancy J., wife of Henry Rusk; Sarah Ann, wife of Columbus Williamson; Adaline, wife of Henry Vest; Joseph M., Orlie O. and Arthur J. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William S. Roberts was born in McMinn County, Tenn., March 25, 1821, his parents being Benjamin and Judah (Meadows) Roberts, both of whom were supposed to have been born in Virginia. They were married in Middle Tennessee, on the Cumberland River, in Jackson County, and about 1819 moved to McMinn County, where they spent the remainder of their days, the father dying soon after the war at the age of eighty-five years, and the mother in 1840, when some fifty-five years old. They were earnest workers for the cause of Christianity, and had been church members for many years. Although usually voting the Democratic ticket, he was not deeply interested in politics. His father, Edwin Roberts, was a Revolutionary soldier, and was a participant in the battle of Brandywine. Benjamin was a successful farmer, and after the death of his first wife married a

Mrs. Coffee. William S. Roberts was the eldest of three sons and four daughters, and after attending the common schools of Tennessee until he was twenty-two years of age, he left home and began depending on his own resources for obtaining a livelihood, being engaged in farming. His means at first were quite limited, but by determination and energy he has been quite successful, and now ranks among the leading agriculturists of the county. After residing in McMinn County until 1843 he moved to Bradley County, where he resided four years, then returning to McMinn County. In 1854 he drove through to Missouri with a two-horse wagon, and after renting land on the Sac River, in Polk County, for two years, purchased the farm on which he is now residing. In November, 1842, he married Catherine Walker, a daughter of Robert Walker. She was born in McMinn County, Tenn., June 9, 1822, and eight of ten children born to her marriage are living: Pinkney C., Sarah, wife of John Stanley; James P.; Franklin F., a physician of Bolivar, Mo.; Minerva L., wife of Bynen Lunsford, a miller of Benton County, Ark.; Tennessee, wife of Burr Rainey, a blacksmith and farmer; Amanda, wife of James Johnson, a farmer of Polk County; and Thomas E., who resides at home, and is now attending school at Bolivar. Catherine and Larney are deceased. Mr. Roberts is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Masonic Benevolent Society, and he and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Church.

Joseph F. Roberts, M. D., was born in McMinn County, Tenn., December 13, 1850, being the fourth child of William S. and Catherine (Walker) Roberts, both natives of Tennessee. In 1854 they located in this county, where they have since lived, their family consisting of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mr. Roberts has been a farmer all his life. Joseph F. was raised on the farm, receiving a good education in the public schools and at Bolivar Academy. At the age of nineteen years he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. Farmer, in 1871 and 1872 taking his first course of lectures in St. Louis Medical College, whence he went to Texas and practiced there till 1876, when he returned. He then took a second course of lectures in Missouri Medical College, graduating in 1877, after which he located in Bolivar, where he has since practiced. Dr. Roberts is a member of the Southwest Missouri Medical Society, Missouri State Medical Association, and of the Examining Board of Surgeons for the Pension Department. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1880 he married Cornelia E. Simpson, a native of South Carolina, by whom he has had four children: Nellie C., William W., Sue, and Lydie. Dr. Roberts owns a farm of about 200 acres.

Judge James Rule, presiding judge of Polk County Court,

was born in Knox County, Tenn., February 6, 1837, being one of six surviving members of a family of eight children born to Henry and Nancy (Tarwater) Rule, who were born in Virginia and Tennessee in 1813 and 1812, respectively. They emigrated to Missouri in 1866, and have since resided in Polk County. The father learned and worked at the blacksmith's trade when a young man, and was also engaged in preaching the gospel, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Since coming to Missouri he has been engaged in farming, and also does local preaching. Their children are as follows: William, a farmer of Kansas; James, the subject of this sketch; Martha, wife of H. Roberts, a farmer of Polk County; Harriet, wife of James Cox, of Knox County, Tenn.; Matthew A., of Knox County, Tenn.; and Nancy J., wife of James White, farmer of Barber County, Kan. Judge James Rule received his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native county, and afterward attended Ball Camp Academy. At the age of twenty-two years, he left his parents and began teaching school, and at the end of two years opened a grocery store, which he conducted about one year. He then came West, and located in Polk County, Mo., and was engaged in farm work until the breaking out of the Rebellion, and then joined the Home Guards, and after a few months enlisted in Company C of the Eighth Missouri State Militia, and served three years. He was lieutenant the latter part of the war, and was in several skirmishes, and for a time in the quartermaster's department. After his return from the war he engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming in Pettis County, and then returned to Polk County and began farming on Twenty-five Mile Prairie, buying, in 1866, a farm of 200 acres, to which he has since added 444 acres of as good land as can be found in Polk County; 400 acres are prairie land and under cultivation. Mr. Rule is a Republican in politics, and in 1880 was elected assessor of Polk County, and after serving two years, was elected presiding judge of the county, being re-elected in 1886. He also served some time as collector. He is now a member of the G. A. R. October 7, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah Collins, who was born in Illinois, in 1844, and by her he has a family of four children: Nancy A., wife of George W. Skidmore; Henry W., Grace and Myrtle. Mr. and Mrs. Rule are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Sebern Sallee, Sr., a member of the firm of Sallee & Cowden, proprietors of the Roller Mills at Pleasant Hope, Mo., was born in Marion County, Ark., near Yellville, on the 14th of October, 1854, and is a son of John K. and Permelia (Hudson) Sallee, the former being a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and the latter of Tennessee. The mother died in 1867, and the father afterward married Sarah Looney, and is now living in Greene County, Mo.

He has been a farmer all his life, but was a heavy loser during the late Civil War. He served two years and six months in the Federal army, and took an active part in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove and others. His first union resulted in the birth of eight children, seven of whom are living. Sebern Sallee was the fourth child, and received his education in Greene and Polk Counties, and after attaining his seventeenth year began working for Robertson & Bedell, near Ebenezer, Greene County, and, after learning the trade of engineer, followed that calling for five years. During this time he was in the saw-mill business in different places in those counties. In 1881 he came to Pleasant Hope and purchased and operated the mills up to the present time, they being among the best in the county. In November, 1878, he was married to Miss Mary Violet Crockett, a daughter of David Crockett, who was a relative of Davy Crockett, of Tennessee. She was born in Hickory County, and died on the 26th of September, 1888, having borne a family of six children, four of whom are living: Allie, Mayland, Zoe and Louis. Anna and Albert are deceased. The mother of these children was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sallee is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Mason, a member of the Wheel, and in his political views is a Republican.

A. F. Shriner, of the real estate firm of J. N. Sperry & Co., and one of the prominent business men of Bolivar, is the son of Allison and Melvina (Smith) Shriner, natives of Ohio, and of German and English descent, respectively. After marriage they lived in Ohio until 1867, when they located in Illinois, and in 1870 came to Polk County, Mo., settling on a farm, where they are now living. He is a Republican in politics; is a farmer by occupation, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. During the war he served a short time in the Union Army. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters. A. F. Shriner, the eldest of this family, was born in Vinton County, Ohio, July 29, 1860, and while growing up received a good education, first in the public schools, and afterward in the Southwest Baptist College, at Bolivar, attending up to the last term of the senior year. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, and for two years was principal of the Buffalo, Mo., public schools, and an equal length of time was principal of Pleasant Hope Academy, Polk County. Having taught until 1888, he became a member of the above firm. He is an energetic and highly respected young business man; is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias, and in his political views he affiliates with the Republican party.

James G. Simpson, an attorney-at-law and mayor of Bolivar, was born in Laurens County, S. C., December 2, 1846. At the age of sixteen years he entered the State Military Academy of

South Carolina. In the fall of 1864, the corps of cadets to which he belonged was called out into the Confederate service in front of Sherman. His captain was Hugh S. Thompson. Soon after the war our subject read law under W. D. Simpson, chief justice of South Carolina, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. After that he was engaged in railroad surveying, and continued this until 1872, when he came to Bolivar, and has been engaged in the legal profession at this place ever since. From 1875 to 1883 he held the position of probate judge and for two years he has been mayor of Bolivar. He is a Knight Templar, having been presiding officer of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. Politically he is a Democrat, though the county goes over 300 Republican. In connection with his profession Mr. Simpson deals in land. For a companion in life he chose Miss Eliza White, a native of Bolivar, whose grandparents were early pioneers of Polk County. Mr. Simpson is accounted one of the successful attorneys of the county, and is a man highly respected by all who know him. He is secretary of the Polk County Agricultural and Mechanical Society. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is one of the incorporators of the same, and has been one of its trustees.

James P. Slagle, judge from the Eastern district of the Polk County Court, and who now resides a short distance from Slagle, Looney Township, was born November 22, 1828, in Henry County, West Tenn., and is the son of Jacob and Frances (Dunlap) Slagle. The paternal grandparents were originally from Virginia, but emigrated to Polk County, Mo., where they passed their last days, he dying some time in the forties, and she three years previous to his death. The maternal grandparents were originally from Virginia, lived for some time in Kentucky, and afterward moved to Henry County, Tenn., where they passed their last days. The parents of our subject were both natives of Kentucky, born in 1796 and 1801 respectively, were married in their native State about 1818, and soon afterward moved to Mississippi (1820). Here they remained a short time, and then moved to Henry County, Tenn., where the father followed farming for twelve years. In 1832 he emigrated to what is now Polk County, Mo., locating eight miles south of Bolivar, and soon after served in a company engaged in fighting the Indians. He died on the old homestead in 1851, and the mother died in 1856. James P. Slagle is the sixth of eight children, six now living, and grew to manhood in Polk County, where he received an ordinary common school education. Miss Barbara L. Barham, a native of Kentucky, born in 1833, became his wife in 1855, and to them were born nine children, eight now living: William F., Alice E., Benjamin P., Fannie B., Charles C., Wade H., Ella C. and Emma V. (twins). Mrs. Slagle is the daughter of James F. and Margaret (Holbrook)

Barham, and emigrated to Greene County, Mo., with her parents at an early day. She is a member of the Baptist Church. Under the township organization Judge Slagle was elected judge of Looney Township in 1872, but before taking his seat the Legislature repealed the township organization system. At the general election of 1888 he was elected an associate judge from the Eastern district of Polk County on the Democratic ticket, in which capacity he is now serving. He is a member of the Baptist Church also.

John M. Smith. Among the very first settlers of this county were John T. and Mary (Russell) Williams, natives of Virginia, where they were married, and lived until about 1811, when they moved to Monroe County, Ky., and in 1830 to this county, locating one and a half miles west of Brighton. They were the first white family in the county, although the same year five other families came in, viz.: John Mooney, Jacob Yocum, Absalom Renfrow, Cyrus Patterson and Andy Bass. The nearest neighbor to Mr. Williams, when he first located here, was at Springfield. The only living child of that family in this county, and the lady who wove the first piece of cloth in the county, is Mrs. Martha Smith, widow of James H. M. Smith. She was born in Monroe County, Ky., March 31, 1811, and has lived continuously in Polk County since 1830. Nine children were born to her marriage, six of whom are now living. Her husband, James H. M. Smith, was born in Mercer County, Ky., January 26, 1806, and with his parents came to the northern part of Missouri, and in 1833 to this county. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation, and filled the office of justice of the peace for several years. He and wife were married January 4, 1835, and the names of their living children are: Lenna H., John M., Annie J., Hugh L., William T. and Margaret E. Mr. Smith died September 16, 1867. Mrs. Smith's father paid rent to the Indians the second year he was in this county, the rent being two sides of bacon and five bushels of shelled corn. John M. Smith, one of the above-mentioned children, and now postmaster at Morrisville, Mo., was born in Looney Township, Polk County, Mo., September 7, 1837, was reared on a farm, and educated in the district schools. Having worked at home until September 14, 1858, he married Miss Sarah F. McKnight, a native of Jackson County, Mo., and ten children, nine now living, were born to this union. The children were named as follows: Martha L. B., Mary D., Robert M., Montie L., Homer E., Leda E., Sarah F., Beulah and Georgie A. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Capt. B. F. Mitchell's company, Clarkston's Confederate State Guards, and served six months. Early in 1862 he joined Capt. A. C. Bradford's company, Gibbons' Battalion

Confederate Cavalry, and soon after his company dismounted and became infantry. In February, 1862, he was commissioned third lieutenant, and served in that capacity until his discharge at Tupelo, Miss., in July, 1862. On his way home he was captured, taken to Springfield and paroled. He was at the battles of Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge. At the former battle a piece of shell struck him, cutting to the bone, in his cheek, and breaking his collar bone. In December, 1865, he opened a store at Evansville, Ark., and continued in the same for four years, after which he returned to this county, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1885, when he moved to Morrisville. In August, 1885, he was appointed postmaster, and has held that position since. He is also insurance agent; has been justice of the peace several years, and took the census of Looney Township in 1880. He has lived in this county for forty-six years, and since his majority has voted the Democratic ticket.

J. C. Smith, deputy collector of Polk County, Mo., was born in East Tennessee, in 1844, and is the son of Morris and Amanda (Jarnagin) Smith. Morris Smith was born in Alabama, in 1822, and resided in that State until over fourteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to East Tennessee. He there grew to manhood and there married Miss Jarnagin, who was born in Tennessee. After marriage, or in 1853, they emigrated to Missouri and located in Polk County, where the mother died in 1857, and the father in 1885. Mr. Smith was in principle a Union man, serving in the Polk County Home Guards; was a Republican and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To his marriage were born six children, four now living, J. C. Smith being the eldest and only son. The latter attained his growth in Polk County, and supplemented a common school education with a course in the graded school at Bolivar. He then needed nothing but discipline to fit him for the teacher's profession, and during the fourteen years that he was in the school-room he was accounted one of the most popular educators in this and adjoining counties. In connection with his school duties he also carried on farming, and is now the owner of 300 acres of land. He was elected assessor of Polk County, but the township organization took effect, and, as a consequence, he did not serve. He filled the position of deputy assessor in 1872. He was deputy collector of revenue for Polk County, in 1887, and has served two years. During the late war he was a member of Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia, for three years, enlisting March 1, 1862, and being discharged March 5, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., and was first commander of the post at Fair Play, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married to Miss Maggie E. Thompson, on September 7, 1869. She was born in Polk County, Mo.,

March 25, 1846, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children: Vida, wife of A. C. Mead; J. Ira, Nora A., Ada M., John M., Eugene, Orlena (deceased), and William. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. The paternal grandfather was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to Alabama, where he died, and the paternal great-grandfather was also a native of Scotland. The paternal great-grandmother was a native of Ireland.

Alexander Snodgrass, his wife Malinda, and their three children — William L., Thomas A. and James C.— emigrated from Sullivan County, Tenn., in the fall of 1854, and settled in Madison Township, Polk County, Mo., on "Jump Off" Creek, near the Cedar County line. The family was very poor, having one old horse, ten dollars in money, and such articles of furniture as could be brought in a two-horse wagon, in which they came upon reaching the county. It was one of those "dry years," consequently this family had a very hard time to get along. The other horse and the wagon belonged to one William J. Lyon, who, with his family, came with them. That winter the meat diet of the family consisted chiefly of rabbits, opossums and the like, which, in those days, were quite plentiful. Their household furniture for several years was of the plainest description, the two bedsteads used being made of hickory poles with one leg — the side railing, a pole, stuck into a log of the house at one end, and the foot-board, also a pole, stuck into another log, and the other end of each put into this corner leg. The bed-cords consisted of smaller poles. The table was made of round poles, and covered with shaved three-foot clapboards. For the first winter the main lights at night were a pile of dry limbs and brush thrown up in a corner of the room to be convenient and ready for use. About three years after their arrival they bought eighty acres of land, also lying on "Jump Off" Creek, formerly owned by one Louis Igo. This farm the family continued to own, and here the sons were principally reared until 1866. While living there, December 19, 1859, the mother died, and was buried at Red Hill graveyard, then in the woods. The sons of the family received but very limited educational advantages, and the first school attended by William Snodgrass was at "Possum Hollow," a log school-house painted with yellow mud, one log cut out of the side for a window, split logs for benches, the ends of some of them resting on large rocks, answering as bench-legs. This session attended by William was a subscription school, taught by J. J. Gravelly, who afterward became colonel in the War of the Rebellion, and later a member of Congress and Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri. William taught his first term of school in 1856, in a similar structure higher up the creek, but in the neighborhood, and received eighteen dollars per month, and

could not, at that time, cipher out all the "sums" in Ray's third part of arithmetic. His brothers, Thomas and James, attended school to him at "Possum Hollow," "Red Hill," "Jump Off," and Wesley Chapel, all in the neighborhood. The first certificate given to William to teach was by Nathaniel A. Anderson, school commissioner of the county, and read thus: "W. L. Snodgrass, having produced to me satisfactory evidence of a good moral character, was this day examined by me, and I find him qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography, in the public schools of this county." Mr. Snodgrass continued to teach until the war broke out. Thomas married in the summer of 1860, and moved to Vernon County about the close of the war. William married Miss Melissa L. Marshall, December 4, 1860, and moved, with her, his father and his brother James, to Bolivar, in October, 1865, and, while there, was appointed public administrator, but resigned before any estate was in his charge. In September, 1864, Mr. Snodgrass brought the family back to the farm, but, on the 8th of November, 1864, he was appointed clerk of the circuit court by the Hon. Burr H. Emerson, then circuit court judge of the judicial circuit in which Polk County was situated. On the 1st of February, 1864, he returned, with his family, to Bolivar. The cause of his appointment to the office of clerk came about in this manner: While at Bolivar in the winter of 1863, he set "copies" for the judge's children, and the judge, taking a fancy to his old-fashioned round hand, appointed him to fill a vacancy in the office, November 8, 1864. He continued to serve as such until January 1, 1874, when A. J. Hunter succeeded him, but appointed William L. his deputy. Since that time Mr. Snodgrass has served continuously as deputy under the different clerks, until the present. The father, Alexander Snodgrass, died November 28, 1872. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also his wife, and was a Republican in politics, as are all his sons. James C. Snodgrass died April 26, 1870, and, at the time of his death, was deputy clerk of the circuit court under his brother, W. L.

Jasper N. Sperry, real estate and loan agent, of the firm of J. N. Sperry & Co., was born in Vinton County, Ohio, January 23, 1851, and is the son of James and Ruth (Claypoole) Sperry, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. James when a small boy emigrated to Ohio with his parents, and was there married to Miss Claypoole. In 1869 they moved to Champaign County, Ill., where the mother died in 1886. She was a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Sperry is now living in Polk County, Mo. He has followed farming all his life, and has been quite successful in this occupation. The father is a Democrat, and has affiliated with that party since old enough to vote.

Jasper N. Sperry was the eldest of six children, four sons and two daughters, and received his education in the district schools. At the age of sixteen he began teaching, and after accumulating some means, he attended Illinois Industrial University for some time. In 1874 he began reading law with Cunningham & Webber, of Urbana, Ill., completing his course with U. S. Claypoole of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. After practicing a few months he returned to Urbana, Ill., and taught a school for some time. In 1878 he married Miss Ruth Ratcliff, a native of this county, but who was in Illinois on a visit. The following year they moved to Polk County, Mo., and here Mr. Sperry was engaged in farming, teaching school and merchandising until 1883, when he opened a real estate office, and is now also connected with the Bolivar Loan and Trust Company. [See page 322.] As a business man Mr. Sperry has been quite successful; having come to this county with almost nothing, he has accumulated a handsome property. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M.; he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Judge Louis Stahl, superintendent of the yard for the T. A. Miller Lumber Company, at Bolivar, is a native of Munich, Germany, where he grew up and received a good college education. In his native city he met Mrs. Anna Brass, *née* Bay, who was a native of Albany, New York, but who was visiting in Europe, and they soon became fast friends, then husband and wife. Having sailed for America, they landed in New York in 1867, where Mr. Stahl engaged in the lumber business, and this continued until 1881, when they moved to Seward, Nebraska. There he also ran a lumber establishment, and was quite a prominent man, having held the position of police judge of that city for some time. Since coming to Polk County, Mo., he has been superintendent of the lumber yard of the above-mentioned company, and does an extensive business, handling over 600,000 feet of lumber and over 1,000,000 shingles. He is one of the most successful business men of the county.

Francis M. Stewart. Among the prominent farmers of Marion Township, Polk County, Mo., stands the name of the above named gentleman, who was born in this county, August 12, 1838, and was reared to farm labor. His education was obtained in the old log school-house, and as a consequence was not of the best, but this he has aided materially by observation and reading. He was married August 4, 1858, to Miss Rebecca Zumwalt, who was born August 30, 1837, in Franklin County, Mo., and who is the daughter of Jesse Zumwalt. Eight children were the result of this union: John W., Jesse T., Francis M., Augustus S., James V., Richard E., Effie F. and Sidney H. In June, 1862, Mr. Stewart enlisted in Company A, of Elliott's

Battalion, Confederate Army, and served until July, 1865. He was in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Cape Girardeau, Cane Hill, Little Rock and Jefferson City. He was never wounded or taken prisoner, although he was in many tight places, but was fortunate enough to escape without either of the occurrences happening. After the war Mr. Stewart lived three years in Moniteau County, and in 1868 he came back to Polk County, Mo., and located on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 328 acres, with about ninety acres under cultivation. He had accumulated some property before the war, but when he returned from the service all had been destroyed, and he was obliged to commence at the beginning. His parents, Evan and Nancy B. (Jenkins) Stewart, were both reared in Tennessee, where they remained until 1836, and then came to this State. The father followed tilling the soil all his life, though for about twenty years he drove stock south to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. He was a soldier of 1812, and now draws a pension, as he is still living, and is about ninety-three years of age. He is a Democrat in his political views. He accumulated a large fortune before the war, but during that stirring period lost lands, stock, negroes, etc. The mother was a member of the Baptist Church, and was the mother of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. Six of the sons enlisted in the Confederate army. After the death of the mother, which occurred in 1865, Mr. Stewart married Mrs. Melvina Bridges *née* Todd. Grandfather Jenkins was a Revolutionary soldier.

Samuel D. Strain, county assessor of Polk County, Mo., was born in Washington County, Tenn., October 1, 1833, and is the son of John A. and Sarah W. (Brewer) Strain, and grandson of John and Isabella Strain, both of whom died in Washington County, Tenn., in 1837 and 1835, respectively. The maternal grandparents, Samuel and Sarah Brewer, were both natives of Tennessee. The grandfather died in his native State in 1837 or 1838. They were the parents of six children, three surviving. John A. Strain, father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Tenn., in 1804, and attained his majority in that State. He was a farmer by occupation, but in connection conducted a saw-mill. He was married in Greene County, Tenn., about 1825, to Miss Brewer, moved to Dade County, Mo., in 1842, soon afterward to Polk County, and rebuilt the old Davis Mill, which is one of the oldest mills in this section of country. He died at his home in Polk County, about 1879. To his marriage were born eight children, seven now living, and Samuel D. Strain being the fifth in order of birth. The mother was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died at the old home in Polk County, at the age of sixty-five years. Samuel D. Strain came to Missouri from Tennessee with his parents when ten years of

age, grew to manhood in Polk County, and assisted his father in the mill until January, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served about three years. He entered the ranks as a private, but was promoted to corporal, and afterward to orderly sergeant, which position he held until the close of the war. He then returned home, farmed for about two years, and in 1869 bought the old Orleans Mill, in partnership with B. B. Rice. In 1880 he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Orleans, but in 1882 sold the store, and did not resume business again until 1885, when he continued until 1887. After that he transferred his mercantile business from Orleans to Sharon, a station on the Gulf Railroad, three miles southwest of Orleans, and the business is managed by his son. In the fall of 1888 Mr. Strain was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of assessor. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was married to Miss Martha L. Leith, who was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1843, and who died in 1881. To this marriage were born eight children, five of whom are now living: Charles L. (deceased), William J., Samuel D., Jr., Oliver D., James R., Arthur B., and two infants (deceased). In 1883 Mr. Strain married Miss Anna Walker, who was born in Scotland about 1849, and came to America at the age of twelve years with a brother. She became the mother of two children, one living, Matthew R. (deceased) and Eva W. Mrs. Strain is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Strain was appointed postmaster at Orleans about 1871, serving in that capacity until February, 1889, when he was succeeded by D. M. Strain. Orleans is one of the oldest postoffices in the county, being established some time in the thirties.

B. F. Teeter, a successful business man of Polk County, Mo., engaged in selling drugs at Half Way, was born in Collin County, Texas, July 3, 1849, and is the son of Jacob and Sarah Ann (Weedin) Teeter, who were born in St. Charles and Cooper Counties, Mo., respectively. The former was born in 1812 and died in 1870, still survived by his wife, who resides in the county, and is now in her sixty-first year. They were married in Cooper County, and moved from there to Texas, and in 1848 located in Collin County, where they resided until 1855, then took up their abode in Denton County, coming in 1865 to Polk County, Mo. The father was a successful farmer throughout life, and was an earnest worker in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his wife being a member of the same, but she is now a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. The Teeters are of German descent, the paternal grandfather having come from Germany to the United States, locating first in Kentucky, and later in St. Charles County, Mo. The Weedin family are English. B. F. Teeter is one of five children born to his parents, the names of his broth-

ers and sisters being: Mary E. (Barham), William J., Rebecca A. (Keeling), and Nancy E. (Hood). B. F. Teeter received his early education in the common schools of the "Lone Star State," and after his father's death, remained at home managing affairs for his mother until he was twenty-four years of age, at which time he went to Mason County, Ill., where he was engaged in farming for one year. He then returned to Polk County, Mo., and, after farming for two years, entered a general mercantile establishment, with which he was connected for seven years, and, after remaining idle for nearly one year, opened a drug store at Half Way, which he has since successfully conducted. In March, 1886, he was appointed postmaster of the place, and is now faithfully discharging the duties of this office. He is a Democrat in politics, and is secretary of the Masonic lodge, of which order he is a member. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. On the 24th of January, 1878, he was married to Nancy L. Brock, a daughter of Lewis Brock. She was born in Knox County, Tenn., in 1857, and has borne six children, five living: Ora O., Treva M., Maude I., Grover C. and Andre. Gertrude died in childhood.

John A. Thomas, a prominent farmer of Marion Township, was born in North Carolina May 17, 1821, and is the youngest of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to John and Elizabeth (West) Thomas, natives of North Carolina, where they were reared and married. The parents remained in their native State until about 1836, when they moved to East Tennessee, and there spent the rest of their days, both living to a good old age. He was a farmer by occupation, and was a very successful one; was a Whig in politics, and was a first-class citizen in every respect. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John A. Thomas spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received no educational advantages, not even being able to read or write. After remaining with his mother until twenty-two years of age, he began for himself by engaging in tilling the soil. In 1843 he married Miss Mary Weese, a native of Roane County, Tenn., and about a year younger than her husband. About 1846 they moved to Fulton County, Ill., and the following year to Carroll County, Ark., where they remained until 1862, when they came to Polk County, Mo., with his family. In November, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, First Arkansas Cavalry, U. S. A., and served until August, 1865; was in the battle of Prairie Grove and many skirmishes. While trying to remove his family from Carroll County, Ark., he was surprised by a squad of bushwhackers, was shot through the left arm, shattering the bone, and the arm has always given him trouble. Had not some of his neighbors been in the squad, he would undoubtedly have been killed; as a compensation he receives a pension of eight dollars per month. After the war

Mr. Thomas joined his family in Polk County, and here he has since remained. After coming here he rented land for about seven years, and since then has become the owner of 320 acres, but at present has but 240 acres. He has eight children: Martha, Hughey, Eliza, William, Catherine, James, Mary and John. Mr. Thomas has been a hard working man all his life, and has accumulated considerable property. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is a Republican in his political views.

Eugene D. Tingle, editor and proprietor of the *Humansville Bee*, and attorney at law at Humansville, is a native of Maryland, born at Snow Hill, Worcester County, July 4, 1840, and the son of Judge William and Sallie Maria (Williamson) Tingle. Judge Tingle was a native of Maryland, and occupied a seat on the bench of the twelfth judicial district for over twenty years. He died at Snow Hill in his sixty-ninth year. Judge Tingle was a son of Capt. Daniel Tingle, who was a sea captain, and who perished on his ship, which was supposed to have been burned at sea by pirates. Daniel Tingle was also supposed to have been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was the son of an English gentleman, who made a home for himself in America. Sallie Maria (Williamson) Tingle was the daughter of Rev. Stewart Williamson, a Presbyterian divine, and a prominent man in that church in early times. He was a native of Pennsylvania. Eugene D. Tingle grew to manhood in his native State, completed a literary course of study at Newark Academy, Delaware, and his legal studies were finished at the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He practiced law for a few years at Snow Hill, Md., and in 1869 came to Shelbyville, Mo., where he practiced his profession for quite a while, serving as superintendent of schools of Shelby County for several years. He was married at Shelbyville, Mo., to Miss Mary C. Boettcher, a native of Missouri, and a lady of education and refinement, being a graduate of the Christian College of Columbia, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Tingle were born two children, Thomas Rackliffe Fassitt, and Willie (deceased). In December, 1888, Mr. Tingle came to Humansville, Mo., and started the *Weekly Bee*, a Democratic paper, which is a spicy sheet, full of news and useful information. Mr. Tingle has traveled extensively in the interest of newspapers and real estate, having been a correspondent for different interests.

Harry D. Train, of the Ewert & Train Charcoal Company, Fair Play. Among the many business men of Fair Play deserving of mention is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Minnesota, April 5, 1860, and moved with his father to Kansas City in 1870. There he attended the public schools for four years, and at the age of fourteen years entered the employ of one of the largest dry-goods firms in the city as cash boy;

and at the end of six years was employed by that firm, receiving a salary of \$3,000 per year. He subsequently left their employ, and engaged in the real estate business in Kansas City in 1880, where he remained until 1887, his real estate business proving a grand success, and he realized over \$100,000 from it. In 1886 he was elected a member of the city council and served two years. In the fall of 1887 he came to Fair Play and purchased a half-interest in the charcoal plant for \$15,000. He also opened a lumber yard, a general merchandise store, and a bank, of which he is cashier. In the spring of 1887 he purchased the entire stock of the charcoal company, and incorporated it with a capital stock of \$50,000. Mr. Train is in every way a substantial citizen and a shrewd business man. He was married to a Kansas City lady, Miss Dora Freeland, in 1881, and one child, Harry, was the result of this union. Mr. Train is the son of H. C. and Maria E. Train; the father, now living, is seventy-five years of age, but the mother received her final summons September 8, 1871. H. C. Train is at present city inspector of Kansas City. He is a wagon-maker by trade and was in partnership with the proprietor of the Bain wagon. Of the seven children born to this union, there were five sons and two daughters. The paternal grandfather was born in Southern New York, but became a pioneer of the northern part of that State, and there died. The maternal grandfather, John Bullene, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the name can be traced back to Queen Ann Boleyn.

The origin of the Tuck family is traced back to two brothers who, at an early day, emigrated from England to the United States, and settled in Virginia. From one of these brothers descended Joseph Tuck, who was born in Halifax County, Va., July 4, 1800, and when seventeen years of age moved with his parents to Blount County, Tenn., where, January 13, 1825, he married Miss Elizabeth Bond, a native of that county, born in October, 1809. In 1835 they moved to McMinn County, Tenn., remaining there until 1837, when they came to this county, and located one and a half miles west of Brighton. There the mother still lives. The father died May 25, 1887. He was an industrious, well-to-do farmer, and a good citizen. He and wife became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church about 1825, and he was a Democrat in politics. In their family were ten children, six sons and four daughters; of these one son and one daughter are dead, and one son lives at Willits, Cal., and one at Sherman, Texas. The others are citizens of this county, and are members of the Methodist Church, South, and Democrats in politics.

Henry C. Turk. In sketching the life of this gentleman, it is but just to say that his career through life has been irreproach-

able. His birth occurred in Hickory County, Mo., April 27, 1850, his parents, Andrew and Mary (Williamson) Turk, having been born in Roanoke and Floyd Counties, Va., respectively. When a young man the father came to Missouri, and, after residing for about five years in Hickory County, came to Polk County, where he made his home until his death, March 13, 1870, at the age of fifty-nine years, his birth having occurred on the 1st of March, 1811. The mother was born in 1821 and died June 1, 1863. She came with her parents, James Williamson and wife, from Virginia to Hickory County, Mo., in 1844. After her death Mr. Turk espoused Mrs. Jane Williamson, who is now a resident of Hickory County. He was a machinist and millwright by trade, which occupations he learned in Ohio, but, after coming to Missouri, gave the most of his attention to farming, at which he was quite successful. He was a member of the Baptist Church, a Royal Arch Mason, and, by his first wife, became the father of five children, four of whom are living: Sarah, wife of J. H. Payne; Ellen, wife of J. H. Payne, Jr.; Virginia, wife of J. W. Viles; Frances, the deceased wife of Reuben Long, and Henry C. To his last union one son was born, Solon, who is living with our subject. The latter was educated in Bolivar Academy and at home, and, when starting out in life for himself, it was as a farmer and school teacher, but for a number of years past has given his entire attention to farming and stock dealing. His land is very fertile, and is well adapted to stock purposes, being plentifully supplied with water. In 1876 Mr. Turk acted as assessor and census enumerator, and in 1880 was United States census enumerator in Green Township. In 1882 he was elected assessor, and two years later was nominated county representative by the Democratic party, but, on account of sickness, resigned. January 26, 1873, he was married to Maria F. Robinson, a daughter of Rev. Jehu Robinson. She was born in Webster County, Mo., in 1855, and is the mother of four children, only two living: Pearl and Earl. Andrew J. and Charles A. are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Turk are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

William Underwood. Prominently identified with the farming and stock-raising interests of Polk County, Mo., stands the name of Mr. Underwood, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., October 29, 1840, and is the son of Enoch and Sally (Owens) Underwood. Enoch Underwood was born in Spartinburgh district, S. C., in 1802, and was the son of John and Jennie (Utley) Underwood. He moved at an early age with his parents to Roane County, Tenn., and there attained his majority. He was married in that county, and there remained engaged in farming until 1842, when he emigrated to Polk County, Mo., where he still continued agricultural pursuits. He was a member of the Christian Church, and died in Polk County, February 16, 1879.

His wife, Mrs. Sally (Owens) Underwood, was born February 22, 1802, in Roane County, Tenn., and grew to womanhood there. By her marriage she became the mother of seven children, four now living. Mrs. Underwood is still living, and is a member of the Christian Church. The paternal grandparents were natives of Tennessee, and died in Roane County of that State. They had ten children. The paternal grandfather, Edward Owens, was probably born in Virginia or Carolina. He married Elizabeth Sumpter in Virginia, and afterward moved to Tennessee, where they received their final summons. They were the parents of twelve children, only one now living. Elizabeth Sumpter's father, William Sumpter, lived in Virginia, and there married Miss Margaret Hoskins. He was a brother of old Gen. Sumpter, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, under Gen. Washington. William Underwood, subject of this sketch, came with his parents to Polk County, Mo., in 1842, and grew to manhood in that county. He received his education in the common schools, but ill-health prevented him from advancing very far in his studies. He was married in March, 1866, to Miss Martha Fox, daughter of John and Jane (Wollard) Fox. Mrs. Fox was born in Polk County, Mo., May 28, 1846, and grew to womanhood in that county. She became the mother of fourteen children by her marriage, thirteen now living: Sarah Jane, now Mrs. Crane; Margaret A., Enoch S. (deceased), John F., James C., William M., Thomas W., Lizzie M., Esther Pearl, German N., Dolly, Robert M. and Gracie C. (twins), and Benjamin H. In 1862 Mr. Underwood entered the Union army and served three years. After the war he returned to Polk County, where, as mentioned above, he was married. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the following orders: A. F. & A. M., K. of P. and the G. A. R. He and wife are members of the church.

Charles A. Walters, one of the proprietors and managers of the Brighton Flouring Mills, was born in Berks County, Penn., in June, 1838, and is the son of John U. and Margaret (Tyler) Walters, the father born in Germany, and the mother in Switzerland. John U. Walters was a machinist by trade, and when a young man went to Switzerland, where he met and married Miss Tyler. Soon afterward they came to America, and after living for some time in Philadelphia, moved to Berks County, where he ran a farm in connection with his shop. In 1870 they came to this county and here spent their last days. In their family were seven children, five sons and two daughters, the second child being Charles A. Walters. He assisted his father with the duties on the farm, received a common school education, and when seventeen years of age learned the miller's trade, but, as trade was dull, he helped repair several mills, and thus took up the millwright business. In 1858 he came to Illinois, and milled there

until 1870, when he moved to Springfield, and worked at carpentering for about two years, after which he came to this county. He then worked on the farm and at the carpenter trade until 1875, when he and two brothers built a saw-mill, and, about two years later, put up a flour-mill, with a capacity of thirty barrels per day. His brothers having withdrawn from the business, the firm took the present title. In addition to the mill, Mr. Walters is the owner of 147 acres of land. In 1876 he married Miss Ellen Emlet, who bore him two children: George and Blanche. Mrs. Walters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although Mr. Walters has met with reverses in business, he is now in a prosperous condition and has a good property. When President Lincoln made the first call for troops, Mr. Walters enlisted, but as there were too many, his company was not taken for some time, and so he returned to his work. Politically he has been a Democrat until 1888, when he voted for Gen. Harrison. He is a Mason.

John Benton Wann, M. D., a native Missourian, was born in Lawrenceburg, Lawrence County, on the 27th of December, 1847, and is a son of Daniel and Sarah (Hague) Wann, who were born, reared and married in Tennessee. In 1824 they made a settlement in Lawrence County, Mo., where the father engaged in tilling the soil. He served as a soldier from Tennessee in the Mexican War. His father, William Wann, was a Virginian, who after the Revolutionary War settled in Tennessee. The Wanns were presumably of Scotch extraction, and were of large stature, strong physique, and long lived. Dr. John B. Wann was the fifth child and second son of seven children, and grew to manhood in Cass County, where he obtained a good common school education, and farmed until his twenty-third year. He then gave up farming for a time, and spent several years in traveling, trading, and otherwise occupying himself throughout the Western States and Territories. In 1876 he returned from Oregon to his home, and began giving his attention to the study of medicine, graduating from the Kansas City Medical College as an ad-eundem from the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis. He had, in the meantime, practiced medicine, and after graduating located at Humansville, Polk County, where he is regarded as one of the leading members of the medical fraternity. He is a member of the Polk County Medical Society, is a stockholder in the Highland House property, and a member of the Blue Lodge in the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Julia McFall, in Lawrence County, Mo., but she died in Oregon in full communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, leaving him a son and daughter: Addie and Elmer. He married his second wife also in Lawrence County. Her maiden name was Miss Susie A. Wilkerson, and she was

born in Arkansas, being a daughter of James and Lydia (Messick) Wilkerson. They have one son, Homer. Doctor, and Mrs. Wann and their two eldest children are members of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder.

Lewis Warren. Prominent among the many noted farmers and stock-raisers of Polk County, Mo., stands the name of the above gentleman, who was born in Robinson County, Tenn., December 30, 1846, and is the son of Jackson and Winnie (Shaw) Warren, both natives of Tennessee, the father born in 1816, and the mother about three years later. After marriage, the parents lived in Tennessee until 1851, when they came to Polk County, Mo., and there made their home. The father's chief occupation in life was speculating in land, although he also carried on farming, and he was a very successful business man. In politics he was for some time a Whig, but later a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Church, as is also the mother, who is still living. In their family were four children, two sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom is Lewis Warren. Like the average country boy, he assisted his father in tilling the soil, and attended the common schools, where he received a good practical education. At the age of twenty years, he began farming for himself, and November 17, 1867, he married Miss Nancy Brown, a native of Polk County, Mo., born September 4, 1849, and the daughter of Rev. William Brown. The fruits of this union were nine children, six now living: Lavenia, Winnie, Riley, Lillie, Zula and Opal. Mr. Warren is a Republican in politics, is a good farmer, and an honest, upright citizen. In 1869 he moved to the place where he now lives, and where he has 370 acres of land, all the result of his own labor.

James H. Watkins, another citizen whose chief industry is farming and stock raising, and who now resides three miles northeast of Fair Play, Mo., was born May 11, 1845, in Sumner County, Tenn., and is the son of Philip M. and Laura C. (Lay) Watkins, and the grandson of Robert Watkins, who died in Tennessee. Philip M. Watkins was born in Kentucky, in 1797, and emigrated at an early age to Tennessee. He married Miss Lay in 1825, she being, probably, a native of Kentucky, born in 1808. Thirteen children were born to their marriage, seven now living. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Jackson, and was in the battle of New Orleans. He and family moved to Polk County, Mo., about 1849, and here he was engaged in tilling the soil, which he continued until his death, which occurred April 4, 1879, in Polk County. The mother also died in that county, in August, 1884. J. H. Watkins attained his majority in Polk County, Mo., and, like the average country boy, received his learning in the common schools. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri State

Militia, and was mustered out, on account of disability, at Jefferson City, in January, 1865. He was wounded at Jefferson City, in October, 1864, by a rifle ball in the right ankle. After he returned to Polk County he was married, in January, 1874, to Miss Hulda Pickle, of Polk County. She was born in Tennessee about 1849, and came to Polk County, Mo., at an early age, where she married Mr. Watkins, and bore him eight children, seven now living: John W., William L., George E., Louisa C., Mary E., Albert (deceased), Finia Q. and James C. Mr. Watkins is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also of the Knights of Pythias. In his politics he affiliates with the Republican party.

John Whillock, proprietor of the National Hotel, and also the owner of a livery stable at Humansville, Polk County, Mo., was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, in 1827. His father, Enoch Whillock, was probably a native of Tennessee, and was married in that State to Miss Lucinda Irvin, who was of Irish descent, but was probably born in America. The father was a farmer by occupation, was a prominent politician, and a much respected citizen. He died in Jefferson County, Tenn., as did also the mother. They were the parents of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, John Whillock being fifth in order of birth. The paternal grandfather, John Whillock, was born in England, and emigrated to America, locating in Tennessee. The maternal grandparents were natives of Indiana, and emigrated to Tennessee, where they died in Washington County. John Whillock, the subject of this sketch, grew to manhood in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Harriet E. Gilbreath, a native of Roane County, of that State, born in 1837. They emigrated to Missouri in 1856, locating three miles north of St. Clair County, but later came to Polk County, and have lived there ever since, with the exception of two years. During the Civil War Mr. Whillock took up arms in defense of his country, in the Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served three years and four months. He received his discharge at Springfield, Mo., and still has the papers in his possession. He was at the battle of Big Blue, also in many others, and was in the battle of Newtonia just before he received his discharge. After the war he returned to his home, and farmed and kept hotel, commencing the latter business in 1863, and still continuing it at Humansville. He owns 472 acres of land in Polk and St. Clair Counties, and also owns considerable town property. He is a Republican in his political views. Mrs. H. Emaline Whillock is the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Henry) Gilbreath. Thomas Gilbreath was a native of Scotland, who emigrated to America, locating in Tennessee, and there spent the remainder of his days. He was a powerful man physically, and was a prize-fighter or pugilist. While fighting in a ring in Tennessee he had a blood-vessel broken, and died from the

effects. After this his wife went to the Louisiana Purchase, and was there married to a man by the name of Dunlap, and by whom she had ten children. She was the mother of two children by her union with Mr. Gilbreath, Mrs. Whillock being the younger of the two. The mother died in Tennessee. The paternal grandmother of Mrs. H. Emaline Whillock was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America at an early date, and was among the pioneer settlers of Tennessee. He died in that State. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Whillock was married in East Tennessee in 1856, but previous to her marriage had been engaged in the hotel business, which she has since followed, and with great success. She attends to all the business herself, and is a lady thoroughly qualified to fill that position in a satisfactory manner. Mrs. Whillock is now fifty-two years of age, and is pleasant and sociable in her intercourse with the public. She has with her, at the present time, the first hired hand she ever employed. She has two acres of land in the center of the town, and meditates turning it into an orphans' home.

La Fayette Wilcox, one of the old and prominent citizens of Polk County, Mo., was born in Cabell County, W. Va., October 23, 1837, his parents being Erasmus D. and Jane (Stamps) Wilcox, natives, respectively, of Massachusetts and Virginia, the former's birth occurring in 1803 and the latter's in 1811. The father left his native State when a young man and went to Virginia, where he met and married Miss Stamps, and resided until 1844, when he came to Polk County, Mo., and located in what is now Benton Township, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, his capital at that time being very limited. He was also engaged in selling Seth Thomas clocks, and, too, followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers as captain. In 1856 he turned his stock and farm over to his sons and embarked in mercantile pursuits on Lindley Creek, which he continued until his death, October 16, 1861, when he was killed by Federal troops, he having been a captain of a company in the Confederate army. He was a finely educated man and was very successful in every enterprise in which he engaged, being one of the wealthy citizens of the county at the breaking out of the Rebellion. For many years he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was always very liberal in his contributions to churches and schools. He was a life-long Democrat. To him and his first wife, who died in Polk County, Mo., March 3, 1846, were born seven children, five of whom are living: R. H., a farmer of Audrain County, Mo.; William A., a resident of Bolivar; Cornelia, a resident of Texas; La Fayette; and Albert, a farmer of Boone County, Mo. His second wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Smart, bore him two children: H. B., a farmer of Boone County, Mo., and Mary J., a resident of Taylor County, Iowa.

His last marriage (to Miss Martha Batton) resulted in the birth of a daughter, Irena, who resides in Carroll County, Ark. His widow is also residing there. La Fayette Wilcox received his rudimentary education in the common schools of Polk County, and finished his education in Danville College in Virginia. After completing his college course he returned to Polk County, Mo., and turned his attention to farming and stock raising, which he has very successfully continued up to the present time, the property which he now has being the result of good business ability and energy, as his father lost all his property during the war. February 12, 1860, he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of William B. Hunter, of Bolivar. She was born in Washington County, Tenn., October 28, 1842, and her union with Mr. Wilcox has resulted in the birth of quite a large family, these children living: William E., Charles S., Fanny, Minnie, Mary T., Bertie and A. J. All the sons are engaged in farming. James, another son, died when three years of age. Mr. Wilcox is a Democrat; a member of the A. O. U. W., and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the county.

William O. Wilcoxon, of Bolivar, was born in Fulton County, Ill., February 22, 1842, being a son of James F. and Elizabeth (Bates) Wilcoxon, who were born respectively in Kentucky and Tennessee. In an early day they settled in Missouri, where the mother still lives, the father having died while the late war was in progress. William O. Wilcoxon received his education in the common schools, spending considerable time in work on the farm. In 1871, in connection with Mr. D. W. Faulkner, he opened a store at Brighton, this county, afterwards moving to Phillipsburg, Laclede County, and in 1880 came to Bolivar, and dealt in dry goods till 1885, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Wilcoxon entering the furniture and undertaking business. He also has a fine farm of 340 acres. In 1871 he married Nettie Corbin, daughter of Nathan Corbin, by whom he has three children, only one of whom is now living, Bertie. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Christian Church, as is also his wife.

Michael Wiley, M. D. Health is the most precious gift bestowed upon us by nature, and how to retain it, and how to regain it when lost, are matters of vital moment. Some seek for health in travel, others in physical recreation, and both are beneficial, no doubt, but do not always accomplish the object in view. Medical science must be resorted to, and the best physicians employed. Dr. Michael Wiley, who has been very successful in his treatment of patients, was born in Jasper County, Ill., January 1, 1846, and is the fourth of eleven children born to Alexander and Louisiana (House) Wiley, natives of Cumberland County, Ky., born in 1819, and Monroe County, Ind., born in

1820, respectively. When young, Alexander Wiley went with his widowed mother to Indiana, and there he married Miss House. He and wife then moved to St. Louis, thence to Jasper County, Ill., and in 1858 to Texas County, Mo. About this time the war broke out, and they returned to Illinois, and remained there until 1870, when they came to Polk County, and have made their home here ever since. Both are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Wiley has always been a tiller of the soil, and at this has always been quite successful. He is a Democrat in politics. Dr. Michael Wiley was reared to manhood on the farm, and received a very limited education, not attending more than ten months altogether. Later, by self-study, he has become a well informed man. He followed farming until about nineteen years of age, when he began serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, and remained engaged in this for nearly three years in Coles County, Ill. While at Charleston, and while building a house for Dr. Silverthorn, the Doctor said to him that he should study medicine, and that he could make a success of it. He then read all the Doctor's books, and later went to Newton, where he studied under Dr. Frank, and afterward with Dr. J. H. Holliday, of Alton Junction. In 1869 he began practicing, and has been engaged in this ever since. In 1870 he came with his parents to this county, but with very little means, as all had gone to pay doctor bills. He borrowed a suit of clothes to go and see his first patient, and for some time he went on foot to see his patients. In 1871, November 26, he married Miss Elizabeth V. Gasset, a native of Roane County, Tenn., born June 29, 1853, and six children were born to this marriage, three now living: Alexander, John P., and Perry B. After marriage, Dr. Wiley located in Jackson Township, and in 1882 he removed to his present home, seven miles southwest of Bolivar. He has been very successful as a physician, as his many patients now living can testify, and has, perhaps, the most extensive practice of any man in the county. He is the owner of 122 acres of land, with eighty acres under cultivation, and is a fair sample of what can be accomplished by a young man of energy and industry. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the Masonic order, Odd Fellows' fraternity, and is also a member of the A. O. U. W.

Conaway Willhite, who is forward in the ranks of the live farmers and stock-raisers of Polk County, Mo., is a native of Jefferson County, Tenn., born October 20, 1826, and is the son of James and Susan (Cates) Willhite. James Willhite was born probably in Virginia, in 1790, but attained his growth in Tennessee, having removed to that State at an early age. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and soon after that eventful period was united in marriage to a Miss Baker, who died several

years afterward, and sometime in the twenties he married Miss Susan Cates, a native of Tennessee, born about 1801, and the daughter of John Cates. To this union were born four children, two now living, and Conaway Willhite being the elder. About 1866 James Willhite moved to Illinois, settling in Richland County, and there died about 1880. The mother died in Knoxville, Tenn. Conaway Willhite left his home at the age of eleven years, went with a cousin to Iowa, where he followed farming for about nine years, and then, at the breaking out of the Mexican War, he returned to Tennessee, where, October 2, 1847, he enlisted in Company H, Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and went to Mexico with his company. He was discharged from service August 1, 1848, at Memphis, Tenn., and returned to East Tennessee in the fall of the same year, whence a few weeks later he emigrated with his father to Missouri. They located in Polk County, and there he remained until the spring of 1849, when he went with a company of men across the plains to the gold mines of California. He remained in Hamilton and Shasta Counties, Cal., for four years, engaged in mining, after which he returned to Polk County, Mo., *via* Central America, and reached home in the spring of 1853. Stopping there only about a year, he then returned to California with a train of cattle, and remained there until the spring of 1856, when he returned to Polk County by the former route. He was married April 19, 1857, to Miss Louisa J. Chandler, of Polk County, and settled near Bolivar, but removed to the southwest portion of the county in 1859. At the breaking out of the Civil War he was in the Home Guards until 1862, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, as a private, and October 11, 1864, he was promoted to the rank of captain. Afterward he organized Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served as its captain until the close of the war. He then retired from service by general orders in 1865, returning to Polk County, and resumed his agricultural pursuits, which occupation he has followed ever since. He takes an active interest in school matters, and, although not a church member, is also active in church matters. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife, Miss Louisa J. Chandler, was born December 12, 1839, in East Tennessee, and is the daughter of John and Catherine (Nicely) Chandler, who came to Polk County, Mo., in 1856. To Mr. and Mrs. Willhite were born ten children, eight now living: Laura A. (deceased); Charley S. (deceased); Lillian G., now Mrs. McDonald; Alonzo L., Claudius G., Alta M., now Mrs. Tarrant; Dollie V., William T. Sherman, Bennie Garfield and Harry Clide. Mrs. Willhite is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. E. S. Williams, widow of W. J. Williams, one of Polk

County's worthy residents, was born in Illinois, April 23, 1836, and is the daughter of Solomon and Mary (Hartly) Hopkins. Solomon Hopkins was born in Tennessee in 1812, grew to manhood in that State, and at an early age moved to Illinois, where he was married in 1835 to Miss Mary Hartly, also a native of Tennessee, born in 1812. After marriage the father followed agricultural pursuits, a part of the time, in Illinois, and remained there until 1836, when he moved to Missouri and settled in Cedar County, where he continued to till the soil. Some time in the forties he moved to Polk County, Missouri, and there died in 1852. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom survive. The mother is still living on her husband's old homestead in Polk County, and is enjoying very fair health. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Williams, a resident of Tennessee, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He left Tennessee at an early date, and emigrated to Illinois, where he remained until 1836, when he moved to Polk County, Mo., and there tilled the soil until his death, some time in the forties. Mrs. E. S. (Hopkins) Williams grew to womanhood in Polk County, Mo., her early education being confined to such instruction as could be obtained in the common schools. She was married in Polk County, Mo., in 1850, to Mr. W. J. Williams, and by him became the mother of six children, four of whom are now living: Mary M., Solomon E., Sarah (deceased), Josie (deceased), Elinor U., and Addie E. Mrs. Williams has been a life-long member of the Baptist Church, and has always taken an active part in church matters since a very early age, being instrumental in building the present Baptist Church at Fair Play. Her two daughters, Miss Elinor U. and Miss Addie E., are ladies of culture and refinement, the former being an accomplished musician. They are both active members of the Baptist Church, and lovers of truth and right, and, too, earnest advocates of the cause of prohibition. W. J. Williams was born in Tennessee in 1828, emigrated to Pike County, Mo., in 1829, and afterward moved to Polk County, of the same State, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. During the war he served two years in the Home Guards of Polk County. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1871.

Richard G. Wilkinson, Jr., a member of the mercantile firm of Furth & Wilkinson, of Pleasant Hope, Polk County, Mo., was born in Buffalo, Dallas County, Mo., January 28, 1856, and is a son of Richard and Keziah (Dodd) Wilkinson, and grandson of Richard Wilkinson, who came with his family to Dallas County, Mo., from Kentucky, being among the earliest settlers of that county. The father of our subject was engaged in farming, and teaching school in his young days, but after a time turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, and later built the mill at Buffalo. He was vice-president of the Laclede & Fort Scott

Railroad, but is now living a retired life. After his first wife's death, he married Mrs. Margaret (Stambaugh) Stark, who is still living. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church, and is a Mason. His children are as follows: H. M., engaged in farming near Buffalo, Mo.; Martha, wife of Mr. Glasgow; Richard G.; Albert V., editor of a paper at Cambridge, Kan.; Francis M., a printer in the *Reflex* office at Buffalo; and Emma, wife of N. B. Huff, were born to his first marriage. John, in the mail service between Kansas City and St. Louis, and Ella, wife of Albert Miller, editor of a paper in Dakota, were the children of his second marriage. Richard G. Wilkinson, Jr., received his education at Buffalo, and at the age of nineteen years leased some lead mines belonging to his father, which he operated for nearly two years, after which he went into the grocery business at Buffalo, and in 1875 became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Frank Furth, continuing until 1884, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Furth, and opened a store at Pleasant Hope. Their stock of goods is valued at about \$6,000, is well selected, and nets them a fair annual income. Mr. Wilkinson is a Democrat in his political views, and belongs to the I. O. O. F.

Richard C. Wilson, retired farmer, is the son of Samuel and Cynthia (Gibson) Wilson, both natives of Virginia. When young they went to Tennessee, were married there, and in 1844 they came to Missouri, where they lived in Jasper County for some time. They then moved to Arkansas, and there the mother died. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and was a Democrat in politics. He was killed by Confederates at his home during the war. In their family were ten children, four of whom are now living, three sons and one daughter; our subject and a twin brother are the eldest living. Two of the brothers served in the Union army. Richard C. Wilson was born September 11, 1833, in Lincoln County, Tenn., attained his growth on the farm, and received his education in the old log school-house, and also attended a term in Arkansas County, Ark. At the age of seventeen he started from home, and worked on a farm at five dollars per month, spending his earnings in college. In 1860 he married Miss Mary L. Hughey, a native of Carroll County, Ark., and they have three children, two now living: Riley T. and Frank C. Having moved to Texas, Mr. Wilson remained until 1863, and then went to Greene County, Mo., and was there until 1865, when he came to Polk County, Mo., and settled four miles north of Bolivar. Mrs. Wilson died in 1866, and the following year he married Miss Annie S., daughter of Clayton Devin. She was born in Obion County, Tenn., and when a mere child came with her parents to Polk County. She is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Wilson was reared under a

Democratic roof, but he now holds to the Union Labor party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a prominent and successful citizen. He has twice commenced even with the world — when he first began, and after the war.

Judge James M. Zumwalt, a native of Polk County, Mo., was born on the 17th of October, 1841, and is a son of Adam and Loretta M. (Byrnside) Zumwalt, who were born in Bath County, Va., and Pike County, Mo., July 1, 1807, and 1820, and died in Pike County in 1875 and 1885, respectively. The father came with his parents to Missouri when St. Louis was a small French village, and, after residing in several different counties, finally located in Polk County about 1837, and here spent his declining years. He was married, in Greene County, to Miss Byrnside, having been previously married in Franklin County to Miss Mahala Sups, who died shortly after. He was a life-long Democrat, and when a young man served in the Indian wars and also the Mexican War. He and his wife were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the Baptist Church, respectively. His father, John Zumwalt, was of German birth, born in Little York, Va., and was a farmer and mechanic by occupation. While serving in the War of 1812, he was in the battle when the noted Indian chief, Black Hawk, was captured. While living in St. Louis he was engaged in ferry-boating on the Mississippi River. His death occurred in Polk County. His father was born in Germany, John by name, and came to America and assisted the colonists in their struggle for liberty. Andrew Zumwalt, the latter's father, came to America at an early day, and founded the town of Little York, Va. Judge James M. Zumwalt, whose name heads this sketch, was one of seven children, and received his education in the common schools of Greene County. He remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, and, after enlisting and serving in the Home Guards for some time, joined the Eighth Cavalry Federal service, with which he remained until the close of the war, holding the rank of corporal, and participating in the following engagements: Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Big River Bridge, Chalk Bluff, Bayou Meto Bridge, Little Rock, Dardanelle, Claradon, Lewisburg, Bull Creek, and numerous others. After the war he turned his attention to farming and stock-trading, and in 1879 engaged in mercantile pursuits, being the first business man of Polktown, and has been its first and only postmaster. From 1882 to 1889 he discontinued merchandising, but at the latter date resumed business, and has been thus engaged up to the present time, his stock being valued at about \$3,000. This is an excellent trading point, and he has succeeded admirably in the accumulation of wealth. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and for many years has been a Democrat in his political views, and in 1884 was elected to the office of county judge. Decem-

ber 6, 1869, he was married to Elizabeth Long, a daughter of Noah Long. She was born in Davis County, W. Va., in 1852, and her union with Mr. Zumwalt has been blessed with the birth of eight children: Charles E., attending college at Bolivar; Louisa A., at home; Edward W., Lillie, James L., Pearl, May, and an infant son. Mrs. Zumwalt is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CEDAR COUNTY.

Rev. William R. Allen, a minister of the Christian Church, and also a tiller of the soil, resides about one mile from Cane Hill, and was born in Jackson County, Tenn., in 1827, his parents, Josiah and Sarah (Dale) Allen, being also natives of Tennessee, the former's birth occurring in 1800. He was of Irish-German descent, a farmer by occupation, and died in Tennessee in 1846, being a devout member of the Christian Church. His father, William Allen, also died in Tennessee. Sarah (Dale) Allen died about 1872. William R. Allen attended the common schools, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, then began fighting his own way in the world. In 1851 he married Miss Martha Roberts, who was born in Jackson County, Tenn., in 1829, and died in Cedar County, Mo., in 1885, leaving, besides her husband, the following children to mourn her loss: John, Lusetta, wife of I. J. Martin; Delia, and William. James, Tennessee, Sarah and Loretta are deceased. While still single, Mr. Allen went to Illinois, and worked by the month on a farm for two years, then returned to his native State, married, and in 1851 came to Cedar County, Mo. During the war he made his home in the South, and at the cessation of hostilities he returned to Tennessee, and was there ordained a minister of the Christian Church by Rev. Sewell, returning soon after to Cedar County, Mo. He has been engaged in expounding the gospel ever since, and has done much to further the cause of Christianity, as he endeavors to practice what he preaches, and to follow the teachings of the Golden Rule. He is a Democrat, and voted first for Buchanan for the presidency. He owns a good farm of 315 acres, about 160 being under cultivation.

Robert N. Banister, attorney-at-law at El Dorado Springs since 1882, is the oldest practicing attorney in town. He was born in Ray County, Mo., in 1856, and is the son of Judge Nathaniel and Louvice (Craig) Banister, the grandson of Thomas Banister, and a great-grandson of Thomas Banister, who was a native of South Carolina, but who died in Kentucky. Thomas Banister was born in Kentucky, and died in Ray County, Mo.

He was a farmer by occupation, and was a major in the Mexican War. Judge Nathaniel Banister and wife were natives of Nicholas County, Ky., and both born in the year 1830, he in January, and she in June. They came with their parents to Missouri in 1841, and were married in Ray County of that State in 1850. Judge Banister died in 1877, but the mother is still living. The Judge was a successful farmer for many years, and after that was a legal practitioner for seventeen years. He was judge of the court of common pleas of Ray County, from about 1864 to 1867, and was one of the prominent men of the county. He was of English descent. Robert N. Banister, the second of nine children, received his education in Richmond College, from which institution he graduated in 1875. He then taught a number of years, after which, for a year, he was in the law department of the University of Columbia, and was admitted to the bar of Ray County in 1878. In 1882 he came to El Dorado, and was there married in January, 1883, to Miss Mollie, daughter of Wesley and Nancy Gentry, and a native of Carrollton. Mr. and Mrs. Gentry are now living in Cedar County, Mo. Mr. Banister is a Democrat in politics, is an active politician, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Hancock, in 1880. He is an able and fluent speaker, a deep reasoner, and bids fair to become one of the best lawyers in Cedar County. He practices in Vernon, St. Clair and Cedar counties. Mr. Banister has a good house in town, and is the father of two bright children.

Dr. Alfred Barter, a practicing physician and surgeon, also a successful fruit-grower of Virgil City, was born in London, Ontario, Canada, in 1845, and is the son of J. E. and Sarah (Jones) Barter, natives of England and Canada, born in 1818 and 1825, respectively. When eleven years of age J. E. Barter emigrated with his parents to Canada, lived for some in Montreal, and then came to London, where he married and resided until 1870. He then moved to Virgil City, Mo., and here Mrs. Barter died in 1872. A few years since Mr. Barter went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he is living at the present time. He is a man of no little intelligence and ability, and has been traveling salesman for different wholesale establishments of various kinds nearly all his life. He did military service during the trouble in Canada in 1837. He has one son and two daughters now living, the Doctor being the eldest. One daughter, Clara, is the wife of Hon. W. B. Lewis, who represents Cedar County in the Legislature, and the other daughter, Annie, now in Los Angeles, Cal., is a celebrated portrait artist; one of her most elaborate works adorns Buckingham Palace, in England. The Doctor received a good practical education in the common schools of Canada, and in 1867 came to North Missouri, where he was engaged in the nursery business one year. He then came to Virgil City, was occupied in the drug

business for several years, and in 1877 graduated from the St. Louis Eclectic Medical College. Since then he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. For the last ten or twelve years he has been successfully and extensively interested in fruit growing, and has one of the finest fruit farms in Cedar County. He has 200 acres in all, fifty acres in orchard, peach and apples. In 1870 he married Miss Anna Swartz, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Owen and Rebecca Swartz. Her father died in Illinois, but her mother is living, and is a resident of Vernon County. To the Doctor and wife were born six children, three sons and two daughters living. In politics he has been a Democrat until recently, since which time he has allied himself earnestly with the Prohibitionists, and is an active worker in the cause. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and is secretary of Hesperian Lodge No. 286. He and Mrs. Barter are faithful members of the Church of Christ.

W. W. Redford and S. W. Billingsley, owners and proprietors of Park livery, and Schell City and El Dorado stage lines, have one of the most complete and best equipped livery barns in Southwest Missouri, and are one of the oldest firms in El Dorado Springs. This business was established in 1884; fine rigs are found throughout, as well as everything essential for a first-class barn. Mr. Billingsley was born in Marion County, Va., in 1845, and is the son of Sias and Anna (Morgan) Billingsley, natives of Maryland, but early settlers of Virginia, where Mr. Billingsley died in April, 1887. Mrs. Billingsley died in May, 1889. Mr. Billingsley was of Welsh descent, and was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation. S. W. Billingsley was the fourth of six sons and three daughters. He received an ordinary education in the common schools, and graduated from Fairmont, Va., Normal, in 1862, and also graduated from Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg, Penn. In 1863 he taught school in Virginia, and in 1870 came to Henry County, Mo., where he taught school for several years. He then engaged in the grain business at Clinton for several years, after which he followed farming until his removal to El Dorado in 1884, and then embarked in the livery business. In March, 1875, he married Miss Celest Fields, daughter of Nathan A. and Mary E. Fields, both natives of Virginia, but early settlers of Missouri. They were married in Henry County of that State, April 25, 1839, and have lived on their present farm ever since. This is one of the wealthy and respected families. Mr. Fields was sheriff a number of years, and was also assessor of Henry County for a number of years. To Mr. Billingsley and wife were born three children, two sons and a daughter. In his political views, Mr. Billingsley is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Seymour; he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Royal Arch Chapter at El Dorado Springs, having joined in

Virginia, in 1873, and is a prominent citizen. Mrs. Billingsley is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Thomas J. Blake, M. D., of Stockton, Mo., was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1828, and is a son of Dr. William G. and Elizabeth (McKinney) Blake, who were born in Virginia and Roane County, Tenn., respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1800. At the age of five years he was taken to Tennessee by his father, Thomas Blake, who was a farmer and millwright by occupation, and there remained until 1837, when he came to Missouri, and located in Dade County, at the town of Cora, coming in 1844 to Stockton. He entered forty acres of land where the town now is, which he afterward deeded to the county for the county seat, on which he erected the first house. He practiced his profession here for many years, and became well known throughout the county, not only professionally, but socially. He died in 1884, and his first wife in 1831, after which he married Sarah Pennington, who yet survives him, and is 72 years of age. Thomas Blake, the grandfather, was a farmer and millwright by occupation, and died in 1860, at the age of eighty-three years. His father, William Blake, was killed in the Revolutionary War. Dr. Thomas J. Blake is the second of three children, and when nine years old came to Missouri with his father. The schools at that day were few and far between, consequently his early educational advantages were quite meager. In 1850 he took the overland trip to California, and at the end of four months and ten days was in the "Eureka State," where he remained for six years, working in the gold mines. He then returned to Cedar County, Mo., and commenced the study of medicine, his preceptor being Dr. William G. Blake, his father. He entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis in the spring of 1858, from which he was graduated as an M. D. in 1860. He went first to Stockton, but a short time after removed to Benton County, Ark., and in the spring of 1861, returned to Cedar County, Mo., enlisting in May of that year in the Missouri State Guard, and afterward in Shelby's Brigade, C. S. A., serving until the spring of 1865, when he surrendered in Texas. He participated in the fights at Oak Hill, Newtonia, Prairie Grove, Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, West Port, Iron Mountain, Mark's Mill, and many skirmishes. After the war he resided in Benton County, Ark., until 1874, since which time he has lived in Stockton. In 1866 he married Miss Mary V. Barnes, of Fayetteville, Ark. She was born in Manchester, Mo., and is the mother of five children: William C., Clint H., Thomas J., Elizabeth, and a son not named. The Doctor is a Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., a Democrat, and for four years served as coroner of Cedar County. His wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

James McBride Blake, a farmer and school-teacher, two and

a half miles north of Stockton, Mo. is a native of Dade County, Mo., where he was born in March, 1841, a sketch of his father, Dr. William G. Blake, being given in the biography of Dr. Thomas J. Blake. James M. was reared and educated in Stockton and Kentuckytown, Texas, and about the time he attained his majority the late war broke out, and he immediately espoused the Southern cause, and in June, 1861, enlisted in Company A, under Col. Walker, and was in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, and in numerous skirmishes. During his four years' service he was neither wounded nor captured. When peace was declared, he found himself with a limited education, and, knowing that a good education was essential if he wished to succeed in any calling, he resumed his studies, and in 1867 entered the teacher's profession, and taught nine consecutive years in Vernon County, five years being spent in the public schools of Nevada. He then taught in the public schools of Stockton for four terms, and won the reputation of being an able instructor and skillful disciplinarian, and commanded the respect of both pupils and patrons. For two years he held the position of Superintendent of Public Instruction of Vernon County, and proved an able and faithful officer. January 27, 1879, he married Miss Fannie C. Hacker, who was born in Tennessee, in 1853, and by her has two children: Thomas Lee and Fanny Susie. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Blake located on his present farm, of 170 acres. He is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic Order, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. P. Brasher, M. D., who is one of the successful practicing physicians of Jerico Springs, Mo., is a native of Christian County, Ky., born May 6, 1850. He has been identified with the interests of Cedar County since 1856, at which time he came with his parents, I. S. and R. E. (Petty) Brasher to Missouri. The father is of Irish ancestry, a prosperous farmer, and was born on Kentucky soil in 1810. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1814, and died in Cedar County, Mo., on the 20th of June, 1887. Five of their nine children grew to maturity, and are yet living, of whom J. P. Brasher is the third. He resided with his parents until he reached his majority, and received his education in the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri. In 1871 he took a course of lectures in the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and afterward entered the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tenn., from which he was graduated as an M. D. in 1874, and in 1881 received a diploma from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. He resided on a farm and practiced his profession near where Jerico now is, till the village was established, when he moved to his present residence. He is one of the successful physicians of the county, and keeps thoroughly posted in his profession, and in social as well as his professional capacity

is a genial and accommodating gentleman. He is a Democrat in his political views, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternity. In 1876 he was married to Miss Laura L. Mitchell, who was born in Missouri in 1856 and is a daughter of M. W. and Mary Mitchell. Mrs. Brasher is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

John F. Brown, one of the substantial tillers of the soil and a successful stockman of Cedar County, Mo., was born in Dade County, Mo., on the 7th of February, 1842, being the eighth of ten sons. He lived with his parents until nineteen years of age, and in September, 1862, enlisted in Company A, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. A., and served until August, 1865, being a participant in several important battles. He received a gunshot in the left side, and, after the close of the war, returned to Cedar County, where he has since made his home, having been a resident of his present farm of 200 acres since 1879; he is the owner of 160 acres in Barton County. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in 1872 was elected assessor of Cedar County, by the Republican party, being re-elected to the same two years later, and proved an efficient officer. In 1865 he was married to Miss L. F. Firestone, who was born in 1845, her father and mother being Virginians, born in 1812 and 1819, and died in Cedar County, Mo., in July, 1884, and May, 1884, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and are the parents of seven children: Alfred M., Alice V., Mary R., (deceased), John A. and Charles (living), and Roscoe (deceased), and Nora V. Mr. Brown is a son of Alfred and grandson of Andrew Brown. The latter was among the earliest settlers of Lincoln County, Mo., from North Carolina, and died there at the age of ninety years. Alfred Brown was born in North Carolina in 1810, and died in Platte County, Mo., in 1852, having been engaged in farming and tanning. When a young man he left Lincoln County and went to Polk County, where he married Miss Lucy Thompson, who was born in Kentucky in 1812. She died in Cedar County, Mo., on the 10th of February, 1887.

Thomas M. Brown, attorney-at-law, Buffalo, Mo., is prominent among the many wide-awake and enterprising citizens of Dallas County, and is well known also in Cedar County. Schooled and reared in the cradle of necessity, Mr. Brown has shown by his very successful life there during the past eight or nine years, the sterling worth of his manhood, and has drawn around him many friends, the result of his close application to public and private matters, and a masterful completion of his work. He is a native of Illinois, was born in La Salle, Ill., February 4, 1854, and is the son of John M. and Mary (Mulholland) Brown, natives of the Emerald Isle, who sought for themselves in their early life a home on the American Continent. John M. Brown was a

merchant by occupation, and followed this occupation in Illinois for some time. He then removed from there to Missouri, and subsequently (projecting a journey to Pike's Peak) he located in Johnson County, Kan., where he passed the remainder of his life. Mrs. Brown afterward returned to the Missouri home, where she subsequently became the wife of John M. Guthridge, and bore him six children. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm of his foster-father, and obtained a fair common-school education. Upon attaining his majority, he sought the "Lone Star State," where he spent nearly a year. He had been reared to hard manual labor, and used it as his stock in trade, but the State of Texas did not furnish him, as he thought, remuneration sufficient for his labors, and he returned to old Missouri. He here completed a good schooling, and afterward taught school. His early inclinations were for the study of law, and to this end the young man bent his energies. As soon as he could afford it, he entered a law office, his preceptor being the Hon. Daniel P. Stratton, of Stockton, Mo., from whose office he was admitted to the bar in 1880. Mr. Brown immediately cast about for a location, and for a while he was at Hartville, in Wright County, Mo., where he made many strong and true friends, but did not stay there long, and located at Buffalo. He went there in the spring of 1880, and in the fall of that year he was nominated and elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Dallas County, a position he filled most acceptably during his term. To his credit it may be said that, upon his retirement, the citizens of Dallas County testified to their appreciation of his services by re-electing him to that office, and continuing him as their prosecuting attorney for another term. Upon his retirement from public life, Mr. Brown gave close attention to his practice, and has placed himself in the front rank of his profession. He is a versatile speaker, a deep reasoner, a logician of the old school on financial matters, and in this respect, which is certainly a cardinal principle in his character, we question very much whether he has any superiors, and few equals, in this judicial district. He has "hewed to the line," and made a success of his efforts. He owns over 1,000 acres of farm land, a very considerable city property there, a half-interest in the Dallas County Bank and perquisites. He has a lucrative practice, and is to-day blessed with a realization of his early hopes when coming here, nominally a penniless attorney. Mr. Brown was happily married in Cedar County, Mo., January 20, 1881, to Miss Josie M. Beck, daughter of Isaac F. and Martha (Fielder) Beck, worthy citizens of Cedar County, Mo. Mrs. Brown is a lady of estimable attainments, and has, with her husband, the universal respect of all acquaintances. They are members of the Christian Church, and Mrs. Brown is a worthy and active member of the Ladies' Aid Society. Mr. Brown is a

Master Mason, and a member of Riddick Lodge No. 361. He is a genial gentleman, affable and courteous to every one he meets; has a sound head, well set on a strong and healthy body. He enjoys his successful life at Buffalo, however, very unostentatiously.

Benjamin Carter, farmer and stock-raiser. Notwithstanding the rapid stride made in the last ten or twelve years by the introduction of blooded stock in the county, Mr. Carter has kept thoroughly apace with the times, and is now classed among the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the community. He was born in Spencer County, Ky., in 1827, and is the son of John and Millie (Mason) Carter, natives of Loudoun County, Va. When quite young Mr. and Mrs. Carter went with their parents to Kentucky, and settled in Carter and Mason Counties, respectively named in their honor. Here they were married, but afterward settled in Spencer County, where Mr. Carter died of cholera in 1832. Mrs. Carter died in Louisville during the war. Grandfather John Carter was a native of Virginia, was of English descent, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, with Harrison. He died in Spencer County. Gen. Carter, a Revolutionary soldier, was his brother. Benjamin Carter, the elder of two brothers, was reared to farm life, received a limited education in the subscription schools, attending about three months in all, and was married in 1852 to Miss Martha Chamberlain, a native of Jefferson County, Ky., born in 1834, and the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Chamberlain, natives of Marion County, Ky. Mr. Chamberlain died in Jefferson County, Ky., but Mrs. Chamberlain is still living there. Twelve children were the fruits of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Carter, five sons and four daughters now living. In 1852 Mr. Carter and family removed to Orange County, Ind., and in 1869 came to Cedar County, where he has two good farms on Sac River, 185 acres in two tracts, with 125 under cultivation. Mr. Carter started life with limited means, and has made all his property by his own exertions. He was formerly a Whig in politics, voting for Taylor in 1848, but he is now a Republican. Mrs. Carter is and has been a member of the Christian Church for many years. Their children are named as follows: Thomas, of Texas; Jacob, Harvey; Martha, wife of John Ellison; Sallie, wife of Washington Sexton; Mary, wife of James Hackleman; James, Ruth and Franklin. Mr. Carter has spared no pains to educate his children. During the late war he was one of the company that followed Gen. John Morgan to the Ohio line, while he was making his famous raid through that State. He has always been very industrious, has been a hard-worker all his life, and has reared a large family. Mrs. Carter's parents were cousins, and their parents were natives of Virginia, but early settlers of Kentucky, where

Thomas Chamberlain, Mrs. Carter's paternal grandfather, died. Her maternal grandfather, Fielding Chamberlain, removed to Missouri in the latter part of his life, and died in Andrew County. One of her grandfathers was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

William Carroll Church, who is well known throughout Cedar County, Mo., as "Uncle Billy" Church, was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1816, and is a son of Robert and grandson of Thomas Church, both of whom were born in North Carolina, the former in 1795. When a young man he moved with his father to Maury County, Tenn., and there Thomas died in 1847, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Culbertson, died in Cedar County, Mo., in 1856, aged about seventy-five years. Robert Church was engaged in farming in Tennessee, and was there married to Miss Frankie Fitzgerald, in 1815. She was born in the "Old North State," in 1799, and died in 1845, her husband dying in 1876. Robert Church was twice married, his second wife being Lucy Fitzgerald, a sister of his first wife, and a daughter of Edmund Fitzgerald, who was born in North Carolina, and died in Maury County, Tenn. William Carroll Church was the eldest of thirteen children born to his father's first marriage, and was reared to manhood on a farm. In 1835 he married Miss Mazey Petty, a daughter of Abram Petty. She was born in North Carolina, in 1815, and her union with Mr. Church resulted in the birth of seven children: Hardy J. (deceased) was deputy sheriff four years and sheriff of Cedar County four years; Frances, wife of George R. Corbin; Naomi; Sarah, wife of Nelson Fritts; Robert; Cynthia, wife of E. W. Montgomery; and George W. When Mr. Church was a young man he learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1854 removed to Stockton, Mo., and erected a blacksmith's shop, in which he and G. R. Corbin were partners for nine years. About this time the war broke out, and Mr. Church went to Cooper County, where he remained until 1865, then returning to Stockton, and he and H. J. purchased a carding machine and also ran a nursery for four years. Since that time Mr. Church has given his undivided attention to farming, and is the owner of 300 acres of fine land near Stockton, and 300 acres about twelve miles southwest of the town. Mrs. Church died in 1877, and the following year he married Mrs. Mary Jane (Maxey) Morrison, a daughter of William and Sarah (Nelson) Maxey, who were natives of Tennessee, and came to Pulaski County, Mo. Mrs. Church was born in Lawrence County, Tenn., in 1832. Mr. Church is one of the oldest citizens of the county, and is a man whose honesty and integrity have never been questioned. He is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Harrison in 1840. He has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-

one years of age, and, when only eighteen years of age, united with the Southern Methodist Church, in which he soon became a class-leader. After the war closed he joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been a ruling elder in the same for the past twenty-three years, and has attended many presbyteries and synods. In 1881 he was sent to the General Assembly at Bowling Green, Ky., and in 1885 was sent to the General Assembly at Sedalia, Mo. All his children are members of the same church, but his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Charles R. Church, editor and publisher of the *Stockton Journal*, is a native of Cedar County, Mo., and was born in 1861, being a son of Hardy J. and Mary A. (Corbin) Church, who were born in Maury County, Tenn., and Adair County, Ky., August 26, 1836, and July 22, 1839, respectively. Hardy J. Church came to Cedar County, Mo., with his parents, William Carroll Church and Mazey (Petty) Church (for their history see sketch of William Carroll Church), and was here reared to manhood, and married Miss Mary A. Corbin, who is now residing in Stockton, Mo. His early life was spent in farming, and, from 1870 to 1874, he acted as deputy sheriff and collector of Cedar County, and at the latter date was elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1876. He died in 1880, leaving, besides his widow, the following children to mourn their loss: Jennie M., wife of James L. Mitchell, a druggist, of Stockton; Charles R., Gertrude, William P., Frank L. and Fannie. Charles R. Church was educated in the schools of Stockton, and at the age of thirteen years entered the printing office of the *Stockton Tribune*, in which office he remained until about 1876, when the *Journal* and *Tribune* were consolidated. He continued in the same capacity three years, then filled the position of local editor two years, and, in 1881, became manager of the *Stockton Journal* for Hon. D. P. Stratton, the present circuit judge. He continued in this capacity until January, 1887, when he became editor and publisher of the same. He supports the principles of the Democratic party through the columns of his paper, and expresses his opinions in a fearless and straightforward manner. The *Stockton Journal* is ably edited, and is a bright and newsy sheet, and has the largest circulation of any paper ever published in the county. It advocates the interests of Cedar County and her citizens, and deals largely and very fully with local news in all sections of the country. In April, 1882, Mr. Church was married to Miss Sarah C. Cheek, a daughter of ex-Judge W. A. Cheek, of Cedar County. She was born in Caldwell County, Mo., in 1863, and she and Mr. Church are the parents of two interesting little children: Raymond F. and Mildred I. They are worthy members of the Christian Church, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Cedar Lodge No. 103,

which he represented in the Grand Lodge at Hannibal in October, 1888.

Joseph Cline, carpenter at El Dorado Springs, was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1821, and is one of the much esteemed citizens of the above mentioned city. He is the son of Philip and Anna (Arter) Cline, and the grandson of Philip Cline, who was a native of Germany, and who settled in Illinois about 1824 or 1825, and died there about 1835 or 1836. Philip and Anna (Arter) Cline were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Ohio in 1819, and afterwards moved to Illinois, where Mr. Cline died in 1844, and Mrs. Cline in 1840. Mr. Cline was a blacksmith by trade. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was with Gen. Hull at the time of his surrender. Joseph Cline, the eldest of two sons and three daughters, received an ordinary education in the common schools, was reared on a farm, and went with his parents to Woodford County, Ill., where he tilled the soil until about 1850, when he learned his trade, and has followed it nearly ever since. He is also the owner of some real estate in El Dorado, where he settled in 1883. He is a Democrat in politics, voting for Polk in 1844, and was formerly a member of the A. F. & A. M. His brother, Samuel Cline, married a Miss Lydia A. Sunderland, a native of Ohio, and shortly afterward they moved to Kansas, where they remained until about 1878, then moved to Cedar County, where they have since lived. Samuel was a soldier in the Union army, serving three years in Company E, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He and wife are members of the Christian Church; and he has a good farm on Sac River. Mary Cline, sister of the subject of this sketch, is the wife of Jacob Barringer, a well-to-do farmer of Woodford County, Ill. Julia A., another sister, died after marriage. Sarah J., wife of Robert Campbell, is now residing in California. The parents of the above mentioned children were members of the Baptist Church for many years. Since 1884 Samuel and wife have lived in El Dorado.

Richard N. Cox, circuit clerk of Cedar County, Mo., is a native of Knoxville, Tenn., where he was born on the 21st of May, 1841. His father, Richeson Cox, was of English descent, and was born in 1782, in Knox County, Tenn., where he spent his entire life engaged in farming. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at the advanced age of 102 years. His wife, Mary Ann Julian, was also born in Knox County, Tenn., and is yet living, and draws a pension for services rendered by her husband in the War of 1812. Curd Cox, the paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia, and a farmer by occupation. At an early day he removed to Knox County, Tenn., and there he died in 1853, at the age of ninety-six years. Richard N. Cox is the

third of seven children and was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, and from that time until 1858 was in his father's stock stable at Knoxville, Tenn. In the fall of 1858 he left Tennessee, and went to Montgomery County, Mo., and was engaged in the saw-mill business until June 9, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Missouri Infantry, U. S. A., and was in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Jackson's Siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and was in the Georgia Campaign. At this time his term of enlistment expired, and he returned home and organized Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment, and was chosen first lieutenant and afterward brevet captain. After the war he was commissioned to administer the amnesty oath, and was discharged at Mobile, Ala., December 20, 1865. He then spent six years in Tennessee engaged in merchandising, and in 1871 came to Missouri and began merchandising at Springfield, but sold out two years later and went to Fair Play, where he remained six years. In 1879 he went to Caplinger's Mills, selling goods there three years, and the two following years was at El Dorado, being the first merchant of the place. From 1884 to 1886 he was the proprietor of the Palace Hotel, now the St. James, and at the latter date was elected to the office of circuit court clerk on the Republican ticket by a majority of 274 votes, and entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1887. February 26, 1866, he married Miss Sarah E. Julian, a daughter of Capt. A. M. Julian, of Springfield, Mo. She was born in that city in 1845, and is now the mother of the following family: Effie Rosella, wife of Hartwell Busby; William A., Flossie Iduma, Minnie Pearl, Mamie and Robbie. Mr. Cox belongs to the G. A. R., Hubbard Post No. 154, of Stockton.

Feranzo K. Crawford is one of the leading farmers of Cedar County, Mo., and was born in Dade County, of the same State, April 28, 1844, his parents being John N. and K. E. (Julian) Crawford. The former was born in Kentucky on the 27th of June, 1819, and for many years followed the occupation of blacksmithing, but of late years has given his attention to farming. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1826, and his parents, James and Sarah (Newport) Crawford, were born in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1782. He moved first to Kentucky, thence to Missouri in 1838, being one of the early settlers of Dade County, where they died in 1844 and 1866, respectively. The great-grandparents, John and Fariby Crawford, were Virginians, who removed to Kentucky at an early day. Feranzo K. Crawford is the first of ten children, seven now living, and resided with his parents until July 28, 1862, when he enlisted in the Federal army, and served until he received his discharge at Baton Rouge, July 28, 1865, partic-

ipating in a number of important engagements. In January, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Wheeler, who was born in Dade County in 1843, her parents being Calvin and Acenath Wheeler, both of whom were early settlers of Dade County. Here the former died, but the mother's death occurred in Kansas. To Mr. and Mrs. Crawford eight children have been born: Robert O., Ammi F. (deceased), Lewis F., William Calvin, Hubert (deceased), Rufus (deceased), Harry B., and Jennie M. Mr. Crawford has been a resident of Cedar County since 1867, and owns 280 acres of land, with 120 cultivated. He is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the worthy citizens of the county.

John B. Cross, one of Cedar County's successful farmers and stockmen, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., November 24, 1843, and was reared in Macon County. His father, Barnard Cross, was born about 1813, and throughout life was a farmer and mechanic, and died in Sangamon County, in 1847. His wife, whose maiden was Priscilla Evans, was born in the "Old North State," in 1814, and died in Cedar County, Mo., in August, 1882. William Cross, the grandfather, was a Kentuckian, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Sangamon County, Ill., but died in DeWitt County, at an advanced age, his wife, Charlotte, dying in the same county. John B. Cross is the third of four children, and made his home with his mother until his marriage, after which she made her home with him. He received his education in the public schools of Macon County, Ill. His marriage took place in 1868, and was to Miss Utherna Ann Cooksy, who was born and reared in Scott County, Ill., her birth occurring in 1845, her parents, Benjamin and Ann Cooksy, being among the early settlers of Scott County. In 1872 Mr. Cross emigrated with his family to Cedar County, Mo., where he now owns a fine farm of 120 acres, and is considered one of the intelligent farmers of the community. He supports the principles of the Democratic party. He and wife are the parents of the following children: Sarah D., wife of David Malette; Mary P., Richard M., William T., Franklin D., John M., Iva Ann and Alma R.

Dr. W. E. Dawson. Good health is a gift of nature greatly desired by all, for what enjoyment can be obtained when the health is gone and the grim destroyer, disease, is hastening one rapidly to the grave? None; and it certainly behooves us to guard carefully all that makes life enjoyable. Dr. W. E. Dawson, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of El Dorado, whose principal aim in life thus far has been to administer to the physical ailments of his fellow-men, was born in Monroe County, Mo., in 1844, and is the son of John W. and Mary (Welsh) Dawson, natives of Virginia, born in 1804. They removed with their

parents to Kentucky when young, were married there in 1831, and afterward removed to Monroe County, Mo., where the mother died in 1864. Mr. Dawson afterward married again, and is now living with his son, Dr. Dawson. He has followed the wool-carding business nearly all his life, and was a justice of the peace in Monroe County for twenty-eight years in succession, being elected seven terms in one township. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wives were members of the same. His father, John W. Dawson, was a native of Scotland, and died in Marion County, Mo., about 1833, at the age of 104 years. Dr. W. E. Dawson, the eldest of nine children, eight sons and one daughter, received a good practical education in the common schools, and worked with his father in the factory until grown. At the age of seventeen he began the study of medicine, and, in 1864, graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. In 1876 he graduated from Louisville (Ky.) Medical College, but, between 1864 and 1866, he practiced in Audrain County, after which he came to Clintonville, Cedar County, and, in 1884, to El Dorado Springs. He has practiced among the same people since 1866, and is one of the prominent practitioners of the county. During the year 1888 Dr. Dawson was engaged in the drug business with his brother at Schell City, and he still has an interest in the store there. He was married in Audrain County in 1866 to Miss Frances Forbis, a native of Boone County, Mo., and the daughter of James and Minerva Forbis, natives of Kentucky, who died in Audrian County. To the Doctor and wife were born three children. Dr. Dawson is a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote being for Seymour, in 1868; has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for ten years, the I. O. O. F. for fifteen years, and of the A. O. U. W. for eight years. Mrs. Dawson is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Zimri Dixon, a substantial farmer residing about ten miles from Stockton, Mo., was born in Ross County, Ohio, June 19, 1823, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Darby) Dixon, who were born on Kentucky soil in 1803, and died in Cedar County, Mo. (whither they came in 1838), in 1884 and in 1869, respectively. They suffered many privations and hardships in clearing their wood-land farm, but eventually became well-to-do. Zimri Dixon was the second of their ten children, and, after his mother's death, remained with his father, assisting on the home farm until manhood, in the meantime receiving no educational advantages. In 1855 he married Miss America Hopper, who was born in Tennessee about 1836, and their union was blessed in the birth of ten children, seven living: William H., George L., Loransy L., Parlee, wife of James Campbell, Dennis C., Delphia and Lewis M. In the summer of 1850 Mr. Dixon crossed the plains to California, where he remained until 1854, then returning to Cedar

County, Mo. He has 210 acres of good land, which is well improved. He is a Republican politically, and during the late war served in the State militia. Mrs. Dixon's parents, Jackson and Nancy Hopper, came to Cedar County, Mo., about 1850, where they spent the rest of their lives.

D. R. D. Dobyns, President of the Cruce Banking Company since its incorporation in 1885, and retired farmer, is now residing in El Dorado Springs. He was born in Muhlenberg County, Ky., in 1814, and is the son of Dr. Lew and Ann (Anderson) Dobyns, natives of Virginia. The parents were married in Kentucky, and there the father died in 1845. He was a farmer in early life, but for many years was a successful physician; was justice of the peace for several years; was colonel of the militia in general muster days, and was a member of the Christian Church. His father, Batton Dobyns, was a native Virginian. Mrs. Ann (Anderson) Dobyns died when her son, D. R. D. Dobyns, was but eight or ten years of age, and the father was married the second time. Her father, Robert Anderson, was born in Virginia and died in Kentucky. D. R. D. Dobyns was the second of three children, and received a limited education in the subscription schools of his native county. At the age of fifteen he went to Tennessee, and carried mail from Murfreesboro to Springplace, in Georgia (then the Cherokee Nation), on horseback for four years. The distance was 150 miles. In 1836 he married, in Rutherford County, Tenn., Miss Matilda Wadley, the daughter of John and Mary Wadley, who died in Kentucky in 1845, leaving two children, both deceased. He was married the second time in Christian County, Ky., to M. E., the daughter of John W. and Nancy Thompson, who emigrated from South Carolina in an early day to Christian County, Ky., and married there, remaining there during their lives. Mr. Dobyns reared four children by the last marriage, but all are now deceased. In 1839 Mr. Dobyns returned to Kentucky, and in 1856 came to Cooper County, Mo., where he remained until 1858, after which he removed to Henry County, and there remained until his removal to El Dorado Springs. He has made farming and stock-dealing his principal occupation during life, and has accumulated a handsome property. He has a fine farm of 115 acres four miles northeast of El Dorado Springs, and besides has considerable real estate in town. He has been a Democrat all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for Martin Van Buren in 1836. Mrs. Dobyns has been a member of the Christian Church for many years, and Mr. Dobyns, although not a member, contributes liberally to the churches, and to all laudable enterprises.

Capt. Harvey J. Dutton, general merchant at El Dorado Springs, with a stock of goods valued at about \$3,000, is a native of Woodford County, Ill., born in 1836, and is the eldest of six sons

and two daughters, born to Norman and Nancy E. (Smith) Dutton. Mr. Dutton was born in Rutland County, Vt., in 1810, and Mrs. Dutton in Canada, in 1808. They moved to Illinois, were married there, and there Mrs. Dutton died in 1866. One year later, Mr. Dutton married Miss Maria Sleeper, from New Hampshire. He died March 18, 1889, was a member of the Congregational Church for forty years, was a deacon in the same, and was a successful tiller of the soil. Capt. Harvey J. Dutton was reared to farm life, received a fair education in the common schools, and later attended the State Normal at Bloomington, Ill., from which institution he graduated July 3, 1861. He then joined Company A, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, known as the Normal Regiment, and was made sergeant at once. Afterward, he was made lieutenant, etc., until August, 1863, when he was commissioned captain, and commanded his company with credit until December, 1865, when he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill. He operated in Arkansas, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Alabama, and was slightly wounded three times. August 21, 1867, he married Miss Louisa V., daughter of John and Louisa Brinsden, who were natives of London, England, where they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Brinsden emigrated to Canada before Mrs. Dutton was born, and there they both died, Mr. Brinsden in 1861, and Mrs. Brinsden in 1850. Mrs. Dutton came to Illinois with an uncle, and was there married to Mr. Dutton, by whom she had six children, one son and four daughters now living: Florence E., Clarence A., Norma E., Bertha I., and Gertrude L. The fourth child, Colena A., is deceased. In 1869 Mr. Dutton moved to Cedar County, Mo., settling five miles south of El Dorado Springs, where he followed farming until 1889, when he moved to town, and engaged in his present business. He is a Republican in politics, voting for Lincoln in 1860; is a member of Colonel Leonard Post at El Dorado Springs, and has held nearly all the offices in the same. He and Mrs. Dutton are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elisha Edge, a prominent old resident of Stockton, is a native of Warren County, Tenn., where he was born in 1817. His father, Henry Edge, was born in Maryland, in 1781, and when a young man went to Kentucky, where he met and married Miss Hannah Stockstill, who was born in North Carolina, in 1793, and afterward moved to Tennessee, and in 1837 to Dade County, Mo. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a hard working tiller of the soil all his life. He died in Dade County, Mo., in 1867, preceded by his wife in 1863. They were the parents of thirteen children, Elisha being the sixth of the family. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and on the 30th of January, 1839, was married to Miss Harriet Denby, who was born in Warren County, Mo., in 1820.

Sophronia, wife of Charles Mitchell; Abigail, the deceased wife of Samuel Killingsworth; Eliza, wife of Giles Holman; Mary, wife of B. L. Cornwell; Henry; Susan, wife of Henry Hudson; Benjamin L., and Thomas, are the children born to their union. Mr. Edge came with his father to Missouri, and, in 1841, located in Cedar County, settling in 1866 where he now lives. On first coming to this State, he was obliged to go thirty miles to mill. He is one of the oldest residents of the county, and is the owner of 240 acres of fertile land. He supports the principles of the Democratic party, and during the Rebellion served six months in the Stockton Grays, and afterward in Company D, Col. McDonald's Arkansas Regiment of Cavalry, participating in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, Helena, and numerous skirmishes.

John A. Firestone, residing on his farm of 200 acres, five miles east of Stockton, Mo., was born in Botetourt County, Va., May 22, 1842, and is a son of Michael T. and Rebecca (Brown) Firestone, who were also born in that county, January 3, 1812, and October 30, 1819, respectively. They came to Cedar County, Mo., in 1853, engaged in farming, and here died in 1884. The grandfather was Absalom Firestone. John A. Firestone was the second of eleven children, and, until twenty-one years old, worked on his father's farm, but only received a few months' schooling. March 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and received his discharge on the 9th of March, 1865. He then returned to Cedar County, and resumed farming, and, in the fall of 1865, married Miss Frances Paynter, whose birth occurred in Botetourt County, Va., March 25, 1845 (for parents' history see sketch of Judge C. W. Paynter). They have the following children: Michael C., John E. T. (was accidentally shot May 4, in Idaho, by Mrs. Paul), Alonzo, Labirta B., Emily R., Charles N., Lulu, Sadie, Gertie, William C. and Romie. Mr. Firestone has been a resident of Cedar County since 1853, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. He has 150 acres improved and under cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and is a man who has always commanded the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Nelson Fritts, a highly respected farmer of Cedar County, Mo., was born in Loudoun County, Va., January 22, 1834, his parents being John and Rebecca (Shamlin) Fritts, who were born in Virginia, in 1805 and 1806, respectively. John Fritts was of German descent, a farmer and shoemaker by occupation, and died in his native county about 1868. His wife is yet living at the very advanced age of ninety-three years. Nelson Fritts is the third of fourteen children, and at the age of twenty-three years he bade adieu to relatives and friends, and came West to seek his fortune, locating in Cooper County, Mo., where he resided until 1869.

He then resided two years in Pettis County, since which time he has lived on his farm of 200 acres, in Cedar County. Miss Sarah J. Church became his wife in 1868. She was born in Tennessee, in 1847, and is a daughter of William C. and Mazey (Petty) Church. Her union with Mr. Fritts resulted in the birth of eight children, three of whom are deceased: Cora I., born December 3, 1868, and died July 29, 1887; Minnie, born October 7, 1871, and died October 1, 1887; and Eva J., born February 14, 1873, and died October 3, 1887. They were bright and promising children, and their untimely deaths were deeply mourned by their relatives and friends. Those living are: Thomas J., Robert W., Alma P., Arvel E. and Charles E. Mr. Fritts is an upright and industrious citizen, and has made a fine home for his family. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Benton Graham was born in Ray County, Mo., March 1, 1832, and almost since his birth has been a resident of Cedar County. William Graham, the grandfather, was born in Ireland in 1770, and when sixteen years old came to the United States, and located in Virginia, and previous to his marriage moved to the State of Kentucky, and about 1820 emigrated to Boone County, Mo., and to Ray County, of the same State, five years later. Here he died in 1864. His son Robert, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1801, and came to Missouri with his parents, and was married in Ray County when about twenty-eight years of age to Miss Ann English, and November 17, 1832, removed to Cedar County, settling on the farm now owned by John Gordon. His neighbors were Thomas English, his father-in-law, John Crisp, and a Mr. Crump. He went fifty miles to mill, and to Springfield to do his trading, making the trip about once a year. He located on the farm now owned by his son Thomas B., in 1835, and here died in 1849. His wife was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1809, and is a daughter of Thomas and Letitia (Campbell) English, who came to what is now Cedar County, Mo., in 1832, where they died in 1856 and 1848 respectively. Mrs. Graham is still living, and from choice makes her home by herself. She and Mr. Graham became the parents of twelve children: Thomas B., Martha A., wife of S. B. Edsell; Adaline, wife of T. P. Fourt; Robert M. and Mary, twins, the latter the wife of Thomas White; James J.; Malinda, wife of George W. Bayless; Bettie, wife of J. L. Powell; and Orlean, wife of Benjamin White, are living; and the following are deceased: William C., who died in Louisiana in 1885; Susan J., the wife of George W. Sally, died in August, 1888; and John M., who died in 1868. Thomas B. Graham was only an infant when his parents came to Cedar County, and made his home with his mother on the farm until he was twenty-four years old. In 1855

he went South for his health, remaining until 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, after which he returned home. In 1860 he went to California, and was engaged in herding cattle and teaming for four years, and then went to Boisé City, Idaho, and did various kinds of work for two and a half years. In the spring of 1866 he went to Montana Territory, and in the fall of that year returned to Cedar County, Mo., and very shortly after returned to Louisiana. Since 1867 he has been engaged in farming and stock-dealing in Cedar County, being the owner of 500 acres of land, on which is erected a commodious, substantial and handsome residence. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in his political views is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Buchanan in 1856. In April, 1868, he was married to Miss Orlena Baker, a daughter of John and Rura Ann (Sherrill) Baker. She was born in Cedar County, Mo., in 1848, and died the following August after her marriage. October 6, 1870, Mr. Graham wedded his second wife, Miss Ann Eliza Harris, a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Berger) Harris. Mrs. Graham was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1843, and is the mother of three children: James H., Laura and Sallie.

William Griffith, postmaster at El Dorado Springs, is a native of Pike County, Mo., born in 1846, and is the third of four sons and five daughters, born to Judge Albert G. and Sallie P. (Pickett) Griffith, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. The parents emigrated from Kentucky to Pike County, Mo., about 1832, and there Mr. Griffith died in 1874. Mrs. Griffith is still living. Her parents both died in Pike County, Mo. Judge Albert G. Griffith was left fatherless when but a boy, and after growing up, he was quite a prominent man in Pike County, Mo. He was a farmer by occupation, was judge of Pike County Court from 1868 to 1872, and the last two years of his life was presiding judge of that county. He was also a justice of the peace for six years. He and wife were members of the Christian Church, as were also all the children, with the exception of William Griffith. The latter received a liberal education in the country schools, assisted his father on the farm, and when eighteen years of age, or in 1865, he joined Company K, Third Illinois Cavalry, as corporal, and went at once to Mississippi, where he remained until the war closed. He was then sent to the northwest frontier, where he remained until the fall of 1865, when he was discharged. He then returned home, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1874 was united in marriage to Miss Sallie, daughter of W. H. and Mary J. Nalley, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Nalley were early settlers of Pike County, where they lived many years. They are now residing at Appleton City, Mo. To Mr. Griffith and wife were born two children, one son (now dead) and a daughter. In 1876, Mr.

Griffith came to St. Clair County, Mo., where he farmed until 1880, after which he engaged in the lumber business. In 1882 he came to El Dorado, where he engaged in the lumber business with Robinson Brothers, and continued at this until 1888, when he was made deputy postmaster. In February, 1889, he was appointed to the position of postmaster, and has had full charge of the office since. He was a member of the city council two years, and is a member of Col. Leonard Post No. 251, G. A. R. In 1888 he was adjutant of the Twelfth District Veteran Association of the Twelfth Congressional District of Missouri. Mrs. Griffith was born in 1856, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Solomon O. Grimes, one of Jefferson Township's well known farmers, is a native of the "Old North State," born May 30, 1845, and since 1857—at which time his parents, Stephen and Susan (Elrod) Grimes, came to Missouri—he has been identified with the interests of Cedar County, being now the owner of a good farm of 236 acres, with about 130 acres under cultivation. In 1873 he was married to Miss Orlena Irwin, who was born in Missouri, in 1849, and died in December, 1879. She was the daughter of Cass and Rebecca Irwin, who were among the early settlers of Cedar County, and was the mother of five children: Orlena, wife of M. Austin; Amanda, wife of H. White; Mary, wife of Wesley Hammons; Henry and Ida (deceased). Mr. Grimes took for his second wife Mrs. Narsee (Simmons) Baker, a daughter of Absalom and Loretta Jones. She was born in Cedar County, in 1849, and has borne Mr. Grimes four children: Arthur (deceased), Johnnie, Jimmie (deceased), and Joseph. In 1862 Mr. Grimes enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and after serving in the Missouri State Militia, served twenty months in the regular army, until the close of the war. He supports the measures of the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has shown his brotherly spirit by joining the I. O. O. F., being a member of Humansville Lodge No. 310. Mrs. Grimes is a member of the Campbellite Church. His father and mother were born in North Carolina, in 1820 and in 1830, respectively, and the former was of Dutch descent, a farmer by occupation, and died in Dade County, Mo., in 1860. His wife is of Irish-German descent, and is now living in Cedar County. Her father, David Elrod, was born in the "Emerald Isle."

Judge Jerome Napoleon Gunier was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1824, and there made his home until 1837, when he went to Marion County, Ohio, and began working on a farm, and afterward learned the plasterer's trade. In 1844 he removed to Howard County, Ind., and helped to roll logs where the public square of Kokomo is now situated. The Miami Indians were

very numerous at that time. In 1846 Mr. Gunier married Miss Mary Adaline Inman, who was born in Erie County, Penn., in 1830, and the following children are the result of their union: Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Younger; Charles; Abigail, wife of Samuel Street, a harness-maker of Stockton; Viola, Stringer; Martha Jane, wife of Frank Lorton; Andrew J., Frances M., Mary Jane, Mina, and Ida, wife of Charles Wright. In 1858 Judge Gunier removed from Indiana to Cedar County, Mo., and located near Stockton, where he has since resided. He farmed and worked at his trade until 1878, then followed farming alone until 1886, when he was elected Probate Judge of Cedar County, on the Republican ticket, of which party he has been a member for many years, having been a Democrat previous to the war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. A., the regiment taking part in the fights at Springfield, and was with Price and Shelby on their famous raids. He was orderly sergeant of his company, being promoted after enlisting, and was discharged at Springfield on the 30th of June, 1865. He is now a member of the Hubbard Post No. 194, G. A. R. His father, Charles Gunier, was born in Upper Canada, and afterward moved to Detroit, Mich., where he carried on an extensive cooperage business. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, being under Col. Lewis Cass, the Democratic candidate for president in 1848. He surrendered with Gen. Hull. During the war his wife, Elizabeth (Metta) Gunier, and his children staid in Fort Detroit for safety, and his eldest son was born there. Charles afterwards participated in the Black Hawk War. His wife's father, Theophilus Metta, was one of the first settlers of Detroit, and lived to the advanced age of 104 years. His son Boswell was one of the first settlers of Chicago, and died an old bachelor.

William B. Hamlett, a farmer residing about eight miles from Stockton, Mo., was born in Henderson County, Tenn., January 27, 1833, his parents, Richard and Elizabeth (McCullester), Hamlett, being Tennesseans who died in their native State. William B. was the second of their six children, and, after the death of his parents, went to live with his grandfather, James Hamlett, but, after remaining with him one year, hired out to a farmer to work by the month. In September, 1854, he married, in St. Clair County, Mo., Miss Amanda A. Phillips, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in 1836, and died August 31, 1873, leaving, besides her husband, the following children to mourn her loss: George W., Andrew J.; Martha J., wife of James I. Simmons; William A., Mary F., James M., and Lizzie C. On November 8, 1874, Mr. Hamlett married Mrs. Mary A. (Reed) Blodgett, a daughter of James Reed. She was born in Georgia, about 1845, and her marriage with Mr. Hamlett resulted

in the birth of eight children, seven living: Charles B., Harriett N., Nellie May, Sena F., Laura E., Adda D. and Elsie A. January 1, 1854, Mr. Hamlett emigrated to Missouri, and located in St. Clair County, where he resided until 1858, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak. He returned to Missouri the same year, and now owns 370 acres of land, 165 acres being under cultivation. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and after serving three years, returned to the peaceful pursuit of farming, which he has since continued. He is a stanch Republican in politics.

John E. Hartley, President of the Stockton Exchange Bank, of Stockton, Mo., was born in Dickson County, Tenn., on the 13th of February, 1821, his parents being James and Elizabeth (Walker) Hartley, who were born near Augusta, Ga., and in Tennessee in 1780 and 1790, and died in Cedar County, Mo., and Bond County, Ill., in 1835 and 1855, respectively. They were married in Dickson County, Tenn., whither James had gone when a young man, and in 1831 he emigrated to Bond County, Ill., and in 1837 to Polk (now Cedar) County, Mo., the farm which he owned being now in the possession of J. W. Bugg. He did all his trading at the town of Bolivar, and, like the majority of the pioneers, was compelled to suffer many privations and hardships, but by hard work and good management, conquered many difficulties and became well-to-do. The following are his children: Willis, residing on a portion of the old homestead; John E., Solomon, Richard, Thomas, Henry, and Mary, widow of Solomon Hopkins, deceased. Four children are deceased. John E. Hartley was ten years old when he left Tennessee, and sixteen when he came to Cedar County, Mo. He was reared on a farm, and made his home with his father until he was over twenty-one years of age, and received quite poor educational advantages, but made good use of his opportunities, and was an intelligent young man. From the time he was eighteen to thirty years of age he was afflicted with rheumatism. From 1845 to 1848 he served as deputy circuit and county clerk of Cedar County, and in 1848 was elected sheriff and *ex-officio* collector of Cedar County, and was re-elected in 1850 without opposition, but was debarred further re-election by the statutes. From 1852 to 1854 he was engaged in merchandising, and at the latter date was again elected to the position of sheriff and collector of the county. In 1855 he purchased another stock of goods, and with the assistance of his brother, Thomas, managed this in connection with the duties of his office. He hauled his goods from Boonville and Jefferson City, a distance of 140 miles, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1862, when his goods were taken by the soldiers of the late war. Late in the fall of that year he went to Versailles, where he remained until the spring of 1865, then made the over-

land trip to Montana, and engaged in stock raising and trading in stock. In the fall of 1872 he returned to Cedar County and located at Stockton, and in the spring of the following year opened a store at that point, and also one at Caplinger's Mills, Richard Huston being manager of the latter establishment. In 1878 he was burned out at Stockton and closed out his store at Caplinger's Mills, but in June, 1881, engaged in the banking business in Stockton with a capital stock of \$15,000, and the fall of the same year moved to the building he now occupies. Two years later he organized the Hartley Bank at Jerico, Cedar County, Mo., and in January, 1886, sold his stock and was the prime mover in the organization of the Mt. Vernon Bank, at Mt. Vernon, Lawrence County, Mo., but the same month and year disposed of his stock in the bank at Jerico. At the time of the organization of the bank at Stockton he was elected president, and M. B. Loy was chosen cashier. In October, 1887, Walter M. Hartley became cashier. Mr. Hartley is now the owner of 840 acres of land, at one time being the owner of about 1,500 acres, and all his property has been acquired by industry and sterling business principles. He has always been very liberal in supporting worthy enterprises, and aiding in the development of the county, and is one of the prominent men of the same. He has been a life-long Democrat, and James K. Polk received his first vote for the presidency. He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1850, and now belongs to the Stockton Lodge No. 283. May 9, 1850, he was married to Miss Sarah J., a daughter of Jacob Sherrill, who came to Cedar County about 1840. Mrs. Hartley was born in Carroll County, Tenn., in 1834, and died in Montana Territory in 1871, having borne the following family of children: William L., assistant cashier in his father's bank; James H., a farmer; Jacob M., in Montana Territory; Minnie L., wife of C. B. Jones, of Montana Territory; Lurah Dean, wife of M. B. Loy, an attorney-at-law of Stockton, Mo.; Walter M., cashier of the Stockton Exchange Bank; Jean, who is attending Baird College, at Clinton, Mo.; and Robert Lee, in Morrisville College. In 1877 Mr. Hartley took for his second wife Mrs. Mary E. (Loy) Lesley, a daughter of Thomas Loy. They have one child, Leona. Mrs. Hartley is a member of the Christian Church.

Richard Hartley, one of the old and influential agriculturists of this region, residing eleven miles southeast of Stockton, Mo., was born in Tennessee, on the 25th of July, 1825, being the fifth of a family of eleven children born to James and Elizabeth (Walker) Hartley, a short sketch of whom is given in this work. He came from his native State to Cedar County, Mo., in 1837, and, owing to poor school facilities at that time, acquired but a limited education. In 1847 he united his fortunes with those of

Miss Almira Underwood, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., about 1849, being a daughter of Enoch and Sally Underwood, who came to Cedar County in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Hartley's union resulted in the birth of the following family: Ellen E., wife of William Lynch; William H. (deceased); Mary (deceased); Lorinda, wife of Brantly N. Davis; Richard D. J.; Enoch, who was killed by a falling tree, in 1877; Almira (deceased); Lurah D., wife of Frank Tow; an infant (deceased), John E. and Solomon W. Mr. Hartley owns 800 acres of land, situated on Little Sac River, which makes a splendid grain and stock farm, and usually has about forty head of horses and mules, and about the same number of cattle. He devotes seventy-five acres to corn annually. He is a Democrat politically.

Thomas J. Hartley was born in Dickson County, Tenn., May 1, 1830, and is a brother of Richard Hartley, whose sketch precedes this, being the ninth in the family. After remaining with his father until twenty years of age, he, on the 1st of May, 1850, started to cross the plains to California, and for four years worked in the gold mines of that State. He returned to Cedar County, Mo., in June, 1854, and the following year engaged in merchandising at Stockton, being occupied in the business about three years. In 1858 he espoused Miss Rachel M. Church, who was born in Tennessee, and who died December 23, 1858, having borne one daughter, Rachel M., the wife of R. C. Pyle. She was a daughter of C. C. and Nancy Church, who died in Cedar County. February 14, 1866, Mr. Hartley wedded Miss Margaret C. Montgomery, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., a daughter of John W. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Montgomery. To this last marriage seven children were born: Laura, (deceased); William L., Lizzie, Josie May, Maud, Thomas F. (deceased) and Gertie J. In 1864 Mr. Hartley went to Idaho, thence to Oregon, and from there by water to New York City, where he arrived January 1, 1866, and then back to Cedar County, Mo., which place he reached in March of the same year. During the Civil War he was with Sterling Price six months. About 118 acres of his 200-acre farm are under cultivation, and 80 acres are situated on the river bottom. He is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

William A. Higgins was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., in 1842, and is a son of William H. and Priscilla (Journey) Higgins, who were born in Kentucky and St. Clair County, Ill., in 1813 and 1815, and died in Cedar County, Mo., and Illinois, in 1865 and 1867, respectively. The father removed from his native State to Illinois with his father, William Higgins, at an early day, and after making a few changes of residence finally located in Cedar County, Mo. William A. Higgins is the third

of six children, and received his early education in the common schools of Illinois. He lived with his father until the latter's death, and since 1868 has been a resident of Cedar County, where he owns 250 acres of land. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. November 4, 1869, he was married to Miss Annie E. Allen, who was born in Cedar County, Mo., in 1853, and by her is the father of four children: Dora M., Bertha A., Walter E. and Nellie L. Mr. Higgins and wife are members of the Christian and Baptist Churches, respectively. Her parents, Joseph and Beulah Allen, were among the first settlers of Cedar County, Mo., of which he was elected the first county clerk by the Democratic party. He became one of its prominent citizens, and he and wife died here when quite advanced in years. While a resident of Tennessee Mr. Allen was also clerk of Dade County.

Dr. Samuel W. Horn, the oldest physician and surgeon of Cedar County, Mo., was born in the State of Georgia, near Augusta, in 1811. His father, Dr. John Horn, was a Virginian, born in 1778, and was a medical graduate and soldier in the War of 1812. At Norfolk, in 1814, he was thrown from his horse and died the following day. His wife, whose maiden name was Charity Brown, was born in Georgia, and died in 1836, at the age of forty-five years, in Smith County, Tenn. Her two children are living: Dr. Samuel W. and Miranda, wife of Allan Horn, of Greene County, Ark. The former was three years of age when his father died, but he continued to make his home with his mother, and went with her and his step-father, Henry McMullen, to Tennessee. He was reared to manhood on a farm in Smith County, and in 1829 began teaching school, continuing this occupation for four terms in Mount Holly Academy, and at the same time pursued his medical studies, using his father's books, which his mother had preserved. He also studied under the direction of Drs. Ben R. Owen and John Daugherty, and in 1833 entered the Medical College of Louisville, Ky., from which institution he graduated in May, 1834. He began practicing at Lancaster, and in May, 1835, married Miss Margaret Tyree, who was born in Smith County, Tenn., in 1822. Of their ten children seven reached maturity: Mary, who died in 1863, at the age of twenty-five years, was the wife of William Cawthorn; William J., Francis H.; Samuel W., Jr., who died in 1870, aged twenty-two years; Martha L. J., wife of Joseph C. Ledbetter; Alexander M.; and Miranda C., wife of William C. Preston. In 1843, Dr. Horn left Tennessee and went to Mississippi, and in February, 1844, landed at what is now Cedar County, Mo., and located on the farm where Thomas Hackleman now resides, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, there being only three other doctors besides himself in the county, and he is the

only one now living. He devoted his time to his profession until June, 1882, and since that time has lived a quiet, retired life. He had only been in the county a short time when his worth and merit as a physician became known, and for over twenty years he had the most extensive practice of any doctor in the county, and very often was called a distance of forty miles from his home to attend the sick. Many a time he has been on horseback a week at a time, with but little rest, and often fell asleep on his horse, and one time was knocked from his saddle by the branch of a tree. Another time his horse stopped, and he slept for several hours before waking. During all his years of residence in Cedar County, his good name has remained untarnished. He is known the county over as "Uncle Sammy," and is revered by all who know him. Previous to the late war he was a Whig in politics, and voted for Henry Clay for the presidency in 1832; since that time he has been a Democrat, but during the War was a strong Union man. In 1850 he took the first census in Cedar County, and was one of the original stockholders of the Bank of Exchange of Stockton. He has been a member of the Masonic Order for forty-four years. In 1885 he lost his estimable wife, and since that time his youngest son has been living with him. He has given each of his children \$2,200, and has always been very liberal in contributing to worthy enterprises. On coming to the county he had not a relation, but now, besides his own children, he has thirty-nine grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. He has been very successful financially, and is one of the well-to-do men of the county.

John M. Hudson is one of the substantial farmers of the county, and deserves honorable mention as such. His farm, on which he located in 1877, situated about eight miles east of the county seat, comprises 180 acres of good land, about 140 of which is under cultivation and well improved, his residence being a handsome two-story frame structure. He was born in the county in which he now resides, in 1849, and is the eighth of nine children born to the marriage of Meredith Hudson and Matilda Moore, who were born in West Virginia and Tennessee, respectively, the latter's birth occurring in 1808. When a young man the father left his native State, and went to Tennessee, where he was married, and afterward removed to Cedar County, Mo., in 1843, where he entered land on which he died in August, 1860. His widow is still living. John M. Hudson resided with his parents until he attained his twenty-first year, then began doing for himself, and in 1872 was married to Miss Rebecca Butner, who was born in Cedar County, Mo., and died in 1878, having borne three children, Mary A., being the only one living. In 1879 Mr. Hudson took for his second wife Mrs. Frances (Little) Hobbs, who was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1849,

and by her has four children: Rosa T., Sarah M., Charles B. and Elsie M. Mrs. Hudson's parents are Andrew J. and Mary A. Little. Since 1875 Mr. Hudson has resided on his present property. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Samuel F. Hurt, who is closely associated with the farming and stock-raising interests of Cedar Township, was born in that township in 1842, and is the eldest of four sons and three daughters born to Burgess and Elizabeth (Davis) Hurt, natives of Adair County, Ky. The parents resided in their native State until 1842, when they moved to Cedar County, Mo., and located one mile west of where their son, Samuel F., is now living. About two years later they returned to Kentucky, resided there for three or four years, and then moved to St. Clair County, where they remained until the war, when they moved to Kansas. Here Mrs. Hurt died, and afterward Mr. Hurt returned to St. Clair County, where he died in 1888. He was a blacksmith by trade and a farmer by occupation. His father, William Hurt, was probably a native of Virginia, and died in Adair County, Ky. He was of French descent; was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was sheriff of Adair County for a number of years. Samuel F. Hurt received a limited education, owing to the scarcity of schools, but was attending Fairview College when the war broke out. In 1863 he joined Company I, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and remained with this company until the close of the war, serving most of the time on the plains of Western Kansas. He was sergeant the latter part of the war, and was wounded once by a gunshot. He was married in St. Clair County, Mo., in 1866, to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Nancy Dudley, and a native of St. Clair County. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley were born in Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, but were early settlers of St. Clair County, where they are living at the present time, and where Mr. Dudley is engaged in tilling the soil. To Mr. Hurt and wife were born three children, one son and two daughters. Mr. Hurt resided in St. Clair County until about 1877, and then moved to Cedar County, locating on his present farm, which consists of over nine hundred acres, and is considered one of the finest tracts of land in the county. He was collector of Washington Township, St. Clair County, two years; is a Democrat in politics, casting his first presidential vote for McClellan; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 342, and has been master of the same for about two years. He and wife have been members of the Christian Church for many years.

Jefferson Jackson, general merchant, and a member of the firm of Owen & Jackson, of Stockton, Mo., was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1818, and is a son of John and Jane (Preston) Jackson, who were also Tennesseans, born in 1792 and 1795,

respectively. The father was a farmer and carpenter, and served in the War of 1812. They both died in 1840, her death preceding his nine days. Jefferson is the fourth of their nine children, and was educated in the early subscription schools, and was reared in a mill and still house. After remaining with his parents until twenty-one years of age, he began doing for himself, and, in 1843, was married to Miss Matilda Crawford, who was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1818. To them were born seven children: Elizabeth Jane, wife of J. R. Owens; James M., a merchant of Stockton, Mo.; Margaret, the deceased wife of C. W. Paynter, of Stockton; Nancy S., wife of Daniel M. Bailey, of Kansas City; Sarah, wife of Dr. R. A. Brown; Amanda, wife of Lon Pyle, and John R. (deceased). Mr. Jackson left his native State in the fall of 1843, and moved to the State of Arkansas, but, in November, 1845, came to Cedar County, Mo., and settled, and until the late war was engaged in farming eight miles east of the county seat. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards, but soon after returned home, and resumed farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and, after being in the service twenty months, was discharged at Springfield. His son James M. was in the same company. In the fall of 1865 he commenced clerking in Stockton for his son, James M., and J. R. Owen, remaining with them five years. In 1870 he was elected sheriff and *ex-officio* collector, and served two years. In 1880 he and J. M. Thompson purchased an interest in the general store of J. R. Owen, in Stockton, but, in December, 1888, Mr. Thompson sold his interest, since which time Mr. Owen and Mr. Jackson have been in business alone. Since 1871 he has had an interest in the store belonging to his son and C. W. Paynter, eight miles east of Stockton. He owns 550 acres of land in Cedar County, and is one of the substantial business men of the community. When he commenced life for himself he was the owner of two ponies, two cows, and one colored man, but at present is one of the wealthy citizens of the county. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Harrison for the presidency in 1840, being then a Whig. He is a Mason, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for twenty-five years. His wife died in 1876, and in 1881 he married Harriet E. Pollard, a native of Tennessee, whose maiden name was McMinn. James M. Jackson, his son, was born in Roane County, Tenn., and received his education in Fayette College, Howard County, Mo., which institution he entered in 1858, remaining eighteen months. When eighteen years of age he began teaching school in Cedar and Polk Counties, continuing this occupation until the fall of 1863, when he enlisted in Company M, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. A., and served for twenty months in Southwest Missouri, receiving his discharge at Springfield. January 1, 1865,

he formed a partnership with J. R. Owen, and, until 1872, the firm was Owen & Jackson, but, at that date, Mr. Jackson purchased Mr. Owen's interest, and, almost immediately, A. J. Bacon and Jefferson Jackson became members of the firm, which is now known as J. M. Jackson & Co. The establishment comprises two rooms and a basement, and is filled with a first-class stock of general merchandise. Mr. Jackson is a live, energetic business man, and, besides his store, owns 240 acres of valuable land, a one-third interest in Caplinger's mills, and a general merchandise store, managed by T. B. Kannady, at the latter place. He is a Democrat, politically; his first vote being cast for John Bell, in 1860. He has served as a member of the town council, and has been secretary of the same. He is a Royal Arch Mason. On the 15th of March, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Seraphine Bacon, a daughter of Abel J. and Hannah (Hembree) Bacon. She was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1849, and she and Mr. Jackson are the parents of four children: Walter L., a salesman in his father's store; Abel J., a student at Morrisville College; Otis M. and Pearl C.

John A. Jackson, Sr., who is classed among the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Cedar County, was born in Anderson County, East Tennessee, April 21, 1820, and is the son of Claiborne and Kizzie Jackson, natives of North Carolina, where Mrs. Jackson had married a Mr. Cheek, who died. She went to Tennessee in about 1817, and was there married to Mr. Jackson in 1819, after which they spent their lives in that State, she dying just before the war, and he just after. Mr. Jackson was a farmer and trader, and was a member of the Baptist Church. John A. Jackson, the eldest of three sons and four daughters, received a very limited education, never attending school more than a few months in all. He was married September 15, 1842, to Miss Sarah L. Hardin, the daughter of Marlin and Maria Hardin. Mrs. Jackson was born in East Tennessee, August 28, 1822, and died December 9, 1888, aged sixty-six years three months and eleven days. When nineteen years of age she had joined the Baptist Church, but, at the time of her death, was a faithful member of the Christian Church. She left two sons and two daughters: Abner, John A., Jr., Sarah E. and Margaret C., wife of Elihu Hess. All are living in the neighborhood of their father. One son, Samuel Fuston, lost his life in the Confederate army, it is supposed. Mary J. died in August, 1865; Nancy A. died January 1, 1884; and Samantha A. died in September, 1880. In 1854 Mr. Jackson came to Cedar County, Mo., settled on his present farm, and there he has since lived, with the exception of a short period during the war. He has about 300 acres in different tracts of land, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. He is honest, industrious, and is one of the county's

first-class citizens. He is a member of the Christian Church; was a justice of the peace about three years previous to the war, and is virtually the founder of El Dorado Springs. For some years prior to its publicity he had made considerable use of the water, carrying it a distance of two miles in a jug to his home, and, during the summer season, he would frequently spend nearly the entire day at the spring. It was he who piloted Joshua Hightower and family through the woods to the spring, they being the first to camp there. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat politically, and his first presidential vote was for James K. Polk, in 1844. He is one of the pioneers of northwest Cedar County, and at the time of his settlement on his present farm there were but eight acres cleared. He now has a well improved farm.

John Montgomery Jackson, a farmer and stock-dealer residing two miles northeast of Stockton, Mo., was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1842, and is a son of James Preston and Margaret (Montgomery) Jackson, who were also Tennesseans, the former born in Roane County in 1816, and the latter in Roane County in 1822. They were married in their native State, and in 1843 came to Cedar County, Mo., and located on a farm eight miles east of Stockton, where the father has since been living. The mother was a daughter of John Montgomery, and died January 9, 1888. The paternal grandfather, John Jackson, was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1792. John Montgomery Jackson is the eldest of five surviving members of a family of ten children, his brothers and sisters being as follows: Mary, wife of Samuel McAckron; Sarah, wife of John B. Salmon; Nancy A., wife of John Oldham; and William. John Montgomery Jackson has been a resident of Cedar County since he was one year old, and remained under the shelter of the paternal roof until he was twenty years of age. March 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and August, of the same year, was wounded in Benton County, Mo., by a gun-shot, which disabled him for seven months, being in the hospital at Jefferson City two months, and the rest of the time at home. February 1, 1866, he was married to Miss Amanda J. Connaway, a daughter of Dennis H. and Rebecca (Tatom) Connaway; who came to Cedar County, Mo., in 1838. Rebecca Tatom was born in Bond County, Ill. Soon after Dennis H. Connaway came to Missouri his father died, leaving him, the only son, to care for the family — a mother and three sisters. He had a fair education, but maintained the family principally by farming and teaching school. Until later on in years, he honorably filled several prominent offices — that of clerk, collector and representative. He was married to Rebecca Tatom in the year 1844. They lived happily together eight years, when Mrs. Connaway died, leaving three small children, of whom Mrs. John M. Jackson is the old-

est. The other two children, both boys, are now living in Oregon, the elder a doctor, and the younger, cashier of the First National Bank, Independence, Oregon. After the death of Mrs. Connaway, Mr. Connaway, with the help of his oldest sister, took care of his children and aged mother, for five years, at which time he married Serena J. Bugg in the year 1857. They had five children, four boys and one girl, two of the boys living in this State — one a veterinary surgeon, living at Columbia, Mo., and the other a doctor, living in Cedar County, Mo. The other three are living in Kansas, engaged in farming and raising stock. Mr. Connaway spared no pains in educating his children, and teaching them to be useful members of society. His mother died in the year 1864, aged seventy years. He is now in his seventieth year, and is in poor health; is now visiting his sons and relatives in Oregon. He is a strong Republican; held the offices of lieutenant and captain in the late war; has been a strict member of the Christian Church for a number of years. Mrs. Jackson was born in Cedar County in 1846. She and Mr. Jackson have four children: Oscar C., Samuel E., Margaret R., and Walter T. In 1864 Mr. Jackson bought 370 acres of land twelve miles west of Stockton, but in 1881 located on the farm of 360 acres where he now lives, where he is quite extensively engaged in stock dealing. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Theo. L. Kerr, editor and proprietor of the Jerico Springs *Optic*, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1854, and is the youngest of four children born to Joseph and Jane (Hopkins) Kerr, both of whom were born in Sussex County, N. J., the former in 1819, and the latter about 1825. They are now residing in Newark, and are hale and hearty old people. The father is a printer by trade, and as early as 1850 published the *Temperance Advocate* in Newark, and is now the proprietor of a job printing office in that city. Here it was that the immediate subject of this sketch, Theo. L. Kerr, received his education, and in his youth learned the printer's trade of his father, afterward working in different offices. In 1877 he went to Stafford, Kan., and for a short time edited the *Stafford Citizen*. He then gave up this work, and went to Arkansas, but, after tilling the soil for a short time near Little Rock, he was employed on the *Little Rock Gazette*, and at the end of six months came to Jerico Springs, and March 30, 1888, the first copy of the Jerico Springs *Optic* was issued. The paper is published in the interest of the Democratic party, is bright and newsy, and some useful information can always be gleaned from its columns. In 1876 he was married to Miss Hannah Myers, who was born in Bradford County, Penn., in 1856, and is a daughter of Jacob and Hilah Myers. He and

wife are the parents of four children. He is a member of the Typographical Union, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

Simon B. Leedy has resided in Cedar County, Mo., since 1878, and has a fertile farm of 160 acres nine miles west of Jerico. His native State is Ohio, and he was born in Knox County of that State, December 14, 1838, being the eldest of twelve children of Samuel A. and Elizabeth (Bostater) Leedy, and the grandson of Abraham and Elizabeth (Zook) Leedy, the latter couple being Pennsylvanians, who died in Ohio, whither they had moved in 1829. The Leedys are of Swiss descent. Samuel Leedy and wife were born in Bedford County, Penn., and Washington County, Md., May 19, 1816, and August 26, 1815, respectively, and the former was a farmer and Brethren minister, but is now retired from the active duties of life, and is residing with his son, Simon B. His wife died in February, 1887, in Cedar County, Mo., whither they had come in 1882. Simon B. Leedy resided with his parents until his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Martin, which event took place in 1865. She was born in the " Buckeye State " in 1835, and is the mother of five living children: Ira C., Orpheus A., Elda M., Aquilla G. and Lucian G. Samuel is deceased. In 1878 Mr. Leedy removed to Cedar County, Mo., where he has since made his home. He has 100 acres of land under cultivation, and forty acres of timber land. Stephen A. Douglas received his first vote for the presidency, and he is now a Democrat politically. Mr. Leedy is a Brethren minister, and all the family are church members.

James William Legg, sheriff of Cedar County, and proprietor of the Tennessee Hotel at Stockton, Mo., was born in Cole County, of the same State, August 13, 1855, and is a son of Samuel Harrison and Elizabeth (Merritt) Legg, who were born in Tennessee and Virginia, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1831. He came with his father, Henry Legg, who was also a Tennessean, to Cole County, Mo., and was there married, in 1866 moving thence to Morgan County, and ten years later to Barton County, and in the spring of 1889 to Vernon County, where he is at present residing. His wife died in 1874, having borne a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living: James W.; Sarah E., wife of Rev. DeJarnot, of Sheldon, Vernon County, Mo.; Ellen, wife of Leo Rouselbaugh, of Morgan County; Emma, John H., Edward F., Margaret and Alice. James William was reared on his father's farm, and resided under the shelter of the paternal roof until twenty-one years of age, and on the 20th of February, 1876, was married to Miss Martha Jane Buzan, a daughter of Payton Buzan. She was born in Camden County, Mo., in 1855, and she and Mr. Legg are the parents of five children: Charles S., Gracie, Laura B., Blanche E. and Evert. After his marriage Mr. Legg began depending on

his own resources for obtaining a livelihood, and in 1882 came to Cedar County and began merchandising at Jerico, and in November, 1888, was elected to the office of county sheriff by a majority of fifty-five votes. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Tilden in 1876. He is a member of Bear Creek Lodge No. 447, I. O. O. F., at Jerico, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Samuel D. Light, another substantial farmer and stock-raiser of Box Township, Cedar County, Mo., and the son of Henry and Nancy (Dinwiddie) Light, was born in Floyd County, Va., in 1820. His parents were natives of New York and Maryland, respectively, were married in Virginia, and there spent the rest of their lives, he dying in 1823, and she in 1856. Mr. Light was a farmer by calling, and was of German descent. Samuel D. Light, the ninth of seven sons and three daughters, received a very limited education, and remained with his mother until grown. He was married in 1843 to Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of John and Nancy Smith, all natives of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Light were born eight sons and three daughters: the eldest son Ferdinand, died August 30, 1878, in Cedar County, Mo.; Henry J., of California; McIlvaine, of Cedar County, Mo.; Angelina, wife of William D. Richardson, of Texas; Nancy E., wife of S. W. Beck, of Cedar County, Mo.; Nathaniel G., of Cedar County, Mo.; Lydia M., wife of Joseph E. Davidson, died June 29, 1882, in Cedar County, Mo.; James S., of Texas; Samuel W., of Vernon County, Mo.; Ellis H., and William U., at home. In 1857 Mr. Light moved to St. Clair County, Mo., resided there until 1862, then came to Hickory County, where he remained until 1866, and then moved to Cedar County. Here he settled on his present farm, which was then small, but which has been increased to 280 acres. This farm he has carefully improved, and here he has engaged in stock raising in connection with his farming interest. He is a Democrat in politics, his first presidential vote being for J. K. Polk, in 1844, and he was elected to the office of court and deputy sheriff in Virginia by that party. He and wife have been members of the Baptist Church since 1872. Mr. Light's grandfather, Lazarus Light, was born in New York, and died in Virginia. He was for many years a successful physician. The maternal grandfather, James Dinwiddie, was probably born in Virginia, and is supposed to be of the same family as Gov. Dinwiddie of colonial days.

Rev. Jacob Lindley, a highly esteemed resident of Cedar County, Mo., is a native of Christian County, Ky., and was born in 1814. His parents, Jahu and Parthenia (Gibson) Lindley, were born in North Carolina, in 1782, and died in Christian County, Ky., and Cedar County, Mo., in 1847 and 1824, respectively. In 1832 the father came to the State of Missouri, and

located in Cedar County (Jacob afterward being engaged in merchandising at Orleans). Two of his four children are now living: Jacob, and Sallie, the wife of James Taylor. The former grew to manhood on his father's farm, obtaining his schooling by working Saturday and at night for his board, and in the fall of 1831 came to Missouri with his Uncle, Jacob Lindley, and located in what is now Miller County, near Osage. Here Mr. Lindley taught his first term of school, which lasted three months, and was on the subscription plan, the tuition of each pupil being \$2. About this time he embraced Christianity, and did some preaching that winter. During the summer of 1832 he farmed near Edwardsville, Ill., but returned to his birthplace in the spring of 1833, returning, in the fall of the next year, to his uncle's, in Missouri, where he resumed teaching and preaching. In 1836 he went to Polk County, where he taught school, and in 1855 he moved to Cane Hill, where he lived for ten years, and in 1865 located where he now lives, and has been engaged in farming and preaching, being an expounder of the Christian doctrine. He taught the first term of school ever taught on Horse Creek, and the second ever taught in Polk County. He has been preaching the gospel for the past fifty-seven years, and is the oldest minister living in Cedar County. In 1840 he espoused Miss Matilda Hembree, a daughter of James Hembree. She was born in Warren County, Tenn., and died in 1841. Four years later he married Miss Jane Roundtree, who was also born in Tennessee, and died in 1864, leaving three children: Bettie, wife of Rev. D. M. Cotton; Alice, wife of Jackson Hacker; and Sarah. Mrs. Hester Ann (Campbell) Dudley, a daughter of Robert M. and Elizabeth (Smith) Campbell, who were Kentuckians, became his wife in 1865. Mrs. Lindley was born in Columbus, Adair County, Ky., in April, 1822, and first married, in 1835, Christopher Corbin, who was born in Hopkins County, Ky., in 1811, and died in 1843, and by whom she became the mother of four living children: George R., county treasurer of Cedar County; James M., master mechanic, designer and builder, of Nevada, Mo.; Mary, widow of Jackson Cluch; and Catherine, wife of David Roundtree. In 1849 Mrs. Corbin married Dr. James Dudley, who was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1807. They came to Stockton, Mo., in 1855, where he practiced medicine until his death, February 17, 1863. Her union with Dr. Dudley was blessed by one child, John, who is the popular and courteous clerk of the Tennessee Hotel, which house his father built. Dr. Dudley was a skillful physician and surgeon. His widow married Rev. Lindley, as above stated. The latter is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for Harrison for the presidency in 1840. Mrs. Lindley and her children belong to the Christian Church, of which she has been a member for the

past forty-six years, also being a member of the Eastern Star Lodge.

David J. Lindley, M. D., a well-known practicing physician and surgeon of Cedar County, Mo., makes a specialty of chronic diseases, in the treatment of which he has won an enviable reputation. His birth occurred in Christian County, Ky., on the 20th of February, 1831, being the third of six children born to the marriage of Jonathan Lindley and Margaret Armstrong, who were also born in Christian County, the former in 1806, and the latter in 1807. Jonathan Lindley was of English descent, a farmer by occupation, and emigrated to Webster County, Mo., where he died in 1884, at the age of seventy-eight years. His father, Jahu Lindley, who was born in England and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day, died in that State, also at the age of seventy-eight years. David J. Lindley remained with his parents until his mother died, and received the advantages of public and private schools in Kentucky. In 1855 he began the study of medicine under D. J. and J. G. Gish at Hopkinsville, Ky., and, after devoting his attention to that science for two years, he began practicing in the town, continuing until 1859, when he located in Cedar County, Mo. When the war broke out he was appointed post surgeon and examining physician of Cedar County, and moved to Stockton, the county seat. At the end of three years he moved to Madison County, Ill., and, after practicing medicine there for three years, he located in Lamar, Barton County, Mo., and purchased a hotel, which he managed in connection with his practice until his removal to Papinsville, Bates County, Mo., three years later. After conducting a drug store in this place for about eight years he moved back to Barton County, being engaged in farming and stock raising up to September 1885. Since that time he has resided in Jerico Springs occupied in the practice of his profession. He was married in 1857 to Miss Serena H. Steward, who was born in Trigg County, Ky., in 1838, being a daughter of Wilson and Lucinda Steward. They have a family of four children.

Elisha Liston, nurseryman and fruit-grower, established his business in 1869, and has nearly eighty acres in standard orchard, largely young trees, and a full and complete stock of home-grown nursery trees. He also makes a specialty of raising bees and honey. He has the most extensive nursery in the county, and raises 1,000 to 2,500 bushels of apples per annum. He is also engaged in farming. Mr. Liston was born in Preston County, W. Va., in October, 1835, and is the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Smith) Liston, natives of Preston County, W. Va., where they have spent all their lives. Mr. Liston died eighteen or nineteen years ago, but Mrs. Liston is still living. He was a farmer by occupation, and was captain of the militia in the days of muster. *His father,*

John Liston, was a native of Delaware, and an early settler of Virginia. John Smith, the maternal grandfather of Elisha Liston, spent the latter part of his life in Indiana. Elisha Liston is the eldest of three sons and six daughters. He was educated in the common subscription schools, worked on the farm, and, in 1858, was united in marriage to Miss Martha Matheny, a native of Preston County, W. Va., and the daughter of Isaiah Matheny. She died in 1875, leaving five children: Dr. E. B.; Thankful Lurretta, wife of Rev. J. M. Galbraith, a Methodist minister; Prof. George M., a graduate of Warrensburg Normal School, and school commissioner and teacher of Cedar County; Emma A., and E. Herman. Mr. Liston's second marriage was in 1878, to Miss Nettie Fittsjarrell, daughter of Levi Fittsjarrell, of Illinois. Her parents came to Cedar County, Mo., in 1874, and here her father now resides. The mother died in Illinois. Mr. Liston was a lieutenant in the militia in 1859 and 1860, and served about fifteen months in the Union Army, Company A, Seventh West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, as corporal, enlisting in 1861, but was discharged on account of disability. In 1856 and 1857 he was with his uncle in the mercantile business in Indiana, and followed it by himself from 1864 until 1869, when he came to Cedar County to engage in fruit growing and stock raising, but, not being able to obtain the kind of trees he desired, he at once began to grow his own, and has been in the nursery business ever since, meeting with considerable success. He is one of the most active educational workers in the county, and has spared no pains to give his children good education. He is a Democrat in politics, having affiliated with that party almost all his life, and his first presidential vote was for Douglas, in 1860. He has been an active Prohibitionist for some years. He and Mrs. Liston and three children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are temperance and Sunday-school workers. He has been an active officer in the church since his membership. He has real estate of 240 acres near Virgil City, with about 125 acres under cultivation, all the result of hard labor and good management. He was postmaster at Willow Branch Postoffice, Hancock County, Ind., for five years, from 1864 to 1869.

Thomas T. and Milton B. Loy, attorneys at law of Stockton, Mo., are natives of Cedar County, Mo., born in 1854 and 1859, respectively, and are the sons of Thomas and Sarah (Turner) Loy. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, Thomas Loy, the grandfather of our subjects, came from England and settled in the State of North Carolina, and about 1815 or 1820 removed to Adair County, Ky., bringing with him his son Thomas, who was born in North Carolina in 1811. The latter was married in that State in 1832, and in 1848 or 1849 came to Cedar County, Mo., and in the latter year started out for the gold fields of Cali-

fornea, but was taken sick with cholera and taken to Independence, Mo., where he was cared for until his recovery. He then returned to his family in Cedar County, and bought 200 acres of land, on which he settled and passed the remainder of his life, dying in July, 1884. His wife was born in Virginia in 1815, and is yet living, being the mother of six children: Louisa, wife of T. N. Hill; Mary E., wife of J. E. Hartley, president of the Stockton Exchange Bank; Jennie, wife of Nathaniel Jones; Georgia Ann, wife of W. D. Love; Thomas T., and Milton B. The last two named received their rudimentary education in the common schools, and were reared to manhood on their father's farm. At the age of twenty-two years Thomas T. began teaching school, which occupation he followed four terms, and then entered the law department of the State University at Columbia, Mo., from which institution he graduated in 1880. He then formed a partnership with R. F. Buler, of Carthage, with whom he has since remained associated, Mr. Buler having charge of the practice at Carthage, and he at Stockton. December 12, 1880, he was married to Miss Emma Wells, who was born in Cedar County, Mo., in 1861. They have two children: Carroll G. and Alice E. Milton B. Loy commenced teaching school at the age of eighteen years, and in 1879 began attending the Commercial Business College of Keokuk, Iowa, and in the winter of 1879 and 1880 attended the Literary Department of the State University. In the latter year he became a disciple of Blackstone in the office of Judge D. P. Stratton, of Nevada, and was admitted to the bar the same year, but, upon the organization of the Stockton Exchange Bank, he was elected cashier, and filled the position very ably for five years. Since October, 1887, he and his brother Thomas T. have been law partners, and are enterprising and successful members of the legal fraternity. They are well posted, social, courteous, and have many warm personal friends. They are Democrats, and members of the Masonic Order, Stockton Lodge No. 283, Royal Arch Chapter No. 70, and Constantine Commandery No. 27, at Greenfield. They also belong to the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 103. May 9, 1880, Milton B. was married to Miss Lurah D., a daughter of J. E. Hartley. She was born in Missouri, in February, 1864, and she and Mr. Loy have one son, Walter M. His wife, as well as his brother's wife, are members of the Christian Church.

William J. Lyon, a farmer residing about ten miles east of Stockton, Mo., was born in Smith County, Va., on the 24th of July, 1824, being the only surviving member of a family of six children. At the age of thirty years he left the home of his birth, and came to Cedar County, Mo., where he has ever since made his home, being the owner of 176 acres of land, and is considered one of the successful farmers of the county. He is a

member of the Masonic order, and in his political views is a Democrat, being elected by that party to the office of public administrator, and served two years. In 1847 he married Louisa Whitehead, who was born in Virginia in 1824, and died May 28, 1851, leaving one child: Robert Newton. Her parents were Aaron and Martha Whitehead. In 1853 Mr. Lyon married Mrs. Sarah A. (Cowan) Lightner, who was born in Tennessee in 1825. She was a daughter of William and Nancy Cowan, and died January 30, 1866, having borne two children: Nancy A., wife of John A. King; and Mary F., wife of P. R. Holbert. Mr. Lyon married his third wife October 27, 1867. Her maiden name was Martha J. King, a daughter of Thomas and Ava King, and the widow of Mr. Kizer. Her death occurred on the 6th of November, 1885, she having become the mother of two children: James I. and David K. Mr. Lyon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Snodgrass) Lyon, and his grandd parents, Umberson and Ann (Long) Lyon, were all Virginians, the former couple being born in 1779 and 1799, respectively. Thee fathr was a farmer, and died in 1867, his wife dying in 1850.

Thomas J. McFarland, farmer and stock-dealer, of Box Township, Cedar County, Mo., was born in Benton County, Mo., in 1849, and is one of the wide-awake, thorough-going citizens of that township. He is the son of James and Letitia (Nave) McFarland, and the grandson of Rev. Alexander McFarland, who was born in Kentucky, but who came to Boonville, Mo., at a very early day, and there remained for many years. He then moved to Cass County, where he died before the war. He was a successful minister in the Presbyterian Church, and followed this calling nearly all his life. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. The maternal grandfather, Hardin Nave, who died when Mrs. McFarland was quite young, was an early settler of Missouri. James McFarland was born in Cooper County, Mo., in 1822, and his wife was probably born in Tennessee, but came to Morgan County, Mo., with her parents when quite young. They were married in Benton County in about 1848, lived there for some seven years, and then removed to Cass County, in 1863 to Henry County, and, in 1865, came to Cedar County, where Mrs. McFarland died in 1876. Two years later Mr. McFarland followed her to the grave. Both were members of the Methodist Church for many years, and he was a farmer by occupation. Thomas J. McFarland, the eldest of four sons and four daughters, assisted his father in the arduous duties on the farm, and received a limited education. At the age of fourteen years, Thomas J. McFarland was obliged to support the family, owing to the fact that his father was paralyzed, and he took care of the family until his majority. He

removed with his parents to Cedar County, and was married, in 1874, to Miss Mollie Pruet, a native of Knox County, Mo., and the daughter of John C. and Elizabeth Pruet. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. McFarland rented land for two years, after which he purchased his present farm, which consists of 235 acres. He is one of the leading farmers in the county. He was elected sheriff of Cedar County, Mo., in 1882, was re-elected in 1884, and served four years with credit and satisfaction. He is a Democrat in politics, voting for S. J. Tilden in 1876; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Clintonville Lodge, No. 482, at El Dorado, and of the Chapter of Stockton; has held all elective offices, and is at present master. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Farmers' Alliance. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. McFarland's father was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1831, was married there in 1851, and in 1852 removed to Knox County, where he served in Company I, First Missouri Cavalry, Second Division, Confederate Army, as a courier two years. In 1865 he came to Cedar County, Mo., and is one of the prominent farmers of Box Township. His father, John Pruet, was also a native of St. Louis County, born in 1808, and died in Scotland County in 1874 or 1875, where he had lived since 1849. His father, Samuel Pruet, was a Frenchman, and one of the first settlers of St. Louis, where he died. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. McFarland's mother was born in England, and came, with her parents, to St. Louis when about five years of age. Her parents, William and Joanna Atherly, were natives of Devonshire, England. Mr. Atherly died in St. Louis in 1849, of cholera, and Mrs. Atherly died in Cedar County in 1884.

Christopher Hannibal Mace, a retired merchant of Stockton, Mo., was born in Scott County, Va., in 1835, and made his home with his parents, Stephen and Rebecca (Murry) Mace, until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he went to Floyd County, Ky., and, as a means of obtaining a livelihood, engaged in school teaching, continuing this occupation two years. In 1856 he came to Polk County, Mo., where he followed the same calling three terms, and in 1859 returned to Kentucky, and taught one more term. He then taught school in Fannin County, Texas, from 1860 to 1863, then came north to Arkansas, with forty-one men, and enlisted in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., and was in several fights and many skirmishes. He was discharged at Pine Bluff, Ark., and went to Illinois, but spent the winter of 1865-66 in Texas, coming in the summer of the latter year to Cedar County, Mo., where he again engaged in teaching. In 1868 he began merchandising in Stockton, and continued this occupation very

successfully until 1884, and has since lived a quiet life, and looked after his real estate, which consists of about a section of land. In 1881 he took a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast, starting from home April 14, and reaching that State July 4, in company with thirteen men. They journeyed slowly, and spent their time in hunting and fishing along the route. Mr. Mace was gone about six months, and spent a very enjoyable time. In 1870 he was married to Miss Martha J. Davis, a daughter of L. B. Davis. She was born in Cedar County, Mo., in 1849, and died in 1877, having borne two children: Cathleen and Claudius E. September 30, 1885, he married his present wife, Nancy Ward, who was born in Johnson County, Mo., in 1851. Mr. Mace is a staunch Republican in politics.

Dr. Isaac F. Marquis, whose success as a physician and surgeon has made his name well known throughout Cedar and adjoining counties, was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 22, 1849, and is the son of George W. and Elizabeth (Miller) Marquis. George W. Marquis was born in Virginia, but when quite small went with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and where he was twice married, his second wife being Miss Miller, mother to the subject of this sketch. In about 1858 George Marquis moved to Cedar County, Mo., where he is now living with his third wife. He is a successful tiller of the soil. His father, William Kidd Marquis, was a native of Virginia, and of French extraction. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and an early settler of Ohio, where he died about thirty years ago. Dr. Marquis, the elder of two children, received a fair education in the common schools, and began for himself in 1868, as a farm hand in St. Clair County. In about 1872 he began practicing medicine, having studied with a cousin, Dr. A. C. Marquis. He practiced with success until 1884-85, and then attended the American Medical College at St. Louis, from which institution he graduated in the same year. He first commenced practicing at Osceola, was then in Bates County, after that was five years at Roscoe, and since 1880 he has resided on his present farm near Cedar Springs, where he has 200 acres of good land. He settled on the farm with the intention of retiring from practice, but has found it impossible to do. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Marila Marquis, a native of Jay County, Ind., and the daughter of Dr. James and Mary Marquis, natives of Virginia. Her parents lived in Jay County, Ind., but came to Missouri soon after the war, and here the father practiced his profession successfully for some time. To Dr. Isaac F. Marquis and wife were born four children, one son and two daughters now living. The Doctor was a Republican in politics until 1876, since which time he has been a Greenbacker and Prohibitionist. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Grant, in 1872. He is a

member of the Good Templars, and is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. Mrs. Marquis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in good standing.

Isaac J. Martin may be classed among the many successful farmers of Cedar County, for he is the owner of 280 acres of fertile land about four and a half-miles southeast of the county seat, of which 175 are under cultivation. He was born in Overton County, Tenn., April 21, 1852, and is the third of nine children, eight living, born to the marriage of Obadiah Martin and Anna Johnson, who were also Tennesseans, born in 1807 and 1821, respectively. The father was of Irish-Welsh descent, a farmer by occupation, and for a number of years was justice of the peace and held the office of surveyor of Overton County, Tenn., in which State he died in 1873. His parents, Mynad and Betty Martin, also died in that State. The boyhood days of Isaac J. Martin were spent in tilling the soil and attending the common schools, and in 1878 he was married in Cedar County to Miss Lucretia Allen, a native of that county, and a daughter of William R. Allen, whose sketch appears in this volume. Mr. Martin cast his first vote for U. S. Grant for the presidency, but is now a member of the Union Labor party. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Morris W. Mitchell, a retired farmer of Jerico Springs, Mo., is a native of Blount County, Tenn., born July 1, 1821, his parents being Jesse Mitchell and Providence (Norwood). The father was born in Virginia, March 8, 1796, and in early boyhood became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and afterward became an ordained minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Polk County, Mo., where he arrived June 11, 1836. He was among the early settlers of the county, and died in 1854, having charge of the Stockton circuit at the time of his death. His father, Morris Mitchell, was also a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and came to Polk County, Mo., in 1835, where he and wife spent their declining years. Providence (Norwood) Mitchell was born in Tennessee, in 1800, and died in Polk County, Mo., about 1884, having been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for many years. Their union resulted in the birth of fourteen children, eight of whom are now living. Morris W. Mitchell is the second of the family, and, after residing with his parents until twenty-seven years of age, in 1846 he enlisted in Company H, Willick's Battery, to serve in the Mexican War. After his return to Polk County, Mo., the 28th of September, 1848, he married Miss Mary Jane Lindley, who was born in Kentucky, July 5, 1831. Her parents, John and Mary Lindley, came to Missouri two years after her birth, and here the father was shot, in 1863, while sowing wheat. Mr. Mitchell and wife are the parents of four

children: James L.; Mary E., wife of F. A. Brasher; W. F., and Laura L., wife of Dr. J. P. Brasher. In 1850 Mr. Mitchell started for the gold fields of California, with an ox-team, and reached his journey's end at the end of four months and ten days. After being engaged in mining in that State for two years, he returned to his family in Missouri, and here he has ever since made his home. He owns 600 acres of land near Jerico Springs, but since 1884 has given up farm work. He is an influential citizen, well-to-do, and is a stockholder in the Jerico Bank. He is a Democrat in politics, and has held the following offices: County sheriff, *ex-officio* collector of the county, county assessor two years, and census taker one year. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1860, and since ten years of age has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which his wife is also a member. During the Civil War he was captain of a company in the Confederate army for three years.

James L. Mitchell, a prominent druggist of Stockton, Mo., was born in Cedar County, in which he now resides, in 1849, being a son of Morris W. Mitchell, whose sketch appears in this work. James L. received the rudiments of his education in the common schools of the county, and later entered the High School of Stockton, and then spent one year in the State University at Columbia. From 1872 to 1873 he was engaged in clerking in a drug store in Stockton, and then went to Fannin County, Texas, and was occupied in teaching the young idea for one year, then returned to Missouri, and followed the same occupation for six months, after which he resumed clerking in a drug store. In 1876 he became a partner with C. H. Mace, and continued for five years, the firm name being Mace & Mitchell, and then Mr. Mace sold his interest to R. A. Brown. In 1886 Mr. Mitchell became sole proprietor of the stock, and is the oldest druggist in Stockton. He is a Democrat, and has always taken a deep interest in politics, and has been a member and secretary of the Senatorial Democratic Committee for years. He is a member of Lodge No. 285, A. F. & A. M., and is a charter member of the K. of P. In 1876 he was married to Miss Jennie M. Church, a daughter of Jackson and Mary A. Church. She was born in Stockton, Mo., March 23, 1859, and she and Mr. Mitchell are the parents of two children: Clarence and Myrtle Jane. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Christian Church.

Alexander C. Montgomery. In giving a brief sketch of this successful farmer of Cedar County, Mo., it is but just to say that he has proved himself honest and industrious, and has won the good will and respect of all who know him. He was born on the 2d of May, 1837, in Roane County, Tenn., and is the third of thirteen children born to the union of William Montgomery

and Elizabeth Mitchell, who were born in Tennessee in 1811 and 1813, and died in Cedar County, Mo., in June, 1887, and January 11, 1888, respectively, to which county they had moved from their native State in 1841. Mr. Montgomery was one of five men who selected and donated the land for the present county seat. He served as sheriff of Cedar County for about four years, and as assessor two years. His father, John Montgomery, was a Virginian, and died in Tennessee. The maternal grandparents, James and Sarah Mitchell, were among the first settlers of Polk County. Alexander C. Montgomery attended the early subscription schools in his youth, and resided with his parents until he attained his majority. In 1859 he married Miss Julia Noffsinger, who was born in Botetourt County, Va., in 1835 (for parents' history see sketch of Judge N. S. Noffsinger), and by her became the father of seven children, four now living: Mary E., wife of Isaac Baton; Ella J., George T. and John William. In 1862 Mr. Montgomery enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, U. S. A., and served until July 1, 1865, and was in a number of engagements. At the close of the war he returned to Cedar County, and took charge of a grist-mill, in which he purchased an interest about the beginning of the war, and this he successfully managed until it was destroyed by fire in 1872. Since that time he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits, and owns over 400 acres of valuable land, besides owning an interest in the Montgomery & Brown ferry-boat. He is a Democrat in politics, has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1868, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He has nine brothers, and seven besides himself are Free Masons, belonging to the Chapter. Five have been Master Masons, two High Priests, and four have taken the Knight Templar degree. Three of his brothers-in-law are also Masons.

Thomas R. Montgomery is the owner of a fine farm situated two miles west of Cane Hill, his acreage amounting to 580 acres, 350 of which are under good cultivation. He is the sixth of ten children, and was born in Cedar County, Mo., on the 22d of December, 1850, his parents being John W. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Montgomery, who were born in Roane County, Tenn., October 2, 1816, and September 13, 1824, respectively. In 1840 Mr. Montgomery came to Cedar County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming and resided until his death, on the 11th of September, 1861. His widow is still living, and resides with her son, Thomas R. The latter spent his youth on the farm and in attending the common schools, and in 1874 was married to Miss Elvira Alder, who was born in Christian County, Ky., in 1852, by whom he has ten children, four living: Thomas Claude, Willie May, Mertie P. and Kyle J. Mr. Montgomery has always

supported the measures of the Democratic party, and he and wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Montgomery's parents, James and Sarah (Pyle) Alder, were born in Virginia and Kentucky in 1806 and 1815, and died in Kentucky, and Cedar County, Mo., in 1858 and 1884, respectively. George and Millie Alder were the grandparents.

W. W. Moore, attorney-at-law and notary public of Jerico Springs, is a native of Kentucky, born on the 5th of July, 1841, being the son of a successful Kentucky farmer — Michael Moore. The latter's birth occurred in Floyd County, Ky., April 3, 1815, and he died there on the 3d of April, 1888, being a son of Christopher Moore, who was born in Alleghany County, Penn., and died in Kentucky in 1860, at a very advanced age. His wife was a Kentuckian, who died in 1859. Diana (Enex) Moore, the mother of our immediate subject, was born in Morgan County, Ky., March 3, 1815, and is yet living in her native State. W. W. Moore is the third of nine children, and until twenty-four years of age resided under the paternal roof. On the 22d of February, 1866, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia McDonald, who was born in Fayette County, Ohio, June 14, 1846, a daughter of Stephen and Priscilla McDonald, who lived and died in the "Buckeye State," and by her became the father of seven children, five of whom are living at the present time: Binaro O., Levi V., John C. B., Angelia D. and Thomas F. A. In 1883 Mr. Moore and family moved to Barton County, Tenn., where he resided three years, and then moved to Jerico Springs, where he is now living. He began the study of law in 1874, and September 21, 1876, was admitted to the bar at Vanceburg, Ky., and practiced there in the criminal courts, being admitted to practice in the civil courts in November, 1881. Having received a good education in his boyhood, he became a successful teacher, which occupation he followed from 1869 to 1879, with the exception of the time spent in the army. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment of Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., and served as lieutenant-colonel all through the war, being a participant in many battles in Pennsylvania and Virginia, and being wounded five times. He held the office of justice of the peace while in Kentucky, and is holding the same office where he now is. He is a Democrat politically, and his first presidential vote was cast for George B. McClellan. He is a Mason, and is a consistent member of the Christian Church, his wife being a member of the Baptist Church. Nicholas Moore, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland, and previous to the Revolution came to the United States, and served in the Continental army for five years. He died about 1848, Nicholas County, Ky., being named in his honor.

William E. Nance, collector of Cedar County, Mo., was born in Trigg County, Ky., in 1849, his parents being Barton G. and Lavica S. (Harrison) Nance, who were born in Davidson County, Tenn., and Owen County, Ky., in 1822 and 1820, and died in Cedar County, Mo., May 15, 1888, and April 29, 1875, respectively. The father went to Trigg County, Ky., in 1844, was married there in 1847, and in 1851 came to Cedar County, Mo., and located four miles east of Stockton, where he reared the following family: Sarah E., wife of J. F. Hopkins; William E.; Margaret M. C., wife of E. M. Morton; and John G., residing on the old homestead. The maternal grandparents, Jeremiah and Sallie (Hearn) Harrison, were natives of Henry County, Va., and Woodford County, Ky. William E. Nance was only two years old when his parents came to Cedar County, and here he grew to manhood on a farm, making his home with his parents until his thirty-first year. In December, 1880, he married Miss Dora Hornbuckle, of Bates County, Mo., who was born in St. Clair County, Mo., in 1862, and by her has two children: Walter E. and Emmet W. In 1874 Mr. Nance engaged in school teaching, and for about ten years followed that occupation during the winter seasons, and farmed during the summer months. In November, 1888, he was elected county collector by the Democratic party, by a majority of 59 votes. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Judge Newton S. Noffsinger, one of Cedar County's leading farmers and stock-raisers, is a native of Botetourt County, Va., born in 1844, a son of John and Elizabeth (Trout) Noffsinger, the former of whom was also born in Botetourt County, his birth occurring in 1803. He was married in Roanoke County (the mother's birthplace), November 5, 1822, and in 1856 moved with his family to Cedar County, Mo., where he died July 5, 1860, having been a zealous member of the Lutheran Church from 1842. His wife also died here in 1870, having borne a family of eight children, four now living. Newton S. Noffsinger is the seventh of the family, and acquired a fair education in the common schools of Virginia and Missouri. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, and after serving two months was disabled and returned home, removing soon after to Northwest Missouri, where he resided until the close of the war, and then returned to Cedar County. In 1867 he married Miss Ann Dunningan, who was born in Polk County, Mo., September 7, 1846, and to them was born a family of seven children, six now living: John F., Susan E., Lewis B. (deceased), Sarah E., Matthew N., William C. and Clyde. Mr. Noffsinger came with his parents to Cedar County, Mo., in 1856, and with the exception of a few years has resided here ever since. He owns 890

acres of land, and gives considerable attention to the propagation of good stock. In 1880 he was elected by the Democratic party as county judge, and performed his duties very faithfully for two years, being an obliging and efficient officer. He is a Royal Arch Mason, belongs to Stockton Lodge No. 70, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Noffsinger's parents, Francis and Nancy Dunnegan, were born in North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively, and both died in Cedar County, Mo.

Judge Charles W. Paynter, merchant and farmer of Payntersville, Mo., is a native of Botetourt County, Va., where he was born on the 2d of October, 1842. His parents, Christian and Mary (Woods) Paynter, were born in the same county as himself, the former's birth occurring in April, 1798. He emigrated to Cedar County, Mo., in 1857, and here died on the 13th of March, 1885. The mother also died in Cedar County, in 1860. Charles W. Paynter is the eleventh of fourteen children, and until 1862 remained with his parents, at that date enlisting in Company D, Eighth Missouri State Militia, serving three years. He was in the fight at Jefferson City, and was taken prisoner at Sedalia in October, 1864. After the close of the war he returned to Cedar County, Mo., and in 1866 married Miss Margaret Jackson, who was a native of the county, born March 5, 1850, and died July 28, 1872, a daughter of Jefferson and Matilda Jackson. She became the mother of three children: John W., Elsie M., wife of Dr. S. Hopkins, and Mary E. October 30, 1873, he married Miss Martha J. Dunnegan, a native of Polk County, born in 1842, her parents, Frank and Nancy Dunnegan, being among the early settlers of that county. By his second marriage, Mr. Paynter became the father of three children: James L., Robert J., and Hiram N. In 1870 Mr. Paynter opened a general merchandise store at what is now Payntersville, and is doing a fairly good business. He is an energetic business man, and has a good share of this world's goods. In 1886 he was elected presiding judge of the county by the Republican party, and is now acting in that capacity, making an efficient officer. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

Edward C. Peters was born on the 11th of August, 1833, in Botetourt County, Va., and is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Moomaw) Peters, the former born in the same house as his son July 4, 1810. He is yet living in his native county, and for about thirty years was a member of the county court. His wife was also born in Botetourt County October 7, 1805, and died in 1869. Abram Peters, the grandfather, was born near Hagerstown, Md., and in 1817, while engaged in clearing new land, was accidentally killed. His wife lived to be over 100 years of age. Edward C. Peters is the eldest of ten children, and made his

home with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, then began working on a farm by the month as overseer of a gang of slaves, continuing one year, and then started to seek his fortune in the far West. He came as far as Cedar County, Mo., where he purchased land, but at the end of two years returned to Virginia, and was married there to Miss Mary Henderson, who was born in Montgomery County, Va., in 1835, being a daughter of William and Elizabeth Henderson. Their union resulted in the birth of six children, the following being alive: Mary Z., wife of Samuel B. Webb; William A., Anna L., and Nora V. In 1867 Mr. Peters returned to his home in Missouri, and by hard work and good management has become the owner of 453 acres of land, which comprises some of the best land in the county. He owned the first steam engine ever brought to Cedar County, and also the first steam saw-mill. He belongs to the Masonic lodge of Stockton. He is a Democrat in politics, and during his residence in Cedar County has been clerk and treasurer of his school township three years, deputy sheriff two years, and served as county clerk four years, to which office he was elected in 1874. During the war he served in the C. S. A. from March 1, 1862, to April 9, 1865, in Hardiway's Battery of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia. He and wife belong to the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Dr. John B. Phipps, practicing physician and surgeon of El Dorado Springs, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1829, and is the seventh of eight children born to John C. and Rebecca (Burnett) Phipps, and the grandson of Isaac Phipps, who was a native of Chester County, Penn., but who removed to Ohio in 1812, and there died about 1841. He was of the fourth generation born in America. The first of the Phipps family came to America with William Penn, and were Quakers for many years. The maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Enos Passmore, was born in Chester County, Penn., was a great iron man, and was the owner of Valley Forge at the time Gen. Washington went into winter quarters at that place. John C. Phipps was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1791, and his wife was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1792. They went with their parents to Ohio in 1809 and 1802, respectively, were there married in 1814 or 1815, and died in Harrison County, Ohio, at the age of seventy-nine and seventy-five, respectively. Both were members of the Christian Church for many years. Mr. Phipps was a tanner, shoe and harness manufacturer, nurseryman and pottery and brick maker, and the latter part of his life was engaged in merchandising, and was also occupied in keeping a hotel. He was well known in Eastern Ohio. He was the first to start a nursery and the first to manufacture pottery in Eastern Ohio. Dr. John B. Phipps received a good common school education,

and, in 1847, began the study of medicine with Dr. D. A. Scott, of Akron, Ohio, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, Petersburg, Va., in 1849, when but twenty years of age. He practiced in Akron, Ohio, until 1855, when he removed to Story County, Iowa, and there practiced with success until 1873. He then spent four years back in Ohio, after which he came to Cedar County, spent about one a half years at Virgil City, and then located at Clintonville, but since 1881 he has been at El Dorado Springs. He has practiced with success for more than forty years, and is among the oldest practitioners of Southwestern Missouri. He filled the position of justice of the peace for some years while in Iowa. He was married January 25, 1857, to Miss Martha J. Chandler, daughter of Sylvanus and Sarah (Harlow) Chandler, natives of Maine, but in 1855 they removed to Story County, Iowa, where they died in 1883 and 1881, respectively. Mr. Chandler was of English descent, and was a farmer by occupation. To Dr. Phipps and wife were born ten children, two sons and three daughters now living: William B., Clara B., wife of Rodney M. Prouty; Roland C., Emma R. and Nellie J. In politics the Doctor was formerly a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Scott in 1852, but since the war he has been a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Clintonville Lodge No. 482, and he joined the I. O. O. F. at Anamosa, Iowa, twenty-five years ago. He has been a prominent member of the last order, has held all the offices, and has represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, etc. He has been a member of the Encampment for eight or ten years. He has been a member of the Christian Church for thirty years, and his wife has been a member for thirty-seven years.

William B. Phipps, editor and publisher of the *Cedar County Republican*, was born in Story County, Iowa, in 1858, and is a son of Dr. John B. and Martha J. (Chandler) Phipps, the former being a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, his birth occurring May 5, 1829. After studying medicine in Akron, Ohio, he entered a medical college at Petersburg, Penn., from which institution he graduated as an M. D. in 1850, and in the spring of 1856 went to Story County, Iowa, with his father, where he married, and practiced his profession for seventeen years. In 1873 he returned to his native State, and located in Summit County, but in 1877 came to Missouri, and settled in Virgil City, Cedar County. In the fall of 1881 he located in El Dorado Springs, in which place he was the first physician to settle, and is now one of the leading practitioners of that famous summer resort. His wife was born in Maine in 1831, and previous to her marriage was a teacher by profession, and is now the president of the W. C. T. U. of Cedar County. William B. Phipps is the eldest of their children, and received his early education in the common

schools of Iowa. In 1876 he purchased a small job press, with which he did local work in Western Star, Summit County, Ohio, and the following year came to Cedar County, Mo., with his parents, and in the fall of 1878 commenced as a journeyman on newspaper work in a printing office. In February, 1880, he returned to Missouri, locating at Clintonville, and in the fall was appointed postmaster of the place, and at the same time established a job printing establishment, continuing this until July, 1881, when he went to El Dorado, and July 30 of the same year issued the first copy of the *El Dorado News*, just ten days after the first lot in the town was sold. In January, 1883, he leased this paper to N. H. Cruce for six months, and went to Stockton to take charge of the *Stockton Stalwart*, but after managing that paper ten weeks, returned to El Dorado and published a pamphlet pertaining to the growth and prosperity of that town. June 9, 1883, he issued the first number of the *Weekly Cyclone* in El Dorado, and September 3 of that year again secured control of the *El Dorado News*, and combined the two papers under the name of the *El Dorado News-Cyclone*, which was changed on the 22d of December to *Uncle Sam*, and as such now continues. In December, 1886, he went to Stockton, and on the 30th of the same month issued the first copy of the *Cedar County Republican*, of which he has since been editor and publisher, but also retains his interest in the *Uncle Sam*. Mr. Phipps is an able newspaper man, and from the columns of his paper interesting and valuable information can always be obtained. He is a staunch Republican, being chairman of the Republican County Executive Committee, and is Noble Grand in the I. O. O. F. In March, 1878, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J. Conyers, who was born in Illinois, and by her has an interesting family of four children: Gracie M., Rollin B., Annie M. and William H. The paternal grandparents, John C. and Rebecca (Burnett) Phipps, were born in Pennsylvania and Virginia in 1791 and 1792, and were of English and Irish descent, respectively.

R. C. Phipps, editor and publisher of *Uncle Sam*, at El Dorado Springs, since 1886, was born in Story County, Iowa, in 1863, and is the son of Dr. John B. and Martha J. (Chandler) Phipps. He received a good, liberal education in the common schools, and, after reaching his majority, was united in marriage to Miss Martha A. Bunnell, a native of Randolph County, Mo., and the daughter of J. S. Bunnell. The fruits of this union have been two children. In May, 1886, Mr. Phipps began with his brother, W. B. Phipps, in the printing office at El Dorado, and continued with him until December of the same year, when the latter withdrew, and is now editor of the *Stockton Republican*. R. C. is a Republican in his political views, and his paper, which is

a newsy sheet, is published in the interests of that party and for the country in general. Mr. Phipps is a member of El Dorado Lodge No. 433, I. O. O. F., and he and Mrs. Phipps are members of the Christian Church. A sketch of his parents may be seen, with the sketch of W. B. Phipps, in another part of this volume.

James M. Preston, another one of the county's prosperous farmers and stock-raisers, was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1820, and is the son of Moses and Margaret (Allison) Preston, natives of East Tennessee, born in 1793 and 1792, respectively. The parents were married in 1815, and in about 1828 they moved to Warren County, Middle Tennessee, and from there to St. Clair County, Mo., at a very early date. Mrs. Preston died in the last named county, in 1856, at the age of sixty-five years, and Mr. Preston died in Cedar County, Mo., in 1885, at the age of ninety-one years. He was of English descent, was a soldier in the War of 1812 with Jackson, and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Hon. George Preston, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was one of the early settlers of Tennessee, and represented Roane County in the Legislature several times. He died in that county. James M. Preston, the third of seven sons and three daughters, was educated in the country schools, came with his parents to Missouri, and he and a younger brother, Abraham, enlisted in the Mexican War with Capt. Smith-ton of Stockton's Regiment, were both taken sick, and Abraham died. After recovering, James M. returned home, where he was married, in 1855, to Miss Fernetta Williams, daughter of Robert and Levicy Williams, natives of Tennessee, but among the earliest settlers of Cedar County, Mo. Mrs. Williams died when Mrs. Preston was a child, and Mr. Williams died in 1881. They were members of the Baptist Church. He was a wealthy and prominent citizen, and was judge of the county court a number of years. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Preston, four sons and four daughters now living. Mr. Preston resided in St. Clair County until 1876, when he came to Cedar County, settling on his present farm of 240 acres, sixty under cultivation, and there he has lived ever since. During the late war he was in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in the Sixtieth Regiment, Company E, as sergeant, and was in hard service. A Democrat in politics previous to the war, he has since been a Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, in 1844. He and wife have been prominent members of the Baptist Church for thirty years. Mr. Preston's children are named as follows: Maria F., widow of Charles A. Allen, and the mother of one child; Elizabeth, wife of Hugh G. Sherman; Mary L., Robert S., Moses W., James H., Ida A. and John M.

Solomon Preston. Prominent among the many enterprising

farmers and stock-raisers of Cedar Township, stands the name of the above-mentioned gentleman, who was born in Roane County, E. Tenn., in 1824, and who is now one of the much esteemed citizens of the county. His parents, Hon. George and Elizabeth (Parmley) Preston, were natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1805, and made his home in Roane County until 1840, when he went to St. Clair County, Mo., and was one on the first settlers of that county. He improved a good farm on Sac River, and was one of the county's most prominent citizens and officials, being previous to the war assessor for eight years, and was sheriff for four years. After that eventful period Mr. Preston represented St. Clair County in the Legislature. He died in 1869, and was a member of the Christian Church. He was in Capt. Morton's company of State Militia during the late war, and was a brave and gallant soldier. His father, George Preston, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania, and was one of the first settlers of East Tennessee, where he died. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, John Parmley, was a native of East Tennessee. George Preston, Jr., was married twice, and Solomon was the eldest of two sons and seven daughters born to the first marriage. Five children were born to the second marriage. Solomon Preston received very little education in the subscription schools of Tennessee, and came with his parents to Missouri when sixteen years of age. In 1850 he crossed the plains with ox-team to California, and was four months in making the trip. He spent nearly two years in the mines, and in 1852 he returned *via* the Isthmus to his home. He was married in 1859 to Miss Mary J., daughter of Robert and Anna Barnes, early settlers of the farm on which Mr. Preston is now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Preston were born nine children, three sons and one daughter now living. From 1862 to 1865 Mr. Preston resided in Kansas, and in 1867 he moved to his present fine farm of 206 acres. He is also the owner of 352 acres in St. Clair County, and as a farmer and stock-raiser he is a success. Previous to his marriage he was for some time engaged in the wagon-making business, and previous to the war he was a Democrat in politics; since then he has been a Republican and is now a Greenbacker. Mr. and Mrs. Preston were members of the Christian Church for many years, and he is a member at the present time. Mrs. Barnes died in 1859 or 1860. Her husband was killed by bushwhackers near his home during the war. Mr. Preston's children are named as follows: Nathaniel L., Mary E., wife of William French; Solomon, Jr., and Lawrence Marshall.

Lemuel T. Preston, farmer and stock-raiser of Cedar County, Mo., and the son of William C. and Caroline (Horn) Preston, was born in St. Clair County, Mo., in 1860. His parents were born in Tennessee, in 1833 and 1842, respectively. William C.

Preston emigrated to St. Clair County, Mo., with his parents in 1839, grew to manhood there, and was there married to Miss Horn. He continued to reside in that county until 1872, when he moved to Cedar County, Washington Township, Mo., and is now one of its leading farmers. Lemuel T. Preston is the eldest of twelve children, eleven sons and one daughter. He attended the common schools, and also Wapello Institute, Hickory County, and also attended school at Stockton. He came with his parents to Cedar County, Mo., and, in 1880, was united in marriage to Nancy, daughter of Hart and Sarah Cowan. Mr. Cowan was born in Tennessee, and came, when a young man, to Cedar County, Mo., was married there, and there died in 1882. His wife was born in Cedar County, and died in 1883. She was the daughter of James B. Harris, an early settler. To Mr. and Mrs. Preston were born four children, two sons and two daughters. After living in St. Clair County until 1884, Mr. Preston moved to Cedar County, and on his present farm in 1887. This farm consists of 280 acres of land. Mr. Preston is a Democrat in politics, and his first presidential vote was for Cleveland in 1884. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Stockton Lodge No. 283. Mrs. Preston has one brother and two sisters, Wade M. Cowan; Mollie, wife of Thomas Nelson, of St. Clair County; and Maggie, wife of Newton Hohnan, of Dade County. Their father was one of the most successful and thorough-going business men in Cedar County, and one of its extensive stock-dealers. He came to the county with about \$1,000, and died in the prime of life, being worth from \$15,000 to \$20,000. His wife's father, James B. Harris, was born in Boone County, Mo., in 1818, came to Cedar County about 1840, and for many years ran a tanyard in different parts of the county. He was a wealthy and prominent citizen, and died in 1884. His first wife, Caroline E. Berger, who was the grandmother of Mrs. Preston, died in 1849.

L. B. Prouty, police judge of El Dorado Springs, and grocer, established the last named business at that place in 1886. He was born in Vermont in 1825, and is the son of Abijah J. and Lydia (Hill) Prouty, natives of New York and Vermont, and born in 1795 and 1797, respectively. They were married in Vermont, and in 1832 removed to Licking County, Ohio, where they remained until 1845, and then removed to Iowa. Here the father died, about 1863 or 1864, but the mother died in Cedar County, Mo., about 1880. The father was of Irish descent, and was a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of nine children, L. B. Prouty being the eldest. He received his education in the old log school-house of pioneer days, and was married in 1847 to Miss Lucy Piper, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of Sylvanius Piper, who was born in Massachusetts, and who died in

Iowa. To Mr. and Mrs. Prouty were born nine children, four sons and three daughters living. One son, James, was burned to death at the age of twenty-two years, at the burning of the Mings Hotel, in Warrensburg. In 1852 or 1854 Mr. Prouty removed to Iowa, and from there, about 1857, to Nebraska, where he was one of the first settlers. He remained there until 1869, when he removed to Cedar County, settling in Box Township, and there has a farm of 400 acres, all the result of his own efforts. He was coroner of Richland County, Neb., for two years during the war, and was also *ex-officio* sheriff. He has been a school officer many years, and from 1878 to 1882 he was presiding judge of Cedar County Court. Mr. Prouty lived on his fine farm, near El Dorado Springs, until he engaged in his present business, since which time he has resided in town. He was elected police judge in April, 1889. When about eleven years of age, he learned the printer's trade, which he followed for a few years, after which he engaged in farming, and this followed successfully until embarking in his present business, with the exception of a few years spent in Nebraska. While in the last-named State he was prevailed upon to take charge of the *Broad Ax* (in 1862-63, during the war), a weekly paper at Fall City, Neb. This he edited and published for about two years, with much credit and ability, also defending the rights of the Government during the stormy time of the Rebellion. He has always taken an active interest in educational affairs, and also in the general upbuilding of the country. He was reared a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party he has been a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Taylor in 1848. His first wife was reared in the Universalist faith. She died July 21, 1885, and March 27, 1889, Mr. Prouty married Mrs. Elizabeth Sherman, widow of John Sherman, who came from Ohio to Cedar County, Mo., before the war, and here spent the rest of his life. John Sherman was a leading citizen of the county, and for many years served as justice of the peace. Elizabeth Sherman Prouty was born in Ohio in 1830, and has been a member of the Baptist Church since the age of fourteen years, and is active in the work of that denomination.

Capt. James W. Prowell, farmer and stock-feeder of Box Township, was born in Adair County, Ky., March 15, 1827, and is the son of James and Margaret (Fletcher) Prowell, the former a native of North Carolina, born February 22, 1775, and the latter born in Greenbrier County, Va. They were married in Kentucky, about 1811, and there Mrs. Prowell spent the remainder of her life, dying in 1848. Mr. Prowell came to Boone County, Mo., in 1851, and died there the following year. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church for many years. Mr. Prowell was a blacksmith in early life, but later followed

tilling the soil, and was the owner of a number of slaves. William Prowell, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born and reared in Philadelphia, Penn., and was of Irish descent. He was a gunsmith by trade, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was killed in Kentucky by a falling tree. Robert Fletcher, the maternal grandfather of Capt. Prowell, and a brother-in-law of Col. Casey, one of Kentucky's favorite sons, was born in Virginia, and was an early settler of Kentucky, where he passed his last days. Capt. James W. Prowell, the eighth of four sons and seven daughters, was reared to farm life, and received but a limited education. When but twenty years of age he joined Company C, Third Kentucky U. S. Dragoons, and served until the close of the Mexican War. He was in the fights around the City of Mexico. In 1851 he came with his father to Missouri; settled in Cedar County two years later, and was there married to Miss Bethsheba Dawson, August 25, 1856. Mrs. Prowell was born in Boone County, Mo., and is the daughter of John W. and Malinda Dawson. To Mr. and Mrs. Prowell were born nine children, three sons and three daughters now living: Sarah M., wife of T. W. Morton; Dr. John D., a physician in Pettis County; Jennie, Charles E., James William and Fannie M. Since his marriage Mr. Prowell has lived on his present farm, and is one of the pioneers of Cedar County. He has 480 acres of good farming land, all the result of his own efforts, and principally acquired since the war. In 1861 he commanded Company C, of Walker's Regiment of Missouri Confederate troops, for about six months, and was in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Drywood and Lexington. He was afterward captured at home, but was soon paroled. In politics he has been a life-long Democrat, voting for Gen. Cass in 1848. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for twenty-two years, belonging to Stockton Lodge, and is a Master Mason. He has been an active worker for the cause of education, and all other worthy enterprises, and has spared no pains for the education of his children. His eldest son, the Doctor, took a thorough course at the State University, and is a graduate of Missouri Medical College. Mrs. Prowell is a member of the Christian Church.

John N. Pyle has been one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Cedar County, Mo., for a number of years, his farm being situated about six miles southwest of the county seat. He was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1853, and is a son of A. M. and Minerva J. (Wilson) Pyle, the father being a native of Christian County, and one of the leading pioneer farmers and stock-raisers of Cedar County, and one of its prominent and influential citizens. John N. Pyle, the eldest of a family of ten children, lived with his parents until he attained his majority, when he married Miss Mollie C. Hamner, who was born in Iowa, in

1855, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He is now a well-to-do farmer; a man of sound judgment, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He acquired a common school education in his youth, and has always been a Republican in his political views. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, and their union has resulted in the birth of six children: Claude A., Maud M., Harry E., Bessie G., Charles E. and Willis. Mrs. Pyle's parents, Edward D. and Sarah J. Hamner, are residents of Greenfield, Dade County, Mo., and were born in Kentucky. After residing in Indiana for some time they removed to Iowa, and, in 1870, came to Cedar County, Mo., locating soon after in Dade County.

John M. Rountree has been a resident of Cedar County, Mo., since 1869, and is the owner of a fertile farm of 260 acres about ten miles from the county seat. He is one of a large family of children, and was born in Polk County, Mo., on the 10th of May, 1847, being a son of David and Victoria (McKee) Rountree, who were born in Tennessee in 1800 and 1808, and died in Polk County, Mo., in 1866 and 1880, respectively. David was of Irish descent, a farmer by occupation, and, about 1848, emigrated to Missouri. John M. Rountree remained with his parents until twenty-one years old, and attended the common schools of Polk County. On the 17th of June, 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Dale, who was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1853, her parents being Thomas and Lavina Dale, early settlers of Dade County. The former is yet living, but the mother died about 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Rountree a family of seven children were born: Johnnie, Arra (deceased), Lena (deceased), Lulu, Clyde, Charles and Lee. Mr. Rountree is an influential citizen of the county, and has a fair share of this world's goods, and, besides his farm, is a stockholder in the Cedar County Bank, at Stockton. He is a Democrat, and his first vote for the presidency was cast for Horace Greeley. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Wiley J. Ryan, general merchant at El Dorado Springs, whose stock of goods is valued at \$6,000, is the second of five sons and eight daughters born to Morgan and Susan J. (Patton) Ryan, natives of Tennessee, born in 1817 and 1821, respectively. The parents were married about 1837, and in 1848 emigrated to Lawrence County, Mo., where they remained until 1850, and then removed to Johnson County of the same State. In 1856 they came to Cedar County, and here Mrs. Ryan died July 21, 1884. Mr. Ryan is still living, and has been a life-long farmer. He was a soldier in the Seminole War, and was a member of the Methodist Church for many years, as was also his wife. His father, Fuller Ryan, who was of Irish extraction, was a carpenter by trade, and died in Knoxville, Tenn. John M. Patton, father of

Mrs. Ryan, died in Tennessee. Wiley J. Ryan was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., in 1840, attained his growth on the farm, and never attended school but four months in his life. Notwithstanding all this, he is considered a well-informed man on all subjects, owing to the fact that all his spare moments were devoted to self study. He began for himself at the age of twenty as a farmer, and in 1860 he married Miss Mahala Hendrix, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of Abraham Hendrix, who was also born in that State. Mr. Hendrix came to Texas County, Mo., in 1854, but died in Dent County. To Mr. and Mrs. Ryan have been born twelve children, four sons and three daughters now living. Mr. Ryan settled in Texas County, Mo., in 1861, and the following year removed to Carroll County of the same State, where his family remained until after the war. In 1864 he joined Company F, Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry, U. S. A., and operated in Missouri and Tennessee. He was in the fights at Columbia, Spring Hill and Franklin, Tenn., receiving a gunshot wound at the last named place, which disabled him for further service. He received his discharge at Jefferson Barracks August 21, 1865. In 1866 he came to Cedar County, Mo., located near Clintonville, and here followed farming until 1876, when he engaged in general merchandising at that place, continuing the same industry until 1882, when he removed to El Dorado. Previous to this, in 1881, he established a branch house at El Dorado, and was the first to embark in that business there. He continued alone until 1888, when he sold out and engaged in the business with A. J. Ritter. Mr. Ryan is one of the leading merchants and general business men of the town. He is a Republican in politics, his first presidential vote being for Abraham Lincoln in 1864; was elected alderman of El Dorado by that party, and held the position one year. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Lodge No. 482, is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 332, and has been a member of the former since 1878, and of the latter since 1875. He and Mrs. Ryan are members of the Freewill Baptist Church, having joined in 1880, and he was a member of the Methodist Church from the age of sixteen up to that time. Mr. Ryan is a member of the Encampment, Eastern Star and Rebecca Order.

Riley Sherrill, a prominent and successful pioneer farmer of Cedar County, Mo., residing near Stockton, was born in Carroll County, Tenn., on the 5th of February, 1823, and is a son of Ambrose and Peggy (Hopkins) Sherrill, who were born in the "Old North State" in October, 1780, and 1789, and died in Cedar County, Mo., in September, 1844, and March, 1845, respectively. The father was a farmer throughout life, and when a young man moved to Wilson County, Tenn., afterward to Carroll County, and in 1841 took up his abode in Cedar County, Mo., where he

spent the rest of his days. His father, Jacob Sherrill, was of English birth, a native of North Carolina, and at an early day removed to Wilson County, Tenn., where he died. James Hopkins, the maternal grandfather, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and one of the first settlers of Polk County, Mo. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was quite wealthy, owning at one time a large number of negroes. He died at an advanced age. Riley Sherrill was the seventh of twelve children, three of whom are living at the present time, and made his home with his parents on the farm until their respective deaths. On the 12th of June, 1845, his marriage with Miss Susan Davidson was consummated. She was born in Wilson County, Tenn., and she and Mr. Sherrill became the parents of the following family: Ephraim, who died in 1870, at the age of twenty-four years, leaving, besides his wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Willett, two children, Riley and Thomas; James, who died in 1848, at the age of six months; William B., who was born in 1852, and married Miss Ida Love, by whom he has one child, Jennie; and Tennessee, who was born in 1857, and is the wife of John Henderson, by whom she has three children, Virgil, Edward and Helena. In 1841 Riley Sherrill left his native county and State, and came to Cedar County, Mo., and lived with his parents until 1849, when he moved to Stockton, and engaged in the grocery business. In 1857 he and John E. Hartley became partners in a general merchandise establishment, the firm being Sherrill, Hartley & Co., for two years. During the war Mr. Sherrill merely looked after his money matters, and after the war began speculating in lands, stocks and paper, and met with flattering success. In 1871 he moved to the farm where he now resides, and the following year located in Fort Scott, Kan., where he resided two years, then returned to his farm, where he has since made his home. He commenced life for himself a poor man, but by good management he has added to his income, year after year, until he is now one of the wealthiest men of Cedar County, and owned land to nearly the amount of 1,500 acres. At present he owns 480 acres, which is well improved with fine buildings. He is a Republican in politics, but is very conservative. He does not belong to any church, and is an agnostic in belief.

William B. Sherrill was born in the county in which he now resides, May 13, 1852, and since twenty-five years of age has been engaged in tilling the soil on his own responsibility, being now the owner of a good farm of 200 acres, about seventy-five of which are under cultivation, and located on the Little Sac River. He is industrious, energetic and honest, and in point of wealth bids fair to rank among the prosperous farmers of the county. He was the second of four children, and on the 17th of September, 1882, was married to Miss Ida, a daughter of William

and Georgia Ann Love, who were born in 1839 and 1849, the former in Callaway County, Mo. They are now engaged in farming in Cedar County. Mrs. Sherrill is the eldest of their ten children, and was born in Cedar County, Mo., in 1865. She and Mr. Sherrill have one daughter, Eugenie. He is a strong Republican, and cast his first vote for Hayes for the presidency. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

George H. Simpson, mayor of El Dorado Springs, and furniture dealer and undertaker of that city, has a stock of goods valued at \$2,200, and is one of the prominent business men of that town. He commenced, in October, 1881, the general mercantile business, which he continued until 1883. In the following year he and J. J. Smith engaged in the grocery business, which they continued until 1884, when they embarked in the furniture and undertaker's business. This they continued until April, 1889, when Mr. Smith retired. Mr. Simpson was born in Callaway County, Mo., in 1849, and is the son of James Allen, Sr., and Elizabeth C. (Boone) Simpson, natives of Kentucky, born about 1817 and 1808, respectively. Mr. J. A. Simpson was left an orphan at an early age, and was reared in Callaway County, Mo., by his brother-in-law. He was there married, and lived until 1855, when he removed to Henry County, the same State. In 1863 he returned to Callaway County, but in 1868 removed to Montgomery County, where he remained until 1872, after which he removed to Audrain County, and, since 1884, he has lived at El Dorado. He is a carpenter by trade, but, from 1867 to the present time, has followed merchandising. He is a member of the Christian Church. His father, James A. Simpson, was a native of England, but died in Kentucky. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Capt. Samuel Boone, was a nephew of the celebrated Daniel Boone, was born in Kentucky, and, about 1812, he and wife came to Callaway County, Mo., where they spent their last days. Mr. Boone was a soldier in the Black Hawk War. Mrs. Elizabeth C. (Boone) Simpson died in 1875. She was married twice, her first husband being Dr. B. G. Boone, father of Atty.-Gen. B. G. Boone. George H. Simpson was the second of three children, all sons, born to his parents. He received a fair education in the common schools, and was engaged in assisting his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age. After this, for a few years, he was occupied in his father's store as a clerk, and, in 1872, embarked in business on his own responsibility, at Laddonia, in Audrain County, where he continued until 1880. Miss Mamie E. Lippincott, a native of Pike County, Ill., became his wife in 1880, and to them have been born four children, three now living: Allie Irene, George Roy and James Cordney. Roy G., the eldest, is deceased. From 1881 to 1888 Mr. Simpson was justice of the peace at

El Dorado, and in 1888 he was elected mayor, which position he holds at the present time. He is a member of Clintonville Lodge No. 482, A. F. & A. M.; also Royal Arch Chapter No. 109, at El Dorado. Politically he is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was for Horace Greeley, in 1872. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a member of the Methodist. Mr. Simpson has a good home, and one-half interest in his business block. His eldest brother, James Allen Simpson, is a traveling insurance agent, and his younger brother, Tucker J., is a prospector now in the mountains. He has one half-brother, Hon. B. G. Boone.

Dr. John D. Simrell, practicing physician and surgeon of Washington Township, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1835, and is the third of two sons and three daughters born to William and Mary (Whalen) Simrell, natives of Tennessee. They were reared in that State, were married there, and there remained until 1830, when they removed to Indiana. Mr. Simrell died there in 1870, and Mrs. Simrell in 1882. Both were members of the Methodist Church for many years, and the father was a farmer by occupation. He was the son of William Simrell. The maternal grandfather, John Whalen, was born in North Carolina, and died in Indiana. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, with Jackson. Dr. John D. Simrell began for himself at the age of fifteen as a farm hand, and attended school when he had the means. In 1856 he began the study of medicine, but soon discontinued that and took up the study of law, which, after continuing for some time, he abandoned and returned to the study of medicine, having previously taught a year. In 1859 and 1860 he attended the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, then taught school, and continued his studies until 1864, when he joined Company D, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, and served in Louisiana until the close of the war. He was private secretary of Gen. William P. Benton, at first, but afterward assisted in the medical department. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Albarado, daughter of James and Jemima Hughes. Mrs. Simrell was born in Kentucky, and died in 1866. She was the mother of three children, one daughter now living. Mr. Simrell's second marriage was in 1869, to Miss Sudie, a native of Morgan County, Mo., and the daughter of Andrew and Nancy Masters, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Masters came to Cedar County, Mo., before the war, and here Mr. Masters died in 1870. Mrs. Masters is still living. Mr. Masters served in the militia during the war, and was probate judge several terms in Morgan County. To the Doctor and last wife were born seven children, three sons and four daughters. He first came to Cedar County in 1866, and has since lived in Washington Township, where he has 640 acres in several farms,

all the result of his own work. He has practiced his profession with considerable success ever since locating in Cedar County, and is one of its leading physicians as well as farmers and stock-raisers. He has been a Democrat in his political views all his life, and his first presidential vote was for James Buchanan in 1856. He has been a member of Humansville Lodge of the I. O. O. F. for about seven years, and has held various offices.

Alexander Simrell, another representative farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township, and the son of Capt. Samuel and Matilda (Wood) Simrell, was born in the township mentioned in December, 1840. Samuel Simrell was a native of North Carolina, and when a boy went to Tennessee, where he remained until a man, and then went to Cooper County, Mo., where he was married. In 1838 or 1839 he came to what is now Cedar County, being one of the first white settlers. Indians were numerous at that time, and the forests were full of wild animals. He entered land in what is now Washington Township, improved a farm, and there died in May, 1877. He was foreman of the first grand jury in Cedar County, which held its session under a tree near where Stockton is located. At that time there were no mills, and cracked corn was used for meal. Mr. Simrell was justice of the peace for many years, and was captain of general muster. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, at Stockton, was assessor of Cedar County in 1861, and he and wife were members in good standing in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years, and were well known and esteemed throughout the county. Mrs. Simrell was born in Tennessee, and was brought by her parents to Cooper County when small. She died in 1881. Her father, Alexander Wood, was one of the first settlers of Cooper County, Mo., where he and wife passed their last days. Alexander Simrell, the third of seven sons and five daughters, seven now living, and all in Washington Township, received a limited subscription school education, and in 1862 joined the Missouri State Militia, serving little over a year in Southwest Missouri, after which he was transferred to Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, and was in Southwest Missouri for over twenty months. He held the rank of sergeant. While near home he received a gunshot wound from a guerrilla and this disabled him from further service for some three months. He was married in December, 1866, to Miss Martha A. Burford, a native of St. Charles County, Mo., and the daughter of James and Mary L. Burford, who were born in Virginia. They moved from that State to St. Charles County, Mo., and from there to St. Clair County, when Mrs. Simrell was but three years of age. Mr. Burford died in 1863, but his wife is still living at the age of eighty-one years. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Simrell, one son now living, William A. Since

the war Mr. Simrell has lived on his present farm, which consists of 240 acres, and aside from this he is the owner of one-sixth interest of the old farm on which he was born, there being 240 acres in that. He has been a stanch Republican in his political views all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. He is a member of Austin Hubbard Post of the G. A. R., at Stockton, and is also a member of the Good Templars' Lodge. He and Mrs. Simrell have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years.

Hon. Samuel L. Smith. Among all classes and in every circumstance in life are those who excel in whatever they undertake, whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and such a one is the above mentioned gentleman, who is one of the prominent and progressive farmers and stock-raisers in Box Township. He was born in Franklin County, Mo., in 1830, and is the son of Thomas and Esther (Hutton) Smith, natives of Kentucky and Alabama, respectively. The parents were married in Kentucky about 1812, came to Franklin County, Mo., in 1818, remained there for a short time, then moved to Gasconade County, and in 1848 came to Cedar County, there being but two or three settlements between there and Fort Scott, Kan. The country at that time was full of Indians; wild animals were to be found everywhere, and, in establishing their little home in the wilderness, all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life were experienced. Here the father died in 1857 at the age of sixty-three years. He was a successful minister of the Baptist Church for over forty years, and established many churches in Southwest Missouri. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife died in 1863 at the age of about seventy years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a Christian woman in the true sense of the term. Hon. Samuel L. Smith is the ninth of seven sons and five daughters, two sons and two daughters now living, born to his parents. These children are named as follows: William; Margaret, wife of James P. Caldwell, both of Cedar County; Polly C., wife of Clark Hardin, of Oregon, and Samuel L. The last named was reared on the frontier, with but meager chances for an education. He emigrated with his parents to Cedar County, and in 1849 was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. Casey, a native of Virginia, and the daughter of Thomas and Sarah A. Casey. Mr. and Mrs. Casey were among the first white settlers of Cedar County, locating here about 1835, and spent the remainder of their lives here. Mrs. Casey died in the year 1837, and Mr. Casey was killed by bushwhackers in 1862. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born four children, two daughters now living: Emily H., wife of William Casey, and Eliza E., wife of Prof. George M. Liston. Mr. Smith lived on Cedar Creek until 1852, then near his present farm, where he has 1,100 acres,

all in one body, one of the best farms in the county, and with 700 acres under cultivation. All this is the result of industry and good management, as he started in life a poor boy, and his first forty acres were entered with money earned by day labor. He is now one of the county's most substantial farmers and stock-raisers. His first tax was but two and a half cents. During the late war he served in several different regiments of Missouri troops, known as State Militia, and was in many engagements occurring between the militia and bushwhackers for two years, and was in the engagements at Humansville and Stockton. He was wounded, accidentally, by his own gun, in the spring of 1864. In 1868 he was elected to represent Cedar County in the Legislature, again in 1876, and re-elected in 1878, serving three terms, or six years, with credit. He has twice since refused the nomination of state senator. Until 1864 he was a Democrat, his first presidential vote being for Franklin Pierce in 1852, but since then he has been an earnest worker in the Republican party, being one of the leaders. He was a delegate to the State Convention in May, 1888, at Sedalia, that nominated E. E. Kimball for governor, and is a prominent member of the Farmers' Alliance. His first wife died July 25, 1881. She was a member of the Baptist Church. His second marriage took place in September, 1884, to Mrs. Clementine Williams *née* Rankins, a native of Tennessee, who came with her parents to Cedar County, Mo., at an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been members of the Baptist Church for many years.

Dr. Peter B. Smith, a prominent practicing physician and surgeon of Cedar Springs, was born within five miles of the spring in 1844, and is the son of Rev. Obediah and Lucinda (Hartman) Smith, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, respectively; but early settlers of Howard County, Mo., whither they had emigrated with their parents. They were married in that county about 1832, and came to what is now Cedar County, then Rives County, shortly afterward, being among the first white families in the county. Here they made a home in the wilderness, which at that day abounded in Indians and wild animals. Mr. Smith began his theological studies soon after his first marriage, and was an able Baptist minister nearly all his life; he was a large land-owner and one of the county's wealthiest citizens. He was an officer in the Black Hawk War with Gens. Claiborne and Jackson, was also a prominent man officially, having represented Cedar County in the Legislature of 1862, and soon after his return from the session of 1862-63 he was called from his house by a company of armed men calling themselves Quantrell's men, and was shot and killed in his own yard while standing by the side of his wife. His father, Andrew Smith, was one of the first settlers of Kentucky, and also one of

the early settlers of Howard County, Mo., where he passed the latter part of his life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was with Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. He was of Irish-German extraction. Obediah Smith's first wife was a sister of his second, who became the mother of our subject. She died when he was but a little boy, and Mr. Smith afterward married again. Dr. Peter B. Smith was the third of six children born to his father's second marriage, and, with the exception of the time between 1877 and 1880, he has spent all his life in Cedar County. He here received his education, and in 1861 joined Company D, Eighth Missouri State Militia, and served thirteen months in Southern Missouri and Arkansas. He was in the battle of Springfield, etc., was discharged on account of disability, but soon after enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and served until the close of the war. His father and five sons lost their lives in defense of the Union. Dr. Peter B. Smith was married in 1866 to Miss Mary E., daughter of John and Martha Eslinger, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, but early settlers of Cedar County, where Mr. Eslinger died before the war. Mrs. Eslinger is still living. Mrs. Smith was born in Cedar County, Mo., and, by her marriage to Dr. Smith, became the mother of nine children, three sons and four daughters now living. Dr. Smith farmed for a number of years, and in 1870 began his ministerial studies, was ordained in 1871, and has preached more or less since. He is a deep reasoner, a fluent speaker and a number of his sermons have been published in various State papers, and have found a wide circulation. June 8, 1882, he graduated from the American Medical College, of St. Louis, after a two years' course, and since then he has become one of the leading practitioners of Cedar County. He is a member of the State Medical Society. He has a farm of 160 acres in Box Township, and has a good home in Cedar Springs. Though reared a Democrat, he is now a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864. He is an active worker for his party, and made a thorough canvass of the county in 1888. June 5, 1889, he was appointed examining surgeon in the Pension Department with office at El Dorado Springs. He is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is surgeon of Col. Leonard Post of the G. A. R. Of the large family born to his parents, he is the only one now living. For eight years the Doctor was in the drug business, four years of the time in Texas, of the firm of Perry & Smith; was afterward in business at Lebeck and Cedar Springs. Mrs. Smith has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1867, and is an active worker in the same.

William Stark, dealer in general merchandise, Cedar Springs, whose stock of goods is valued at \$1,700, and whose annual sales equal about \$7,000, established his business at Lebeck, October,

1878. In 1884 he cut away the brush from where his present store is now standing, sold the first goods in the town, and is the oldest and most substantial merchant in Cedar Springs. He is also the proprietor of "Springs Hotel." He was born in Lincoln County, Mo., in 1839, and is the son of James and Matilda (Hopkins) Stark, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky, and born in 1804 and 1807, respectively. They resided in Lincoln County, Mo., until 1868, and then emigrated to Cedar County, where the father died in 1873. He was of Welsh-Scotch-Irish descent, was left an orphan when very young, and, after growing up, followed the occupation of a farmer. The mother died in 1879, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Stark was the ninth of four sons and eleven daughters, and received a limited education in the subscription schools. Since then, by observation and study, he has improved his education greatly, and is considered a well informed man on the general topics of the day. At the age of seventeen he and an elder brother left home, went to an elder sister in Camden County, and one year after went to Cedar County. Here William Stark married Miss Lorinda Fisher, a native of Franklin County, Mo., and the daughter of William and Nancy Fisher, natives of Kentucky, but who spent the last of their days in Franklin County, Mo. To Mr. and Mrs. Stark were born eleven children, three sons and eight daughters — nine living. Mr. Stark farmed until 1878, after which he engaged in mercantile business. He has a good farm of 205 acres, and is also the owner of considerable property in town. In 1864 he joined Company M, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, receiving his discharge at Springfield in July, 1865. He had previously served in the Second Provisional service in Northeastern Missouri. He was justice of the peace from 1866 to 1867; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Clintonville Lodge No. 482; and he and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1866. Previous to that time he had been a member of the Baptist Church. He was postmaster at Lebeck for over two years, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He affiliates with the Republican party in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864.

A. W. Stearns, editor of the *Tribune* at El Dorado Springs, was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1845, and is the son of Jefferson G. and Mary (Wilson) Stearns, natives of New York. The parents were married in Illinois, and in 1867 removed to Butler County, Kan., where they are residing at the present time. The father is a farmer by occupation, and has been quite successful in this industry. The Stearns family first made settlements in America in the sixteenth century. A. W. Stearns received a common school education, and started out for himself

at the age of sixteen years. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Robert Ingersoll's regiment, and served three years and four months in the Army of the Tennessee. He was discharged in August, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Geyer, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Joseph Geyer, who was born in Germany. Mr. Stearns and family removed to Kansas in 1869, and there his wife died in February, 1887. To their marriage were born two children. Mr. Stearns followed agricultural pursuits the principal part of the time until 1886, when he removed to Wichita, Kan., and was there connected with various newspapers until his health failed, when he removed to El Dorado, Mo., in 1888. In March, 1889, he purchased the *Tribune*, which he has since edited and published, and which is a spicy sheet, well filled with news and useful information. Mr. Stearns is Independent in politics and religion, is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and, although a late resident of El Dorado, he is already one of its prominent and influential citizens. He was married in October, 1888, to Mrs. Fannie Jett, *née* Parker, a native of Henry County, Mo.

Ex-Judge D. J. Thompson, another successful farmer and stock-raiser of Box Township, Cedar County, Mo., was born in Lawrence County, Ky., January 23, 1834, and is the son of Martin and Annie (Large) Thompson, natives of Russell County, Va., born in 1802 and 1805, respectively. When quite small, each, with their parents, moved to Kentucky, where, after reaching mature years, they were married, and there made their future home. The mother died in February, 1869, and the father at the home of his son, Judge D. J. Thompson, September 13, 1887. Both were members of the Christian Church. Mr. Thompson was a successful farmer and stock-raiser. His father, James Thompson, was a native of Virginia, and his grandfather, Richard Thompson, was a native of Ireland, and came to America at an early day. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and died in Kentucky. James Thompson also died in Kentucky. William Large, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an early settler of Kentucky, where he died. He, too, was a soldier in the early wars. He was of Welsh-Irish extraction. Ex-Judge D. J. Thompson, the sixth of ten sons and four daughters, nine of whom are now living, received a limited education in the country schools, and was married August 16, 1855, to Miss Fannie, a native of Kentucky, born June 9, 1839, and the daughter of William M. and Delila Pennington, also natives of Kentucky. Mr. Pennington died in his native State, February 20, 1862, and Mrs. Pennington is still living there. Mr. Pennington was a wealthy farmer, merchant and distiller, and was of Dutch descent. To Judge Thompson and wife were born

nine children, two sons and five daughters living. America was born January 14, 1859, and was married to John A. Jackson, Jr., January 27, 1876; Granville, born February 12, 1861, and was married to Miss Alice Beauchamp, December 19, 1880; Delila A., born March 31, 1864, and was married to Mr. Joe Everman February 4, 1884; Richard, born November 13, 1866, died December 12, 1866; Josie, born December 13, 1868; Laura B., born May 15, 1871; Helen A., born December 12, 1872, died January 7, 1873; Cora E., born January 27, 1874; James S., born August 31, 1876. From November, 1861, to June, 1865, Judge Thompson was in the Confederate army, Company B, Tenth Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, and operated in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, held as partisan ranger in war in severe engagements, and had many hair-breadth escapes. He surrendered at Chattanooga, Tenn., in June, 1865, and the same year came to Platte County, Mo., where he remained until the next year, when he moved to Hopkins County, Texas, and from there to Cedar County, Mo., where they have since lived. He resides about three and a half miles northwest of El Dorado, where he has 320 acres, 160 acres under cultivation, and all the result of his own industry. He is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Cedar County. In 1874 he was elected associate judge of the county court, and served two years. In politics he has been a Democrat all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan, in 1856. He and his son, Granville, are members of El Dorado Lodge No. 433, I. O. O. F., and he is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and wife and five children are members of the Christian Church. He and family have improved nearly all the farm themselves, there being about thirty-five acres cleared when they located there.

Levi Vassar, a substantial farmer, residing seven miles west of Stockton, Mo., was born in Cannon County, Tenn., November 9, 1825, his parents being Daniel and Ruthie (Lowry) Vassar. The former was born in Tennessee, and died in Arkansas in 1832 while there on a visit. He was a farmer and blacksmith by occupation. His father, Joshua Vassar, was an early settler of Tennessee. Mrs. Vassar died in Gentry County, Mo., in 1850. Levi Vassar was the fourth of eight children, four of whom survive, and made his home with his mother until eighteen years of age, when he went to Clinton County, Mo., but a year later returned to Gentry County, where he married, and resided seventeen years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Third Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers, U. S. A., and was in active service for about three years, being a participant in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Iuka, Champion's Hill, Grand Gulf, Corinth, Farmington and Vicksburg, being taken prisoner at the latter place. After his return home, he resumed farming,

and now owns 160 acres of land, of which 100 are under cultivation. He has resided in Cedar County since 1875, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. His wife was a Miss Margaret Lucinda Bryson, who was in Tennessee in 1831, and by her he has eight children: Amanda P., wife of A. W. Martin; Narcissus P., William B., Robert E., Linda W., wife of C. N. Philpott; Alice, Maggie and Jessie. Mrs. Vassar's parents are Samuel and Isabel Bryson. Mr. Vassar cast his first vote for Fillmore for the presidency, and is now a Democrat in politics. He served for about seventeen months in the Mexican War, being in Company H, under Capt. Simmons. Owing to the death of his father when he was seven years of age, Mr. Vassar's educational advantages were very limited, but he is considered a man of sound judgment, and is well informed on all the topics of the day.

G. L. Walker, ex-county clerk and collector of Cedar County, Mo., was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1841, his parents being Col. Benjamin F. and Nancy (Leeper) Walker, and his grandfather Thomas Walker. The latter was a native of Bucks County, Penn., and by profession was a physician, graduating under Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He afterward located in Washington County, Va., and at the age of sixty years was married and had a family of four children, all of whom he lived to see grown and married. He lived in Claiborne County, Tenn., for several years, and in 1837 came to Dade County, Mo., and located one mile south of Arcola, where he died in 1845, at the age of ninety-seven years. He was a remarkably well preserved man for his years, and at the time of his death had not a decayed tooth in his head. He served in the Black Hawk War in 1832, and owing to this he was disinherited by his parents, who were Quakers. He practiced his profession through many years, and, although totally blind the last fifteen years of his life, still continued his practice, his wife taking him to his patients and preparing the medicine at his direction. He was in many respects a remarkable man. Col. Benjamin F. Walker was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., in 1820, and in 1836 came to Greene County, Mo., where he married and lived two years, going then to Dade County, in which he afterward became surveyor and represented it in the State Legislature. In 1848 he located in Cedar County, which he also represented in the State Legislature several terms, and of which he was public administrator and surveyor. During the late war he raised the first company in Cedar County for the Confederate States Army, and at the organization of the regiment was elected lieutenant-colonel, and at the death of Colonel Cawthon was promoted to the rank of colonel. In 1868 he located in Washington County, Ark., which he represented in the State Legislature, and was also a member of the

Senate. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present constitution for the State of Arkansas. Like his father, he was a man of marked characteristics, a deep thinker, and in private, as well as public life, has won the confidence and respect of all. His wife was born in Maury County, Tenn., in 1823, and died in 1846, after which he married again. Guian L. Walker was the eldest child by the first marriage, and grew to manhood on a farm. In March, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighteenth Missouri Infantry, Confederate States Army, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Newtonia, Humansville, Prairie Grove and Helena, being captured in the latter battle, and was retained a prisoner at Alton, Ill., eight months, and at Fort Delaware twelve months. He was ordnance sergeant of his regiment, and in 1863 was transferred from Company G to Pindel's First Battery of Sharp Shooters. In September, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary A. Roberts, in Fannin County, Texas. She was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1843, and by Mr. Walker became the mother of five children: Virgil L., Cora E., Susan E., Mary L. and John F. In 1866 Mr. Walker returned to Cedar County, Mo., and for one year was engaged in farming and teaching school, when he turned his attention solely to farming. In 1874 he was elected collector of Cedar County, serving two years, and in 1878 was elected county clerk, being re-elected in 1882. He is a Democrat, a member of the A. F. & A. M., the Knights of Pythias, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bart Ward, a prominent agriculturist and stock-raiser of Box Township, Cedar County, Mo., was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1839, and is the eleventh of fourteen children born to Charles and Letitia G. (Fury) Ward, natives of Ireland, where they were reared and married. After coming to the United States they lived first in Ohio, and then in 1839 moved to Livingston County, Mo., where they remained until about 1842, when they located in Cedar County, being among its very first settlers. The country was wild and unsettled, and wild animals of all kinds were numerous. They improved a good farm, and here Mrs. Ward died in 1865 and Mr. Ward one year later. Both were members of the Catholic Church. He was a farmer, and was a stone-mason by trade. Of their large family of children, only three are now living, viz.: Daniel, of Vernon County; Phares, of Cass County; and Bart, the subject of this sketch. The latter has lived in Cedar County since three years of age, and never attended school a day in his life. He began for himself at the age of twenty-three, and was married May 17, 1866, to Miss Zerelda Hawkins, daughter of David and Margaret Hawkins, natives of Tennessee, who moved to Indiana and from

there to Missouri, settling in Livingston County in 1840, and then moved to Cedar County in 1865. Here Mrs. Hawkins died in 1874, and Mr. Hawkins in 1880. By his marriage Mr. Ward became the father of four children, one son and three daughters. Since marriage he has lived in Box Township, and on his present farm since 1881. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, 170 under cultivation, is one of the pioneers of the county, and endured many of the privations incident to early times. He is a Democrat, voting for Douglas in 1860, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Ward could not spell nor write his name, but since then he has learned to read, is a fair scholar, and is well informed on general issues. From 1862 until the close of the war he was in the Government employ in New Mexico. Mrs. Ward belongs to the Christian Church.

John Wasson, a leading stockman and farmer of the county, residing at Cane Hill, nine miles southeast of the county-seat, was born in St. Louis County, Mo., on the 2d of January, 1844, and made his home with his parents until their death, receiving his education in the common schools of his native county. In 1874 he married Mrs. M. J. Ross, who was born in Kentucky in 1837, and is a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Pyle, who came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1855, and died in Polk and Cedar Counties, respectively. To Mr. Wasson's marriage two children were born: Omer and Wallace. He owns 520 acres of land, 300 acres under cultivation, and 200 river bottom land, and his home farm is one of the finest in the county, being well adapted to the raising of grain, and stock growing. He has been a resident of Cedar County since 1872, and is an influential and highly respected citizen. He is a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His father, John W. Wasson, was a Scotchman, born about 1776, and when a young man he left his native land and came to St. Louis, Mo., purchasing a tract of land near that city, which was then a small French village. He died on this farm in 1862, aged eighty-six years. His wife was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1801, and died in St. Louis County in 1861, having borne a family of six children.

Henry P. Willett, a farmer residing one mile northwest of Stockton, Mo., was born in Roane County, Tenn., March 7, 1840, and is a son of Nathaniel and Charity (Russell) Willett, who were born in Tennessee and North Carolina in 1806 and 1812, respectively. In the fall of 1840 they emigrated to Callaway County, Mo., and ten years later became residents of Cedar County, where his wife died in 1876. In 1878 Mr. Willett gave up housekeeping, and has since lived with his children, whose names are as follows: Thomas, William, Church, Henry P.; Mary E., wife of Samuel Swingle;

and Ann, widow of John C. Leemaster. Henry P. Willett was an infant when his parents moved to Missouri, and ten years of age when they came to Cedar County. Until twenty-one years of age he resided with his father on the farm, and August 13, 1864, enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and during his service of over eleven months participated in many skirmishes. He received his discharge July 1, 1865, and December of the same year married Miss Rebecca Wrenn, a daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca A. Wrenn. She was born in the State of Tennessee, June 10, 1844, and her union with Mr. Willett resulted in the birth of six children: Cordie, who died August 23, 1887, at the age of twenty years; James W., Lucy A., Nellie A., Minnie E., and Henry C. In October, 1866, he located in Stockton, and has since been engaged in farming, being now the owner of 160 acres of land, which farm he has owned since 1883. His property has been acquired by hard work and good management, and he deserves much credit for his success, and he started in life for himself a poor man. His first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln in 1864, and he has always been a Republican in politics. He is a member of the G. A. R., Hubbard Post No. 194, and his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William R. Williams is the second of seven children born to Larkin and Catherine (Koontz) Williams, and is a grandson of Samuel and Nancy Williams, who died in Illinois. Larkin Williams came from Tennessee to Polk County, Mo., in 1836, of which he was one of the early settlers, and owing to the newness of the country, suffered many privations and hardships while endeavoring to make a home for his family. He was a prominent citizen of the county, and died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife was of Dutch descent, born in 1806, and died on the 17th of January, 1889. William R. Williams was born in Knox County, Tenn., December 2, 1832, and until twenty-one years of age remained with his parents, receiving his education in the public schools of Polk County. In 1854 he married Miss Elizabeth Boswell, who was born in Henderson County, Tenn., in January, 1836, her parents being Matthew and Edith Boswell, who came to St. Clair County, Mo., from North Carolina, in 1837, and died in 1852 and 1854, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have twelve children: Larkin M., Minerva C., Susan A., L. G. W. and T. W. C. (twins), Elijah B., Leander Y., Samuel S., Charlotte E., Lorinda A., James C. and Lillie D. Since 1854 Mr. Williams has been a resident of Cedar County, Mo., where he owns 312 acres of valuable land, with about 180 acres under cultivation. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Capt. Simmons' company of Missouri State Militia, and was in the United States service twenty months, besides being in the State Militia.

He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan. He has served as justice of his township, and he and wife are members of the Predestinarian Baptist Church. Mr. Williams' paternal great-grandfather lived to be 106 years old, and had a good set of teeth (his third) when he died. The maternal grandparent came across the ocean, the grandmother being a Rhymer before she was married.

Harden M. Williams, who is classed among the prominent farmers and stock-dealers of Cedar County, Mo., was born on his present farm November 21, 1842, and is the son of Judge Robert and Lavica (Williams), and the grandson of Robert Williams, Sr., who was of Welch extraction, and who died in Cedar County, Mo. Mrs. Williams' father, John G. Williams, was also an early settler of Cedar County, Mo., and built a grist-mill on Cedar Creek, one of the first in Southwestern Missouri, and supplied the whole country with flour and meal. Judge Williams was born in South Carolina in 1806, removed with his parents to Middle Tennessee, and in an early day emigrated to Miller County, Mo., and in 1837 to what is now Cedar County. He settled in the woods on Cedar Creek, several miles from any other settlement, improved a good farm, and there spent the rest of his life, dying July 12, 1881. He had lived on the same farm for forty-four years, and was one of the very first white settlers in that region. He was fond of hunting, and, as the forest abounded with wild animals, he had abundant opportunities to test his skill as a marksman. He lived in three counties, and did not move. For about three years, from 1867, he was judge of the county court, and was one of the county's sturdy, honest pioneers. He was a man of considerable means, was very successful in all business operations, and for many years acted as banker in his vicinity, loaning money to all in need of it. Although born and reared in the South, he was a staunch Union man during the war, and held the rank of captain. He was married four times, and all the children living are by the first wife. Harden M. Williams is the fifth of four sons and two daughters—these living, viz.: Francis M., of Nebraska; Fernetta, wife of James M. Preston; Harden M., and J. K., all of Cedar County. Harden M. received an ordinary education in the common schools, and August 15, 1872, he enlisted in Company F, Fortieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for three years. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, was at the capture of Little Rock with Steel's expedition, and was at the capture of Camden. He was mustered out at Fort Gibson, I. T., and was discharged at Davenport, Iowa, August 15, 1865. He was never captured or wounded, and rode the same horse home which he had taken from home in 1861. In 1869 Miss Ida Sherman became his wife. She was born in Cass

County, Mo., in 1853, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Sherman, natives of Vermont and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were married in the last named State, and came to Cedar County, Mo., a few years previous to the war. There Mrs. Sherman is still living, but Mr. Sherman died in 1874. To Mr. Williams and wife were born four children, three sons living: J. Robert, Oscar E. and Freddie M. Mr. Williams lived five years in Box Township, and then moved to the farm of his birth, where he has 580 acres, 200 under cultivation. He is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of the county. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was for Lincoln in 1864. He has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Clintonville Lodge, since 1882, and is a member of the G. A. R., Col. Leonard Post, at El Dorado. He and wife have been members in good standing for nearly twenty years in the Baptist Church, and he has been deacon in the same for some time. His father served on the first grand jury held in St. Clair County when it included Cedar County.

J. K. P. Williams, youngest brother of H. M. Williams, was born in Cedar County, Mo., in 1845, and received a good practical education in the common schools. He served two years, from April, 1863, in the Union army, in different commands, first in Company E, Sixtieth Volunteer Cavalry Enrolled Missouri Militia, in Southwest Missouri. He was afterward with Capt. Cook, and at last in Company D, Twenty-sixth Missouri State Militia. After the war he attended school at Brownsville, Neb., then taught school for several years, and was one of Cedar County's prominent educators. He was married in 1874 to Miss Martha Ann Metcalf, a native of St. Clair County, Mo., and the daughter of Rev. John T. and Susan C. Metcalf, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf were married in Chariton County, Mo., but moved from there to Cedar County, and still later, moved to St. Clair County, where Mrs. Metcalf is living at the present time. Mr. Metcalf is deceased. He was for many years a Baptist minister, and at one time represented St. Clair County in the Legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been born nine children, three sons and one daughter now living. Mr. Williams is now living one mile west of where he was born and reared. His home farm consists of 160 acres of well improved land, and he has two other tracts of eighty acres near by. He served a short time as justice of the peace, and was once elected coroner of Cedar County, but would not serve. Since November, 1888, he has been postmaster at Ivy Postoffice, at his house. He is a Republican in his political views, and his first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Grant, in 1868. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Stockton Lodge; is also a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Baptist

Church, he having been a member since 1866, and clerk in the same for twenty-years.

Dr. Madison B. Wooldridge, physician and surgeon, of Paynterville, Mo., was born in Christian County, Ky., on the 22d of December, 1832, and is a son of Edward and Margaret (Brasher) Wooldridge, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee. The father was of Irish descent, a farmer by occupation, and died in the State of Kentucky when his son, Madison B., was an infant. His wife was born in 1798, and died in 1886, having borne a family of seven children, three of whom survive. Madison B. Wooldridge made his home with his mother until twenty-three years of age, and received his education in the common schools of Kentucky. He then commenced the study of medicine under Dr. J. P. Bailey, in Christian County, and, after remaining with him about three years, entered the Medical College at Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated March 2, 1857. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Kentucky, but the following year located in Cedar County, Mo., where he has since resided. He has become well known throughout the county as one of its able physicians, and his practice extends over a large area. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Fifteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and after serving eleven months, received his discharge and returned to Cedar County, where he married, in 1865, Missa Ann E. Morgan, a native of Tennessee, born in 1845, and a daughter of John and Sarah Morgan. The former died in 1868, but the latter is living. Edward W., Clara M., Lulu M. (deceased), Carrie Lee, John F. and Madison B. are the children born to Dr. Wooldridge. The Doctor has been a resident of Paynterville since 1880, where he has a one-acre lot, and besides this owns 116 acres of land near the village. He is a Mason, and in 1888 was elected to the office of county coroner by the Democrats, but has never qualified.

Dr. William H. H. Younger. Prominent among the leading physicians and surgeons of El Dorado Springs stands the name of the above-mentioned gentleman, who was born in Orange County, N. C., in 1815, being the son of Rev. Robert A. and Edith (Horn) Younger, natives of Baltimore, Md., and Orange County, N. C., respectively. They were married in the last named county, and in 1831 removed to Boone County, Mo., where they were among the earliest settlers. There Mrs. Younger died, and Mr. Younger afterward married Mrs. Wallace, of Chariton County, and in that county spent the balance of his life. He died in 1867 or 1868. He was a Methodist minister of considerable ability, was also a life-long teacher, and was in the War of 1812, with Gen. Harrison. His father, Capt. Henry Younger, was a Scotchman, and was captain of the Navy Yard at Baltimore, Md., for many years. He died in Orange County, N. C.

Dr. William Younger, the second of eight children, five sons and three daughters, received his education in the common schools until eighteen years of age, when he entered the State University at Columbia, remained there about two years, and then took up the study of medicine at Columbia under the State Medical Board. He has practiced in different parts of Missouri for over fifty-four years, and is one of the noted physicians of that State. In 1838 he removed to Springfield, where he continued his practice until 1865, after which he removed to St. Louis, and there remained until 1866, when he returned to Southwestern Missouri. He settled in Lawrence County, where he remained until 1882, and then moved to El Dorado Springs. In 1840 he married Miss Julia Ann Hoshaw, daughter of Jacob M. and Jane Hoshaw, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Hoshaw moved to Lawrence County, Mo., in 1839, and there Mr. Hoshaw died. Mrs. Younger died February 10, 1885. She was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years. August 25, 1885, the Doctor married Mrs. Sarah Lewis, daughter of Basil Lucas, and a native of Highland County, Ohio. The Doctor has reared several children but all are now deceased. He was a member of the Methodist Church from fourteen years of age until his return to Southwestern Missouri, when he became a Cumberland Presbyterian, but since his residence in El Dorado he has again become a Methodist, and for many years has been an active Sunday-school worker. Mrs. Younger has been a member of the Methodist Church nearly all her life. Previous to the war Dr. Younger was a Democrat, but since then he has affiliated with the Republican party. He is a genial, social gentleman, a successful physician, and still has considerable and remunerative practice.

Charles S. Younger, blacksmith, and proprietor of a general repair shop in Stockton, Mo., was born in Williamson County, Tenn., in 1837, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Church) Younger, who were born in North Carolina in 1798 and 1813, respectively. They were taken to Tennessee by their parents when young, and were married in Williamson County. In October, 1853, they removed to Missouri and located near Stockton, where they became the owners of a tract of land, on which they died in 1878 and 1873, respectively. Mr. Younger's brothers, Samuel and James, were soldiers in the War of 1812, and were at the battle of New Orleans under Jackson. Samuel died of disease, and James died in Cedar County. This branch of the Younger family was first represented in the United States by two brothers, who came from Scotland, and settled in Virginia and North Carolina, Thomas Younger, the grandfather of our subject, being a descendant of the North Carolina pioneer. Polly Nauls was the grandmother's maiden name. Sarah (Church)

Younger was a daughter of Thomas and Eliza (Culbertson) Church, and became the mother of thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Elizabeth, wife of William Pankey; William T., Henry N., James M., Margaret, wife of Jordan Pankey; Charles S., Robert A.; Martha, wife of John A. Haynes; and Onie E., wife of Sylvester Terrill. Charles S. Younger has resided on farms in Cedar County since sixteen years of age, making his home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and since fifteen years old has also worked at the blacksmith's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the Enrolled Militia, Company A, and in 1864 joined Mitchell's regiment. In 1865 he and G. R. Corbin erected a blacksmith shop in Stockton, and remained associated in business for twenty-one years, or until 1887, when they dissolved partnership, since which time Mr. Younger has been in business by himself, being the oldest blacksmith in Stockton. Previous to the war he was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Bell and Everett, but after the war became a Democrat, and is now a Prohibitionist. He has filled the chairs in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of the Masonic order. August 12, 1869, he wedded Miss Amanda J. Montgomery, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Montgomery, who were born in Sevier County and Roane County, Tenn., in 1811 and 1812, and died in Cedar and Greene Counties, Mo., in 1886 and 1888, respectively. Mr. Younger has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since he was twenty-four years of age, and his wife since ten or twelve years of age.

DADE COUNTY.

William Allison, farmer and stock-raiser of Smith Township, was born in Bedford County, Tenn., in 1824, the son of James and Sarah (Lee) Allison, natives of South Carolina and Kentucky respectively. They married in Tennessee, where they lived till about 1830, when they removed to Ray County, Mo., remained seven years, and then came to Dade County, settling in the woods near where Greenfield now is, being among the first white settlers of the county, the inhabitants being mostly Indians, and the country abounding in wolves, bear, panther, wild-cat, deer, etc. The nearest market and postoffice was Springfield; the nearest mill twenty-five miles away, on Little Sac River. Mrs. Allison died in 1850 at the age of fifty-five, and Mr. Allison married for a second wife Mrs. Jane Bryant, by whom he had three children. He served in the War of 1812, having been with Jackson at New Orleans. He was also in the Black Hawk War, and was major

of militia in Ray County. His father, Joseph Allison, born in America, of English and Irish descent, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Tennessee. One of his sons, Hon. Samuel Allison, by his second wife, was congressman from Tennessee at one time. Mr. Allison died in Dade County in 1869 or 1870 at the age of 85. William Lee, grandfather of William Allison, was of Welsh descent, and died in Ray County, Mo. The subject of this sketch, the third child of three sons and four daughters, had but very little education. Remaining at home till he was twenty-one, he began farming for himself, and in 1847 enlisted in Company F, Third Missouri Mounted Volunteers, for five years, serving but eighteen months. He was in the battle of Vera Cruz, crossed the plains to New Mexico, returned by the same route, and was discharged at Independence, Mo., in the fall of 1848. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California with an ox-team, being four and a half months on the way, and remained there nearly twelve years engaged in mining. He spent one year in Idaho, and went to Montana Territory in 1863, where he lived till 1870, mining and furnishing water for the mines. In the meantime he returned to Dade County in 1866, and the next spring married Mary Ann, daughter of John and Matilda Taylor, natives of Tennessee. After coming to Dade County, Mrs. Taylor died, Mr. Taylor living to be about sixty-eight years of age. After his marriage, Mr. Allison returned to Montana by way of the Missouri River, being sixty days en route. In 1870 he returned to Dade County, and has since lived on his present farm of 160 acres, being the owner also of eighty acres of timber. After the war he also purchased a small farm for his father, who lost all his property during the war. He was elected county judge in Montana the year he left there, but did not serve. The family consists of one son and three daughters: Emma Louella (born in Montana, wife of John Parminter), Sarah Lee, George Walter and Ida Elizabeth. Mrs. Allison died February 17, 1889. Mr. Allison is a Democrat, having voted for Polk in 1844. He a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his wife. He is greatly interested in education, and is something of a poet.

Dr. Charles Aaron Badgley, doctor of dental surgery, of Greenfield, Mo., is a native of Auglaize County, Ohio, born in 1854, and is the son of George and Martha (Watkins) Badgley; grandson of George and Rebecca (Eddy) Badgley; great-grandson of Aaron and Joannah (Hedges) Badgley; great-great-grandson of George Badgley, and great-great-great-grandson of George Badgley, who was a native of England, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and a ship carpenter by trade. He was also one of the best swimmers known, yet he came to his death by drowning. George Badgley (great-great-grandfather) came to America about 1740 with his cousin, Anthony Badgley, and died here in

1799. Aaron Badgley (great-grandfather) was born August 10, 1771, and married Miss Hedges, January 1, 1791. George Badgley (grandfather) was born in April, 1800, and married Miss Eddy in 1824. They became the parents of six sons and two daughters, George Badgley (father of the subject of this sketch) being the eldest son and second child. He was born November 27, 1828, in the State of Ohio, was a teacher by profession, but at the time of his death, which occurred in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1860, he was a student of dentistry. His wife, Mrs. Martha (Watkins) Badgley, was a native of Ohio, born in 1833, and after the death of Mr. Badgley, she married Stephen Armstrong, who is also deceased. Mrs. Armstrong now resides in Putnam County, Ill., and is the mother of six children, three living, two by her first marriage, and one by the second, viz.: Dr. Charles A.; Hester C., wife of H. C. Mills, of Putnam County, Ill.; and Willis, in Auglaize County, Ohio. Dr. Charles A. Badgley received his literary education in his native county, and in 1871 commenced the study of dentistry at Winona, Ill., with his uncle, Dr. A. E. Badgley, where he remained a student three years. He then commenced practicing with his uncle, which he continued until 1875, when he went to La Salle, Ill., and in 1879 came to Greenfield, Mo. September 14, 1879, he married Miss Georgia M. McDowell, a native of Dade County, Mo., and the daughter of W. G. and M. J. (Jones) McDowell, and only sister of Mrs. Addie (McDowell) Dixon, at this time of Trinidad, Colo. To this union were born four children: Irma, Edna, Charles (deceased) and George. Dr. Badgley is the only resident dentist in Dade County, is a skillful workman and gives good satisfaction, all his work being warranted. He has a large and increasing practice, is a man much respected, and is one of Greenfield's best citizens. He visits Golden City, Lockwood, Ash Grove and Everton at stated intervals each month. He is a Republican in politics. Dr. Badgley and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Ex-Judge Orlando H. Barker, a prominent farmer and a successful breeder of Jersey cattle in Lockwood Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, in 1843, and is the son of Daniel B. and Rebecca (McCoy) Barker, both natives of Ohio, the former born in Delaware County, in 1818, and the latter in Franklin County, in 1824. After marriage the parents settled in Delaware County, where Mr. Barker died about 1850. He was a woolen manufacturer. Mrs. Barker married the second time, and died in Indiana in 1874, while visiting her sister. Her father, Robert McCoy, was born in North Ireland, and came to the United States when a young man. He was married in Pennsylvania, and was one of the early settlers of Franklin County, Ohio, where he spent the balance of his days. He was a farmer by occupation. The paternal grandfather, Orlando H. Barker, was

born in Massachusetts, and, when a young man, learned the woolen manufacturer's trade, after which he went to Pittsburg, Pa., and then to Ohio. In that State he was a teamster in an Indian expedition, and when the War of 1812 broke out he joined Gen. Harrison's command, and served with him through that war. He afterward settled in Delaware County, Ohio, where he established a woolen manufactory, one of the first in the State, which he operated successfully until his death, which occurred about 1848. Great-grandfather Barker was of Scotch descent. He served through the Revolutionary War as a commissioned officer. Ex-Judge Orlando H. Barker was the eldest of four children, two sons and two daughters, only the subject of this sketch and Mary Delasmutt, of Ohio, now living. The brother, Robert M., died from exposure in the army. He was a sergeant. Orlando H. Barker attended five winters of public school, or until the war broke out. In April, 1861, he joined Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as private, and afterwards held all the offices to first lieutenant, which position he held with credit until he received his discharge, in October, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. He served about three years and four months, three years of this time in the Army of the Potomac, and was in all the leading engagements. He was wounded October 15, 1863, which disabled him for several months. In July of the same year he was placed on recruiting service, and spent the winter of 1864-65 in Ohio in that service. In March, 1865, he was made first lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and again went to the front, where he was in active service until the close of the war. Afterward he spent one year in the Wesleyan University of Ohio, and, in the meantime, studied law, being admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio in February, 1868. In June, 1867, he married Miss Alma, daughter of John E. Mills, Sr. Mr. Mills was born in Rockingham County, Va., and, when a boy, went to Ohio, where he married and lived until about 1880, when he came to Dade County, Mo., where he is now living. In early life he was a painter, but later, for many years, was a wealthy furniture manufacturer of Chillicothe, Ohio, where he lost two wives. To Mr. and Mrs. Barker were born six children, two sons and three daughters living. In 1868 Mr. Barker came to Greenfield, where he practiced law with success until after the panic of 1873, when he removed to Springfield, and there continued his practice until 1883. He then settled on a farm near Lockwood, where he has since been engaged in stock breeding and farming, and has a fine herd of Jerseys. He served as mayor of Greenfield in 1871 or 1872, and in 1873-74 was judge of the probate court of Dade County. He is a Republican in politics, was formerly a Greenbacker, and his first presidential vote was cast for Lincoln, in

1854. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is also a member of Lockwood Post No. 325, G. A. R., and the Encampment at Springfield. Mrs. Barker is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William R. Bowles, attorney-at-law and editor of the *Dade County Advocate*, of Greenfield, Mo., was born in that village in 1857, and is the son of Dr. Samuel B. and Elizabeth J. (Vaughan) Bowles. Dr. Samuel B. Bowles was born in Portsmouth, N. H., in 1806, and was of English descent. His father having died, Samuel was taken and reared by his uncle, Samuel Bowles, who lived in the city of Boston. It was in this city that Dr. Samuel B. Bowles was reared, and where he received his literary education. In 1847-48 he took a course of medical lectures, at the Medical College in Memphis, Tenn., and in the last-named year he graduated as an M. D. from the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. About 1827 he married Miss Elizabeth Jones, and by her reared two daughters: Kate E., wife of Dr. William H. Jopes, of Greenfield, Mo.; and Almena C., wife of William Grigsby, of Jack County, Texas. After marriage, Dr. Bowles went to Raleigh, N. C., and about 1830 he moved to Middle Tennessee, where he remained for some six years, and then went to Utica, Miss. In 1838 he lost his wife and returned to Tennessee, locating at Murfreesboro, where he married Miss Elizabeth J. Vaughan in 1839. There are eight living children born to this union: Jane, wife of L. W. Shafer, attorney-at-law at Greenfield, Mo.; Mary, wife of Wash. Broyles, of Butte County, Cal.; Ella V., wife of James Curran, of Yolo County, Cal.; Stearns H., of Capay, Yolo County, Cal.; Laura, wife of Finis E. Garrett, Golden City, Mo.; Dr. Frank R., of Jack County, Texas; William R.; and Lina K., wife of J. L. Wetzel, a dry goods merchant, of Greenfield, Mo. In 1851 Dr. Bowles came to Greenfield, Mo., and there died August 1, 1887. For thirty years he was the leading physician of Dade County, and during all those years ran a drug store in connection with his practice. He was one of the most influential citizens of Dade County, was a Mason in good standing, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. William R. Bowles was educated in Greenfield, and at the age of sixteen he commenced as an apprentice in a printing office. At the age of twenty-one he became a disciple of Blackstone, and in the fall of 1880 he was admitted to the bar. He then practiced law for six years, and in October, 1887, became editor of the *Dade County Advocate*, which he has since edited in an able and efficient manner. Mr. Bowles is a young man, and the *Dade County Advocate*, under his able management, has met with success. The paper is newsy, and sparkles with good editorials from his pen. In politics Mr. Bowles is a Democrat, and his paper upholds the principles of

the party in an able and capable manner. He is a member of the Masonic order, Washington Lodge No. 87, Royal Arch Chapter No. 38, and Constantine Commandery No. 27. In August, 1885, he married Miss Cora Kimber, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Joseph H. and Ellen Kimber. Two children, Samuel O., and John Herschel, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowles. Mrs. Bowles is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The paternal grandparents of our subject were William and Elizabeth Bowles, the grandfather being a captain in the United States Navy for a number of years.

Charles S. Cannady, dealer in harness and saddlery. Among all classes and in every circumstance of life are those who succeed in whatever they undertake, whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and prominent among them stands the name of Mr. Cannady, who, although a young man, has the reputation of being a first-class business man. He was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., near Hartsville, May 6, 1867, and is the son of Henry H. and Louisa Cannady. The father was born in Harrison County, Ind., June 20, 1829, and was by occupation a farmer and wagon-maker. He moved to Dade County, Mo., in 1882, and is now a resident of Dadeville. He is of Irish descent. The mother was born in Coles County, Ill., January 6, 1838, and by marriage became the mother of six children, five now living. Of these children, Charles S. Cannady is the eldest. He moved with his parents from Indiana to Kansas in 1872, and there received his education, coming to Missouri in 1882. In August, 1887, he opened a harness and saddlery shop, and has successfully conducted this business ever since. He has a stock of goods valued at about \$800, and is prepared to please the public with the quality of his goods as well as his moderate prices. Politically he is a Republican.

Franklin Carlock, undertaker, furniture dealer and proprietor of the "Ozark House," of Everton, is a native of McMinn County, Tenn., having been born in 1827, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Ruckman) Carlock, natives of South Carolina, Mr. Carlock being of German descent; they came with their parents to Middle Tennessee, where they married, removing from East Tennessee to Dade County about 1839, where Mr. Carlock died just before, and Mrs. Carlock during the war. They were among the old settlers of Dade County, he being a Baptist and she a Cumberland Presbyterian. Franklin Carlock, the youngest of four sons and seven daughters, was educated at the common country schools, reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty-three married Susan, daughter of James and Barbara Wheeler, of Tennessee, who came to Dade County about 1837 or 1838, where they died. Mrs. Carlock died in Dade County in April, 1887, leaving seven sons and one daughter. In October, 1887, Mr. Carlock married

Mrs. Sarah Starr, daughter of Charles O'Kelly, an early settler of Southwest Missouri, where Mrs. Carlock was born, and where her father is still living with his third wife at the age of seventy-nine. Our subject lived in Polk Township and farmed till 1881, when he came to Everton and built the first dwelling, the Everton House, of which he was proprietor till 1884, when he purchased his present residence, the Ozark House, the finest in town. In 1884 he erected a business house, and has since been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. In politics he is a Republican, formerly a Whig. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, his wife being a Methodist. Mrs. Carlock has one son living, by her first husband.

James M. Carlock, farmer and stock-raiser of Morgan Township, was born in Dade County, Mo., October 25, 1848, and is the son of Lemuel L. and Angeline (Davidson) Carlock. Lemuel L. Carlock was born in Tennessee, in 1821, and is now living in Greene County, Mo. He came to Dade County, Mo., in about 1842, and was among the first settlers, and has followed agricultural pursuits the principal part of his life. He is now living with his second wife, Angeline (Davidson) Carlock, who was born in Tennessee, March 13, 1825, and who still survives. They are the parents of eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, all living. The father had one daughter by his first wife, and she is living in Polk County, Mo. James M. Carlock is the second child in order of birth, born to his parents. He remained at home until the latter part of the war, when he enlisted September 13, 1864, in Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Calvary Volunteers, and was discharged from service June 30, 1865, at Springfield, Mo. He was at Sedalia at the time of Marmaduke's raid in Missouri. On June 6, 1869, Mr. Carlock married Miss Mary Tarrant, who was born in Dade County, Mo., November 11, 1853. She is a sister of William Tarrant, whose sketch appears in another part of this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Carlock have been born two children: Harry L. and Virgil. After marriage Mr. Carlock located on a farm ten miles east of Greenfield, where he resided until 1879, and then moved to his present property, which consists of 160 acres of land, and about all under cultivation. He has a fine farm, a splendid orchard, and is one of the industrious farmers and highly respected citizens of the county. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and he is a Democrat in his political views. His paternal grandfather's name was Isaac Carlock.

Joseph W. Carmack, farmer and justice of the peace of Morgan Township, resides near the village of Dadeville, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Chapin) Carmack, both natives of Overton County, Tenn., born in 1807 and 1809, respectively. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent, and came to Dade County, Mo.,

in 1853. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in the last named county in 1856. His wife is still living, and makes her home with her son, Joseph W. Carmack. She is seventy-nine years of age, and is the mother of eight children, four now living, three sons and one daughter. Joseph W. Carmack is a single man, has always remained at the home place, and is one of the substantial citizens of the county. He was born in Overton County, Tenn., May 26, 1838, and was principally educated in the common schools, although he attended one term in the high schools at Springfield, Mo. In August, 1877, he was elected justice of the peace of Morgan Township, and is still acting in that capacity, being an efficient and obliging officer. In connection with his office, he attends to pension claims and does a good business in that line. He has three farms, one consisting of 100 acres, all under cultivation, with good improvements in the shape of buildings, etc.; another of 118 acres, with about ninety-five under cultivation, and another farm of 200 acres, about sixty-five under cultivation. These farms are all in Morgan Township, Dade County, Mo. Mr. Carmack is a Republican in his political opinions and is a highly respected citizen. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and served as first lieutenant in that regiment until 1864, when he was discharged; in September, 1864, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the Seventy-sixth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. In March, 1865, he went in the Fourteenth Missouri Veteran Cavalry, and was first lieutenant until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Wilson's Creek when Gen. Lyon was killed, was in the battles of Sugar Creek, Wet Glaze, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, and many skirmishes. He was a good soldier and a gallant officer. He is a man universally respected and esteemed by all who know him. In 1864 he was elected sheriff and collector *ex-officio*, but declined to serve on account of rebels being in arms in the State of Missouri, and he preferred to be a soldier in time of war. In 1866 he was commissioned first lieutenant and enrolling officer for Dade County, Mo., and enrolled and organized the militia of this county. From the close of the war to 1872 he was a teacher in the public schools of the county, since which time he has been in the mercantile business until recently.

Edgar Clark, county collector of Dade County, Mo., was born in Benton County, Mo., in 1841, and is one of the prominent citizens of the county. He is the son of John B. and Margaret (Homer) Clark, the former a native of New Jersey, born in 1794, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1801. John B. Clark was of Scotch descent, and was a cabinet-maker by trade. When a young man, or about 1815, he went to Harrisburg, Penn., and was there married to Miss Horner. In 1837 they emigrated to Benton County, Mo., and in 1850 Mr. Clark went overland to

California, to seek for his share of the hidden wealth. In 1853 he returned to Missouri and settled in Dadeville. During about three years of the war he was in Washington, D. C. He died in 1878 at Springfield, Mo., where he had lived three years. He was representative in the lower house from a county in Pennsylvania, and was a member of the State Senate in Missouri from Dade County, being elected in 1866. His wife died in 1877. They were the parents of nine children: Robert A., of Springfield, Mo., engaged in milling; Louisa, widow of Charles Clark, in Warsaw, Benton County, Mo.; Samson S., proprietor of Washington Hotel, in Greenfield; Eliza J., widow of T. S. Switzler, at Billings, Mo.; John B., clerk in pension department at Washington, D. C.; Mary G., wife of James Mackelworth, in Waxahachie, Texas; Charles P., deceased; Edgar; and Margaret A., wife of Charles A. Prentice, in Washington, D. C. Edgar grew to manhood on a farm, and came to Dade County when he was but a lad. July 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company L, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was in the fight at Prairie Grove, and was also in numerous skirmishes. He was discharged July 2, 1865, at Baton Rouge, La., and afterward returned to Dadeville, Mo., where he commenced clerking in a general store. In 1867 he and E. R. Hughes and E. J. Morris formed a partnership, and the firm title was Morris, Clark and Hughes, thus continuing until 1881, when Mr. Morris withdrew and Mr. Clark and Hughes moved their stock to Everton, and there continued until 1885. Since that time Mr. Clark has been salesman in McLemore Bros.' store at Everton. In November, 1888, Mr. Clark was elected county collector of Dade County by a majority of 162. In 1870 he married Miss Eliza Morris, a native of Cass County, Mo., born in 1843, and the daughter of Mount Etna Morris. Four children were the result of this union: Joannah, Maggie, Jennie and Edgar C. In his political views Mr. Clark affiliates with the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of Everton Post No. 369, G. A. R. Mrs. Clark is a member of the Christian Church.

John R. Clopton, merchant and mail contractor at Dadeville, Mo., is a native of Dade County, born on Sac River, two miles south of Dadeville (where he now lives), January 22, 1852. He moved to Dadeville March 14, 1866, went to California in November, 1873, but returned in October, 1873, and, July 19, 1874, he chose for his companion in life Miss Martha A. Gaunt, who was born in Dadeville, November 10, 1852, and who is the daughter of John M. and Emily (Pyles) Gaunt, very early settlers of this locality. The father is still living, but the mother died in 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Clopton were born six children, all living: Walter T., Carter E., Charles R., Franklin E., Elizabeth J.

and John H. Soon after marriage Mr. Clopton moved on a farm at Sun Creek, in Dade County, but subsequently sold to William Johnson, and moved to what is known as the "Fanning farm," where he remained one year. He then traded a farm in Polk County for one in Dade County, on Sac River, settled on the same, and there remained two years, after which he moved back to the Fanning farm. Later he moved to Dadeville. He has the mail route from Buckley to Cane Hill, and has the contract for six years, which time expires July 1, 1891. Mr. Clopton has seven acres of land on the town site of Dadeville. He is a Republican in politics. He is the son of R. G. and Elizabeth (Fanning) Clopton, the grandson of Gui and Mary (Bryant) Clopton, who were born in North Carolina in 1777 and 1787, respectively. The grandparents emigrated from Tennessee to St. Charles County, Mo., in 1825, and were early settlers of that county. After residing there nine years they came to Dade County, Mo., and were among the first settlers of this vicinity. Gui Clopton died here in 1839, and his wife, Mary, died in 1879, at the age of ninety-two years. Both were of English descent. R. G. Clopton, father of the subject of this sketch, is still living, and is engaged in the mercantile business with his son. He was a mule-trader during the war, and, in 1862, was captured by a rebel squad, who, after discovering that he had money, relieved him of \$300, and then allowed him his liberty. After reaching home he discovered that he had about \$100 which they had failed to find. His wife, Elizabeth (Fanning) Clopton, was born in Tennessee in 1829, and is yet living. Her father, Thomas Fanning, was of English descent, and died in Dade County, Mo., in 1860. Her grandfather, Thomas Fanning, Sr., and his wife, Sarah Fanning, were both born in England, and died in Tennessee.

Robert Cowan, farmer and stock-raiser, residing three miles northeast of Dadeville, Mo., was born in Sullivan County, East Tenn., in 1827, and is the son of William R. and Nancy (Sursong) Cowan. The father was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., about 1790, was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation. He died in his native county about 1868. The mother was born in Washington County, Va., near 1800, and died in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1878. They were the parents of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, six now living. Robert Cowan was the second child in order of birth. He left home at the age of seventeen, and in 1848 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McConnel, who was born in Washington County, Va., about 1828, and died in Dade County, Mo., in 1850, leaving one child, William R. In 1851 Mr. Cowan married his second wife, Miss Margaret E. Haley, who was born in Brunswick County, Va., in 1831, and is the daughter of Meredith and Dorothy L. Haley. Her parents came to Dade County, Mo., in

1838, and were among the pioneer settlers of that county. Here the father died in 1856. He was a native Virginian. The mother also died in Dade County in 1863. She was also a native of Virginia, born in the year 1800, and was of Irish descent. To Mr. Cowan's second marriage were born six children, all living — Mary V., Anna L., wife of Thomas Davidson; James M., now in California; John A.; Dorothy, wife of W. R. Dye, in Dade County, Mo.; and Ella, wife of Solomon Wilson, and now residing in Aurora, Mo. Mr. Cowan moved to Cedar County, Mo., in 1844, and soon after settled in St. Clair, where he resided three years. He then moved to his present property, which consists of a fine farm of 320 acres, with about 180 under cultivation. In 1862 Mr. Cowan entered the army, in Company I, Sixteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, and served about three years. He was elected county judge of Dade County at one time, and affiliated with the Republican party until 1884, since which time he has been a Democrat. Mrs. Cowan is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their son, John A. Cowan, was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1858, and in 1882 married Miss Nora Dinwiddie, who was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1865, and is the daughter of Nathan and Almina (Morris) Dinwiddie, both deceased, the mother dying in Dade County about 1875, and the father in the same county in 1888. Both were natives of the State of Missouri. To John Cowan and wife were born two children. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan reside on the old homestead with the elder Mr. Cowan, but he is also the owner of 240 acres of his own. He is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Robert M. Crutcher, M. D., a successful practicing physician and surgeon of Arcola, is a native of Middle Tennessee, born April 7, 1848, and is the son of William H. and Charity (Evans) Crutcher. The father was a merchant of Nashville, Tenn., for several years, was also a farmer, stock dealer and real estate agent, and is now living at Nashville. His wife was also born in Tennessee, and died about 1853. She was the mother of eight children, five now living. Dr. Crutcher was the sixth of these children in order of birth, and received his education in the public schools of Nashville. In 1874 he graduated in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and the same year he came to Cane Hill, Cedar County, Mo., where he began the practice of medicine. He resided there about eighteen months, when in August, 1879, he moved to Arcola, and there he has since resided. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is one of the leading practitioners of Dade County, his practice including a circuit of over twelve miles. In 1874 he married Miss Mary V. Rountree, who was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1860, and who is the daughter of Rufus M. and

Lucretia Rountree, the former born in 1833, and died in July, 1886, and the latter born in 1841, and yet living. They came to Missouri about 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Crutcher were born six children, five living: Henry C., James E., one deceased, Edgar, Robert Lee and Lucian. Mr. Crutcher is a member of the Garrett Lodge of Free Masons of Arcola. He is also a member of the Christian Church, is an elder in the same, and is superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mrs. Crutcher is a member of the same church. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics.

John L. Daugherty, one of the prominent educators of Dadeville, Mo., was born in Tazewell County, Va., January 22, 1858. His parents, George G. and Mary (Gillispie) Daugherty, were both natives of Virginia, the father born in 1829, and the mother in 1838. The former was a tailor by trade, and of Irish descent. He first left his native State for Missouri in 1860, and after remaining there two years, returned to Virginia, and resided in that State until 1870, when he again returned to Missouri, locating in Gentry County. He resided there until 1876, when he moved to Dade County, where he died in 1880. His wife is now living in Ash Grove, Mo. They were the parents of five children, all living. John L. Daugherty is the eldest of these children. He remained with his parents until he had attained his majority, and received most of his education in the common schools, although he attended one term in Ash Grove, Mo., College. At the age of nineteen years he taught his first term in Dade County, Polk Township, in what is known as Pemberton District, and has, since then, taught sixteen terms of school, teaching one year in Dadeville, and giving general satisfaction. He is a courteous, obliging gentleman, and is highly respected by all who know him. In 1882 he married Miss Flora Wheeler, who was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1864, and who is the daughter of James and Mary E. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler was born in Tennessee, and died in Dade County, Mo., in May, 1876. His wife is now living in Harper County, Kan. Mr. Daugherty is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

W. J. Davis, proprietor of the Evergreen Stock Farm, Lockwood, Dade County, Mo., and breeder and dealer in choice Clydesdale horses since 1884, has the finest lot of blooded animals in the West. He has ten head of fine imported stallions and mares, and has done more toward improving the horse than any man in Southwest Missouri. For seven years previous to the above date Mr. Davis was extensively engaged in breeding fine Jacks and Norman horses, and he has been awarded first premiums and sweepstakes premiums at nearly all the fairs in Southwest Missouri, at Peirce City, Springfield, Sarcoxie, etc. He is a practical horseman, and is perfectly contented and at

home among his stock. He was among the first men to introduce the breeding of thoroughbred cattle in Southwest Missouri, and for some years was successful in that business, starting with some of Kentucky's choicest animals. Mr. Davis was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1835, and is the son of Richard C. and Susan (Pawling) Davis, natives of New York, where they were married and where they lived until 1842. They then moved to De Kalb County, Ill., where they died, the father in 1877 and the mother about 1874. Richard C. Davis was a well-to-do farmer and dairyman in butter and cheese, and followed this occupation the principal part of his life. His father, James L. Davis, was a native of New York, and died in that State at the age of ninety-three years. He was of English-Holland descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Davis' father, William Pawling, was a Scotchman, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, on the side of the Colonists. He afterward deserted, and started, with his wife and two children, to join Burgoyne's army. He and wife each took a child on horseback, and were well on the way before his wife knew his intention. She at once seized the other child, retraced her steps, and never afterward heard of her traitorous husband. Richard C. Davis was married twice, his second wife being the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was the second of five sons and one daughter. He attended school but very little until twenty-one years of age, and then only three months at Pawpaw, Ill., whither he had gone with his parents. At the age of sixteen he commenced working out on the farm for five dollars per month, and the next year for eight dollars per month. He was married in 1862 to Miss Sarah Kellogg, a native of New York, who bore him three children: Susie, wife of Charles Polstand; Minnie B., wife of Samuel Hunt; and William Henry. After marriage Mr. Davis settled in La Salle County, Ill., where he farmed until 1869, and then moved to Dade County, Mo., settling on wild prairie land, the present site of Lockwood, and was one of the first settlers on the prairie. He had a team and about \$1,000, and soon became one of the leading farmers of the county. At one time he owned 480 acres of land, but gave his children and wife property to the amount of about \$10,000. In this connection it is but proper to state that Mr. Davis' wife, though surrounded by every needed comfort and many luxuries, after manifesting continual dissatisfaction and discontent, left home during the absence of her husband on one occasion, and since then has become divorced, Mr. Davis giving her \$7,000. He still owns a splendid farm of 160 acres near Lockwood, considerable town property, and has two good farms in Kansas. His home is one of the most attractive and desirable in Southwest Missouri, and Mr. Davis has spared no expense to make it pleasant and beautiful. He has 1,000 evergreens which

he selected from the forests of Arkansas, 100 miles away, and he hauled the lumber from which he built his present residence, 100 miles, from the pine mills of Arkansas. He is the only man in Dade County who has given the right of way to the Gulf Railroad. He laid out the town of Lockwood, named after one of the railroad officials, and also gave Mr. Lockwood a lot for a Christmas present. Mr. Davis was the first postmaster of the place. He gave the site for the Lockwood Roller Mill and \$50 cash and one half the ground for the school-house, and has assisted largely in the erection of all the churches. He is a member of Lockwood Lodge No. 445 of the I. O. O. F. and was several terms vice-grand and noble grand. He is also a member of Lamar Encampment No. 99.

John A. Davis, circuit clerk of Dade County, Mo., was born in Ripley County, Ind., in 1842, and is the son of William and Lydia (Shook), Davis, and the grandson of George Davis, who was a native of Wales. George Davis came to the United States with his two brothers, and all located at Lancaster, Penn. George was a carpenter and blacksmith by trade in early life, but afterward followed farming. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1836 he emigrated to Ripley County, Ind., and died there in 1853 at the age of eighty-six years. His wife, Nancy Davis, was a native of Scotland. She died in 1869 at the age of ninety-five years. Her father was an aid-de-camp on General Green's staff in the Revolutionary War. William Davis was born in Lancaster, Lancaster County, Penn., in 1816, and came to Indiana in 1836, where he was married, and where he lived until 1857, at which date he moved to Fayette County, Iowa, and there died in 1887. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. His wife, Lydia, was born near Baltimore, Md., in 1829, and died in 1871. They were the parents of five children, two of whom are now living. John A. Davis is the elder child, and received his education in the common schools of Indiana, and also attended the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, Iowa. In 1860 he engaged in the teacher's profession, and followed this for nine terms in district schools. He was a strong Union man during the war, and, July 4, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, for three years. He was in the fights at New Madrid, Iuka, Corinth, Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, and at Champion's Hill, in which action he was severely wounded in the right thigh by gunshot. He was taken to Vicksburg, and remained four weeks in a hospital at that place, after which he was taken to Memphis, and remained three months, when he was sent to St. Louis, and there received his discharge in December, 1863. He then returned home, where he improved so rapidly that, on October 10 of the subsequent year, he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and immediately went to the front.

He was at Columbia, Tenn., Maury's Mills, Franklin and Nashville, in which action of the first day's fight, November 15, 1864, he was shot in the right foot, the wound being so severe that in two days amputation was necessary. He remained in Nashville until February, when he was sent to Keokuk, Iowa, and, in July, 1865, he was discharged and sent home. After the war Mr. Davis was in the lumber business; in 1868 was elected sheriff of Buchanan County, Iowa, being re-elected in 1870. He was also city marshal of Independence, Iowa, but, in 1880, he removed to Nevada, Mo., and was proprietor of the Central Hotel. In 1885 he became a citizen of Greenfield, Mo., and in 1886 he was elected circuit clerk of Dade County, which position he is now holding. He is a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the Masonic order, Greenfield Lodge No. 446, and is also a member of the G. A. R., Greenfield Post No. 75. In January, 1869, Mr. Davis married Miss Ellen Long, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1849, and who became the mother of four children: William, Frank, Harry and Karle. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James M. Divine, sheriff of Dade County, Mo., was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1842, and is one of the representative men of the county. He is the son of Alfred and Artemissa (McNabb) Divine, the grandson of James Divine, and the great-grandson of Thomas Divine, who, though a native of Ireland, came to America previous to the Revolutionary War, and was a soldier in the same. James Divine was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in 1822 emigrated to East Tennessee, carrying his two children, Alfred and a sister, on a pack-horse, while he and his wife walked the entire distance. In 1854 James Divine removed to Dade County, Mo., and died in 1871. Alfred Divine was born in South Carolina, in 1817, and was of Irish descent. He came to Dade County, Mo., in 1852, and located in Sac Township, where he followed farming. He is yet living, is the owner of eighty acres of land, and is one of the old and prominent citizens. His wife, Artemissa (McNabb) Divine, was born in East Tennessee in 1816, and was the daughter of Baptist McNabb, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. Her grandfather was a native of Ireland, and was a soldier in the War for Independence, and in the War of 1812. Mrs. Divine is yet living. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Divine: Elvira, wife of Andrew Smith, at Corry, Mo.; James M.; Orzina, wife of James P. Fanning, of Dade County; William T.; Nancy A., wife of J. B. Remington, of Hickory County; Margaret, wife of John Friend, of Dade County; Martha, wife of J. A. Fanning, of Lamar, Barton County, and Harriet, wife of Joseph A. Fanning, of Dade County. James M. Divine was ten years of age when he came with his

parents to Dade County, Mo., was reared to manhood on a farm, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Provisional Regiment, Missouri Mounted Cavalry, and was in the fight at Springfield and Humansville. He was in service until March, 1864, was deputy sergeant of his company, and was discharged at Springfield, Mo. June 3, 1863, Mr. Divine married Miss Parthina Fanning, a native of Dade County, Mo., born in 1847, and the daughter of Thomas Fanning. Eight living children were born to this union: Horace G., Alice M., Fred, Mike, Mease, Alfred, Lydia and Blaine. After the war Mr. Divine began tilling the soil, which he continued until 1886, when he was elected sheriff of Dade County, and re-elected in 1888, on the Republican ticket, his majority being 172 the first time, and the last time 322. Mr. Divine owns eighty acres of land, and a house and lot in Greenfield. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

R. C. Divine, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Sac Township, whose fine farm is seven miles northeast of the county seat, is a son of W. W. and Jamima (Wartan) Divine. The father was born in McMinn County, Tenn., November 3, 1820, and was of Dutch-Irish descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and followed this calling in Tennessee until 1856, when he moved to Missouri, and located in Dade County in 1857. There he is still residing. The mother was born in Alabama May 2, 1822, and is also living. They were the parents of eight children, five now living. R. C. Divine is the third child born to his parents, his birth occurring in Monroe County, Tenn., March 28, 1846. He remained at home assisting his father on the farm until twenty-one years of age, received his education in the common schools of Dade County, and on July 1, 1864, he donned his suit of blue, shouldered his musket, and enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry, Federal Army, and serving one year. On November 22, 1866, he married Miss Phrana Y. Russell, a native of Dade County, Mo., born November 15, 1847, and the daughter of M. M. and Sarah J. Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Russell came to Dade County, Mo., in 1835, and were among the early settlers of that county. Both died in that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Divine were born twelve children, eleven now living: Lula, wife of Isaac A. Hembree; Mary A. (deceased), William A., Orra H., Otis M., Charles, Evva M., Frank A. and Minnie C. (twins), Vernie R. and Ethel (twins), and John H. Mr. Divine located on the place where he now lives in 1871, and has 480 acres, with about 280 under cultivation. In 1876 he was elected assessor of Sac Township, served one term, and in 1880 he was elected assessor of the entire county. He served two years, and made an able and efficient officer. He has been school director of his district at

various times; is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Divine's grandfather, Thomas Divine, was born in South Carolina, and died in Monroe County, Tenn., in June, 1856.

Martin Fidler, another enterprising farmer of Washington Township, and the son of David and Elizabeth (Williams) Fidler, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., in 1844. David Fidler was born in North Carolina, moved with his parents to Indiana, and was married in Lawrence County, of that State, to Miss Williams, who died there in 1861. The father died in Dade County, Mo., about 1884, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was a member of the Christian Church. Martin Fidler was the youngest of two sons and one daughter born to his parents, and received his education principally by his own exertion. In 1861, when seventeen years of age, he joined Company G, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served four months, when he was disabled. He afterwards joined Company G, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Seventy-seventh Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was in many prominent engagements, was all through the Georgia campaign, and was wounded in the left shoulder at Montgomery, Ala., April 11, 1865, and was disabled from further service. He received his discharge at Louisville, Ky., and returned home. He was married in 1870 to Miss Nancy Ann, daughter of John and Mary Parman, and to them were born four children, three now living. Mrs. Fidler was born in Kentucky, and her parents are yet living. In 1871 Mr. Fidler moved to Jackson County, Mo., thence to Cass County, and finally to Dade County, where he has a fine farm of 200 acres on Turnback Creek, 150 acres under cultivation. He is one of the representative farmers of the county, and is engaged in improving stock, cattle, horses and hogs. Politically a Republican, his first vote was for Gen. U. S. Grant in 1868. He is a member of Greenfield Post of the G. A. R. Mrs. Fidler is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James F. Finley, farmer of Center Township, residing three miles northeast of Greenfield, is a native of Hopkins County, Ky., born September 11, 1818, and is one of the old and much respected citizens of the county. He is the son of William and Leah (Dobbins) Finley, and the grandson of Howard Finley, who was a native of North Carolina, and who moved to Hopkins County, Ky., in 1804. He died in 1840. William Finley was born in North Carolina in 1792, was of Irish descent, and followed farming all his life. He was but twelve years of age when he went to Kentucky, and was there married in 1817 to Miss Dobbins. In 1841 he came to Dade County, Mo., on a prospecting trip, re-

mained a few years, and then returned to Kentucky. In 1848 he again returned to Missouri, and made his home with his son, James F. He died in 1872. His wife, Leah Dobbins, was born in Virginia, was of English descent, and died in Lawrence County, Ark., in 1850. After her death Mr. Finley returned to Hopkins County, Ky. Three children were born to this union, who lived to be grown; James F., Thomas R., and John M. James F. was but an infant when his parents moved to Arkansas, and was twelve years of age when his mother died. He remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he commenced selling goods. In 1843 he married Miss Nancy Brooks, who was born in Hopkins County, Ky., in 1826, and one child was born to this union, William, who was drowned on a Mississippi River steamer near Cape Girardeau in 1865. In May, 1846, Mrs. Finley died, and in December of the same year Mr. Finley came to Dade County, Mo., but later returned to Kentucky, where he remained until the spring of 1848, when he returned and located in Greenfield. He commenced clerking in a store, and October 15, 1849, he married Miss Mary Earll, a native of Stewart County, Tenn., born in 1832, and the daughter of Henry Earll. Fourteen children were the fruits of this union: Madora, wife of Samuel W. Dicus; Paulina, wife of John E. Garrett; Harry H., Albert and George (twins); Ellen, died at the age of sixteen years; Aurelia and Cordelia (twins), the former dying at the age of two months; Lolla, wife of J. W. Crank; James; Elder, died at the age of eighteen years; Grace, Gusta, and Howard. Mr. Finley sold goods in Greenfield for about four years, and in 1850 bought 166 acres of land, where he now resides, but did not locate on the farm until about 1851. He is one of Dade County's old settlers, and has been successful in his business pursuits. He came to Dade County a poor man, but year by year he has, by his industry, economy and good management, added to his property, and at present has about 100 acres of good land, well improved with good buildings, fences, etc. In politics he is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Gen. Harrison in 1840, but previous to the war he was a Whig. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Washington Lodge, Greenfield. He and wife and children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Ferdinand Fischer, physician and surgeon, of Lockwood, was born in Würtemberg, Germany, January 1, 1851, being the son of Andrew and Clara (Magold) Fischer, who were born in the same place, where the father still lives, aged seventy-four; the mother died in 1883. They were Catholics, and he was quite a prominent citizen, having been mayor and justice of the peace. They had a family of one son and six daughters. The Doctor, the only son, received the best of educations in his native country, the last three years being spent in the university at

Munich. In 1866 he came alone to America, the trip occupying fifty-eight days. After spending five years in teaching German schools in Canada, he came to Christian County, Ill., and began the study of medicine with Dr. R. W. Johnson, graduating from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879, after a three years' course. He began the practice of his profession in Christian County, Ill., where he continued till 1882, when he came to Lockwood and built the first house south of the railroad, in Eldridge's addition, and in 1888 built one of the finest offices in Southwest Missouri. He is one of the leading physicians of Dade County. In 1879 he married Maggie F., daughter of Henry and Nancy Bess, of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, Mrs. Fischer having been born in Ohio; her parents still reside in Christian County, Ill. They have four children. He is a Democrat, a member of Lockwood Lodge No. 445, I. O. O. F., and Sons of Rebecca. Mrs. Fischer is a member in good standing of the United Brethren Church.

Cicero T. Gass. Among the prominent farmers and successful citizens of Center Township, Dade County, Mo., stands the name of the above-mentioned gentleman, who resides two-and-a-half miles northwest of Greenfield. He was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1827, and is the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (McClure) Gass. Benjamin Gass was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, was a farmer by occupation, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He went to Richland County, Ohio, and was married there, and there passed his life. He died in 1878. His wife, Elizabeth (McClure) Gass, was born in Virginia in 1797, and died in 1865. She was the mother of five children. Cicero T. Gass was the eldest of these children, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He was in the quartermaster's department during the war, and in 1863 was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Castor, who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1842. Three children were the fruits of this union: James, Mary and Charles. In 1866 Mr. Gass moved to Grundy County, Mo., and in 1867 to Crawford County, Kan., where he remained until 1873, when he moved to Dade County, Mo., and bought 160 acres, where he now lives, and where he has since resided. He is now the owner of 280 acres, and is a well-to-do farmer. In politics he is a Republican. His grandfather, William Gass, was a member of the State Senate in Ohio, from Richland County, for a number of years, and the brother of William Gass, Patrick Gass, was with Lewis and Clarke on their famous expedition through the West.

E. C. Gillett, presiding judge of the county court of Dade County, and a resident of Lockwood, was born in Stephenson County, Ill., in 1836. His father, Ezra B. Gillett, was descended from three brothers who came from Wales in a very early

day; he was born in Oneida County, New York, in 1806, but left home in 1826, went to Wisconsin, and mined several years, then to Ohio, where he married Sophronia Rima, a native of Onondaga County, New York, born in 1810. From there he removed to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, and in 1870, to Lawrence County, Mo., where he still lives, his wife having died in 1884. He was a farmer, and a soldier in the Black Hawk War. The subject of this sketch, the second of two sons and two daughters, received his education at the common schools till the age of eighteen, when he attended the State University, at Madison, Wis., one year. In 1860, in Illinois, he married Eliza C., daughter of Jacob and Nancy Miller, of Center County, Penn., both of her parents having died in Wisconsin, about 1845. He engaged in farming till 1867, when he removed to Monroe, Wis., and entered the grain and stock business, remaining there until 1880, when he went to Lawrence County, Mo., and the next year to Lockwood, where he has since conducted a grain and stock business with success. In 1886 he was elected presiding judge of Dade County Court for four years. He owns a good property in Lockwood and about 600 acres of land in Dade, Lawrence and Jasper Counties, and in Texas. In politics he is a Republican, having voted for Lincoln in 1860. He was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a Good Templar. Both he and his wife are Methodists, he formerly being a member of the United Brethren Church.

Henry Gillman, an extensive sheep-raiser and farmer of Marion Township, Dade County, Mo., and president of the Bank of Lockwood, was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1831. His parents, Andrew and Mary (Lohman) Gillman, were both natives of Germany, the former born in Brunswick in 1800, and the latter in Hanover in 1811. They were married in their native country, emigrated to the United States in 1849, and settled in Macoupin County, Ill., where the father spent the remainder of his days. He died in 1868, but the mother is still living, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Andrew Gillman was a shepherd and sheep-raiser all his life, as was his father before him. Henry Gillman was the eldest of four sons and four daughters. He attended the common schools until fourteen years of age, and came with his parents to the United States when seventeen, settling in Illinois, where he was married in 1857 to Miss Kate Sinholz, who was also a native of Hanover, Germany. Her parents died when she was young, and she was the only one of the family who came to the United States. To Mr. Gillman and wife were born four sons and three daughters. Mr. Gillman removed to Montgomery County, Ill., about 1866, and in 1868 he came to Dade County, Mo., where he settled on the unbroken prairie. Here he has since lived, and here he has 1,040 acres of excellent land, all the

result of his own efforts. In 1864 he engaged in the sheep raising business, and since then has been extensively engaged in that occupation, having at the present time 1,000 head of fine merinoes. He is one of the practical farmers and representative citizens of Dade County. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Since the organization of the Bank of Lockwood, in October, 1888, Mr. Gillman has been its president.

Charles W. Gray is a member of the firm of C. W. Gray & Co., dealers in general hardware, farm machinery, etc., at Lockwood, Mo. This business was established in 1888, as successors to H. C. Watterman & Sons, the value of the stock being from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and is one of the best establishments of the kind in Dade County. Mr. Gray was born in Chester County, Penn., in 1834, and is the son of William and Catherine (Bender) Gray, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in Pennsylvania, and when their son, Charles W. Gray, was but an infant, they moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they both died, the mother in 1855, and the father in 1872. Both were members of the United Brethren Church. Grandfather Gray was a native of Germany. Charles W. Gray was the third of four sons and three daughters. He received a common school education in Ohio, and was married in 1856 to Miss Barbara E., daughter of Henry and Sarah Newman, both natives of Ohio, as was also their daughter. The mother died in that State, but the father is still living, and has been a resident of Dade County since 1882. To Mr. and Mrs. Gray have been born eight children, three sons and two daughters living. In 1862 Mr. Gray enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was almost all the time on guard, and on construction duty in Tennessee. He served until the close of the war, and was discharged at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in June, 1865. He returned home, and, in 1867, came to Dade County, where he followed farming in Marion Township (in June, 1888, was set off to Lockwood Township), until December, 1888, when he engaged in his present business. He is the owner of 265 acres of good land; is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for J. C. Fremont in 1856. He and wife and two eldest children are members of the United Brethren Church, Mrs. Gray having been a member since 1859. Mr. Gray is a class leader. His children are named as follows: Elenore E.; Mary E., wife of J. W. Evans; Julia A., George N. and Samuel A. When Mr. Gray first came to Missouri, he settled on an unbroken prairie, and here he improved a good farm. He became one of the leading farmers of the county, and one of its best citizens.

Frederick Grether, hardware merchant, of Greenfield, is a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, born in 1850, and

is the son of Jacob and Mary Grether. There were eight children born to this union, five of whom came to the United States. Frederick Grether was but nine years of age when he accompanied his sister to the United States. They settled in Philadelphia, remained there three years, and then Frederick emigrated to Bond County, Ill., and two years later went to St. Louis. In 1866 he commenced working at the tinner's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. He then worked for three years as a journeyman, and in 1883 became a citizen of Greenfield, Mo., where he established a hardware store. He has met with good success, and is one of the leading business men of the town. In December, 1881, he married Miss Augusta Dienst, a native of Gasconade County, Mo., born in 1850, and to this union have been born three children: Walter, Frederick and Ralph. In his political views Mr. Grether affiliates with the Republican party, and his first presidential vote was for Horace Greeley in 1872. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Charles W. Griffith, editor of the *Greenfield Vedette*, was born in 1837, near Gettysburg, Adams County, Penn. He lived in the State of Ohio from 1842 to 1870, and was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; taught in the public schools of that State seven years; served in the Union army from August, 1863, until November, 1866. Came to Dade County, Mo., in September, 1870, where he has ever since resided.

John Harrison, postmaster at Greenfield, Mo., was born in Boone County, Mo., May 22, 1825, and is the son of George and Malinda (Lynes) Harrison, and the grandson of John and Elizabeth (Harris) Harrison. George Harrison was born in Alexander, Va., September 3, 1800, and was left an orphan when but a small boy. After the death of his parents he was taken by his uncle, a Mr. Dennis, who removed to Woodford County, Ky., and here George learned the saddler's trade. When a young man he went to Old Franklin, Howard County, Mo., and shortly afterward to Columbia, Boone County, of the same State, where he was married, March 24, 1824, to Miss Malinda Lynes. Mr. Harrison died in Hempstead County, Ark., September 22, 1859. His wife was born in Madison County, Ky., August 12, 1803, and when five years of age her parents, Joseph and Mary Lynes, moved to St. Louis, and thence to Boone County, Mo., being among the pioneer settlers. Since 1851 Mrs. Harrison has lived with her daughter, Elmira Meng, of Dover, Mo. Mrs. Harrison is the mother of four children. John Harrison attained his growth in Boone County, Mo., and received a fair education in the schools of that county. After leaving home he commenced working at the harness-maker's trade, but a few years later took up merchandising at Walnut Grove, Greene County. May 18, 1853, he married Miss Mary E. Foushee, daughter of William and

Narcissa (Hunt) Foushee, of St. Charles County, Mo., and a native of Claiborne County, Tenn., born in 1833. William Foushee was a native Virginian. To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison were born nine children: Roger H., a physician near Gainesville, Texas; Charles, deputy postmaster of Greenfield, and a harness-maker by trade; Mark E., a dentist of Nevada, Mo.; Edwin, assistant cashier in Dade County Bank; Ralph, cadet at West Point; William, in Victoria, New Mexico, manager of a broom factory; Ruth (deceased), Hugh and Elmira. After marriage Mr. Harrison located in Bolivar, where he established a harness and saddlery shop, and where he remained until after the war. In 1866 he became a citizen of Greenfield, and established a harness and saddle shop, which he conducted until May 19, 1885, when he was appointed by William F. Vilas as postmaster of Greenfield, which position he filled to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is a Democrat in his political views, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor in 1848. He was a member of the school board of Greenfield for a number of years, and was one of the initial members. He was also a member of the city council for some time. Mrs. Harrison is a member of the Christian Church.

William T. Hastings, farmer and notary public of Rock Prairie Township, was born in Jackson County, Ala., in 1826. His father was John H. Hastings, born in North Carolina in 1793, who married Margaret Gentry, a native of Tennessee, who died when the subject of this sketch was three weeks old. Mr. John H. Hastings married the second time in Tennessee, and in 1846 came to Greene County, Mo. He was of a roving nature, and lived in Texas at the breaking out of the war, and afterwards went to Kansas, where he died in 1866. He was a son of John Hastings, who was born in England, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, dying in Tennessee about 1831. William T. was the last of four sons and one daughter. He was raised by an aunt in Tennessee till he was twelve years of age, and received but little education. He afterward lived with his father in Alabama and Mississippi. He was married in 1844 to Isabella Massengale, who was born in Madison County, Ala., and died in 1874 in Dade County. They had a family of ten children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. He married the second time, December 8, 1874, Serena C. Cotner, daughter of Daniel and Minta Cotner, early settlers of Dade County, where Mr. Cotner, a saddler, lived till his death, Mrs. Cotner dying in Newton County. By this wife he had two children. Mr. Hastings came to Greene County, Mo., in 1851, and in 1853 to Dade County, where he has 240 acres of land near Everton, and where he has since lived. He has acquired this land by his own efforts and hard work. He served about twelve months, in 1862 and 1863, in Company L, Seventy-second Enrolled

Missouri Militia, then twenty months in Company I, Fifteenth United States Missouri Cavalry, traveling all over Southwest Missouri as commissary sergeant, employing many scouts. He served as justice of the peace from 1874 to 1886, with satisfaction, with but two appeals to higher courts, and they were compromised before trial. He has been notary public since 1886. He has been a Democrat in politics all his life, the first president he voted for being Polk, in 1844. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 87, A. F. & A. M., at Greenfield, having been made a Mason in 1850, in Mississippi. He is, and for about fifty years has been, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, both his wives also being members. When quite young Mr. Hastings learned the trades of blacksmith and stonemason, following them many years in connection with farming.

Amos Helphenstine, hardware merchant of Greenfield, and one of the prominent business men of the city, was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1837, and is the son of William Alexander and Elizabeth (Piatt) Helphenstine, and the grandson of William Henry Helphenstine. The grandfather was a native of Holland, and came to the United States long before the Colonial period, and the family took active part in the Revolution. He was a merchant at Winchester, Va., and died in 1852, at the age of 87 years. William Alexander Helphenstein was a native of Winchester, Va., born April 1, 1808, and was a coppersmith and tinner by trade. He is now living at Waynesburgh, Penn., where he has made his home since 1834. His wife, Elizabeth Piatt, was born near Waynesburgh, Penn., in 1818, and was the daughter of Amos, who was a native of Paris, France, and Julia Ann (Engle) Piatt, who was a native of Maryland, born near Frederick. Julia Engle Piatt's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was on Gen. Washington's staff. Amos Piatt was expelled from France during the Huguenot rebellion. Mrs. Helphenstine is still living, and is the mother of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Of these children Amos Helphenstein, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. He was educated in Waynesburgh College, and, in 1851, he commenced learning the coppersmith and tinner's trade, working as an apprentice for seven years. In 1855 he went to Jackson County, Ohio, where he began working at his trade, and where he also took up the study of music; was an apt pupil, and soon became a skillful Eb bugle player. In August, 1858, he returned to his birthplace to attend college, but the war came on before he graduated, and in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. He was in the seven days' fight in front of Richmond, and was in service until August, 1864, when he was discharged at Baltimore, Md. After the war Mr. Helphenstine went west to Oskaloosa, Iowa, and in 1867 came to Greenfield, Mo., where

he has since remained, engaged in the hardware business. March 10, 1868, he married at Crawfordsville, Ind., Miss Sarah Jane Newton, who was born in Farmington, Iowa, in 1842. Two children were the fruits of this union, Mary E. and Annie E. Mr. Helphenstine has done considerable teaching of band music, having been the instructor of one of the best bands in the State. He thoroughly understands both the science and art of the profession. He is a member of the G. A. R., post commander of Greenfield Post, and has been counsel of administration of the State for two years. In his religious views Mr. Helphenstein is a Spiritualist in belief, and his wife is a Presbyterian. He is one of the prominent citizens of the county, is a man who assists in all laudable and public enterprises, and is an ardent supporter of free public schools, and a strong Republican on all occasions.

Joel T. Hembree, ex-county judge and proprietor of the Challenge Mills at Greenfield, Mo., purchased one half interest in the mills in 1881. The mill was erected in 1880, at a cost of \$3,000, with two sets of buhrs, and in 1887 it was changed to eight sets of rollers, with a capacity of forty barrels per day. Mr. Hembree started in partnership with C. Depee, but in 1883 he bought Mr. Depee's interest. Mr. Hembree was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1824, and is the son of Isaac and Mary (Blake) Hembree, and is the grandson of Joel Hembree, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and who emigrated to Roane County, Tenn., in 1806. The old homestead is yet in the Hembree family, and is owned by his cousin, Joel Hembree. Isaac Hembree was born in Spartanburg District, S. C., in 1796, and was of Welsh extraction. He was but ten years of age when he went with his parents to Tennessee, and in that State he grew to manhood. He was married in Roane County in 1823, and in 1852 came to Cedar County, Mo., locating one-half mile east of Stockton. He died in 1864. He was a prominent man and judge of the county court of Cedar County for some time. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Salissa S. Price, a native of Tennessee, who died in 1883. Mr. Hembree's first wife, Mary Blake, was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1803, and died in 1836. She was the mother of seven children, Joel T. being the eldest. He was reared to farm labor, also assisted his father in running a mill, in running a cotton gin, a wool-carding machine, and assisted him in running a distillery. In February, 1850, he married a Miss Nancy C. Hembree (cousin), who was born in Roane County, Tenn., in 1830. Two children were born to them: Marietta V., wife of W. K. Marcum, and Charles C. The same year of his marriage, Mr. Hembree left his native State, moved to Dade County, Mo., and located six miles northeast of the county seat. He was the owner of 1,200 acres of land, and was a successful farmer. August 20, 1862, he en-

listed in the Enrolled Militia, and November of the following year he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Cavalry, serving until July 1, 1865, when he was discharged at Springfield, Mo. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Mr. Hembree was a Democrat in his political views up to the war, and his first presidential vote was for Gen. Cass, in 1848. Since and during the war he has affiliated with the Republican party. After the war he returned to farming, which he continued up to 1887, since which time he has been engaged in the milling business. In 1854 he lost his wife, and in April of the subsequent year he married Miss Nancy Hayes, a native of Indiana, born in 1834. Four children were the result of this union: Lewis J.; Hugh A., who is with his father in the mill; Isaac A., and Harriet C. (deceased). Mrs. Hembree died in January, 1864, and March of the same year Mr. Hembree married Miss Sarah J. Marcum, who was born in Tennessee, in 1844, and who bore him ten children: Mollie; Ida, wife of Robert Brockman; Annis, Ottis, Maud, Joel, Susan, Grant, Garfield and Bird. Mr. Hembree is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Greenfield Lodge No. 446, and is also a member of Greenfield Post No. 75, G. A. R. He and wife and three children are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hembree and son do business under the firm title of Hembree & Son.

W. C. Holman is a native of Dade County, having been born here in 1851. His parents are Giles and Louisa (Hayter) Holman, of Tennessee, where they were married, and, in 1850, came to Dade County; they have since lived near the boundary in Polk County. Mr. Holman has a good farm, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser. His wife died in 1876. W. C. Holman is the oldest of eight children, four sons and four daughters, and was educated in the common country schools. In 1872 he was married to Elizabeth J., daughter of James Moore, born in Missouri. Her parents dying when she was a few months old, she was reared by an uncle. In 1875 they removed to Barton County, and in 1879 to Kansas, where they lived till 1882 or 1883, when they returned to Dade County. Mr. Holman is a liveryman and stock and grain dealer, being engaged extensively in the latter business, at which he has served since he was fifteen years old. Since 1887 he has been in the livery business, having good horses and accommodations. In politics he is a Democrat, and voted for Tilden in 1876. He is the present constable at Everton, and a member of the A. F. & A. M., Everton Lodge, of which he is past master. He is also a Knight Templar and Royal Arch Mason — a member of Constantine Commandery at Greenfield, and in religion is a Cumberland Presbyterian. Mr. Hol-

man is a thorough-going business man, and an active worker for the general good of the community.

Seymour Hoyt, attorney-at-law, real estate agent and abstractor, of Greenfield, Mo., was born in Marshall County, Ill., in 1844, and is one of the successful legal practitioners of Dade County. He is the son of James and Maria (Hitchcock) Hoyt, and the grandson of Benjamin Hoyt, who was a native of Connecticut. James Hoyt was born in Stanford, Conn., September 19, 1807, and is the seventh child of the seventh generation of that family in the United States, Simon Hoyt having emigrated from England to the United States in 1628 or 1629. In his youthful days James Hoyt was a tailor by trade, but later in life he followed farming, and paid for his first forty acres of land by following his trade. He was married in New York City, but soon moved to Ohio, where he remained until 1831, when he removed to Springfield, Ill., and after remaining there a short time located in Marshall County, Ill., where he resides at the present time. For the past twenty years he has resided at Lacon, the county seat; was township treasurer for about twenty years, and justice of the peace a number of years. He is still living, and is one of the county's best citizens. His wife, Maria Hitchcock, was born in Connecticut in 1811, and died in 1848. After her death he married Eliza Jane Mathis, who is yet living. Mr. Hoyt was the father of nine children by his first wife, and Seymour Hoyt is the youngest child of the nine now living. He was educated in the public schools, also two terms at Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and took a full course at the commercial business college of Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Ill., receiving his diploma in August, 1865. At the age of nineteen he entered the teacher's profession, and this continued until May, 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Illinois Infantry, for 100 days, and was under the command of Capt. Hugh Shepherd, of Mendota, Ill. Mr. Hoyt was on post duty for five months at Paducah, Ky., and was discharged at Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1867. He became a resident of Greenfield, Mo., and in the fall of the same year he commenced teaching, and this continued for four terms in Missouri. While in Greenfield he was deputy circuit clerk two years, justice of the peace four years, and in 1878 he was elected probate judge of Dade County, and served four years. In 1882 he commenced the study of law, and in April, 1884, was admitted to the bar. Since then he has practiced his profession. In 1881 he engaged in the real estate business, and in 1883 in abstracting. From March, 1883, to 1887, he was notary public. May 26, 1868, he married Miss Mattie McDowell, a native of Greenfield, Mo., born in 1850, and the daughter of Nelson and Catherine (Casebier) McDowell. Mr. McDowell was a member of the first county court of Dade County, and was one

of her pioneer citizens. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were born seven children, five now living: Allan, Kate, Nellie, Mary and James L. In his political views Mr. Hoyt is a stanch Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Greenfield Lodge No. 466, Royal Arch Chapter No. 38, Constantine Commandery No. 7. He is also a member of the G. A. R., Greenfield Post No. 75; and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he being clerk of the same.

Monroe Ingraham, proprietor of the Dadeville Roller Mill, is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., born November 16, 1825, and the son of Thomas and Julia (Balis) Ingraham, both natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., the former born June 20, 1802, and the latter September 19, 1803. Thomas Ingraham was of English descent, and was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Chautauqua County, N. Y., about 1823, and from there to Washtenaw County, Mich., in 1832, where he passed the remainder of his days, dying March 17, 1865. He was one of the pioneers of that county. The mother died at the home of her son, Monroe Ingraham, August 24, 1872, the same year she came to Missouri. They were the parents of five children, who grew to maturity, Monroe being the eldest child. He remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and August 7, 1850, he married Miss Mary Abbott, who was born in the town of Bath, N. H., September 25, 1825, and who is the daughter of William and Patience (Burbank) Abbott. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were both natives of New Hampshire, and emigrated from their native State to Michigan, in 1827. Here they both died, the mother in 1829, and the father in 1861. To Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham were born four children, all living: Carlton A., Delia B., wife of Daniel J. Blakemore; John C., and Julia Patience. Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham, after marriage, which occurred in Michigan, moved to Missouri, settling at Springfield in 1857, and there Mr. Ingraham started a foundry and machine shop and made the first casting in Southwest Missouri. He resided there until 1870, when they moved to Dadeville, Mo., and started a saw-mill the same year, and in connection built a grist-mill in 1872, which he operated until 1877. He then sold the saw-mill, but still continued to operate the grist-mill until 1886. He then completed the roller-mill, which he still owns, and which is considered the best mill in Dade County. It cost about \$10,000, and was the first roller-mill in that county. It has a capacity for fifty barrels of flour per day, and Mr. Ingraham is doing a successful business. He was at first a Free Soil man in his politics, then a Whig, and afterward a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. His first presidential vote was cast for Gen. Scott. He is an

earnest worker for the cause of temperance, and he and wife and two children belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Col. Benjamin S. Jones, farmer and stock-raiser, of Rock Prairie Township, was born in Putnam County, Ind., in 1832, his parents being the Rev. Benjamin and Hester (Alexander) Jones, born in Maryland in 1779 and 1796, respectively. They were married in Kentucky in 1822, and the same year moved to Indiana, where he died in January, 1845, the mother dying in April of the same year. Mr. Jones was a Methodist minister for twenty-five years. He was of Welsh descent, a son of Benjamin Jones, who was born in Wales, and came when a young man to America, settling in Virginia, where he died when his son Benjamin was four years old. Grandfather Peter Alexander was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in Kentucky. The subject of this sketch, the eighth of a family of ten children, was left an orphan at the age of twelve years; he then lived with an elder brother till he was eighteen years of age. He was educated at the common schools till the age of seventeen, when he attended one year at Asbury, now De Pau University, Indiana, after which he went to Iowa and taught school about ten years. At the breaking out of the war he was clerk in a bank, but enlisted in Company M, Third Iowa Cavalry, and on organization of the regiment was made first lieutenant. He held the offices of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, and September, 1864, was made colonel of the regiment, which he commanded till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865, after nearly four years of hard service. He was at the battles of Pea Ridge, Hartsville, Mo.; Little Rock; Tupelo, Miss.; Tallahatchee, Miss.; Montevallo, Ala.; and many others. In 1864 he married Mrs. Kate Newcomb, daughter of James McCashen, of Pennsylvania, she having been born in Ohio. Mr. McCashen died in Lee County, Iowa. They have one daughter, Cora F. The Colonel now lives one and a half miles east of Everton, where he has a fine farm of 280 acres, which he himself has well improved. He is a genial, sociable and esteemed gentleman. From 1868 to 1870 Col. Jones was treasurer of Wayne County, Iowa; he then served four years as auditor of the same county, when he assumed the editorship of the *Wayne County Republican*, which he ably edited for eight years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health, and after spending some time in Kansas looking for a suitable location, finally settled near Greenfield, Dade County, Mo., where he lived a few years. In politics he has been a life-long, earnest Republican, casting his first vote for Fillmore, in 1856; he has been an earnest worker for the party. He is the present commander of Everton Post No. 359, G. A. R., and is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife died in 1883.

R. N. Killingsworth, who resides in North Township, nine miles northwest of county seat, and who is one of the prominent agriculturists and stock-raisers of Dade County, is a native of Greene County, Mo., born January 12, 1840, and is the son of Joseph and Melinda (Barnett) Killingsworth. Joseph Killingsworth was born in McMinn County, E. Tenn., May 12, 1813, and died October 16, 1888, in Dade County, Mo. He was of Scotch descent. In 1838 he came to Greene County, Mo., followed agricultural pursuits, and was one of the early settlers of that county. His wife was born in Tennessee, in 1817, and died October 6, 1886. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and nine now living. R. N. Killingsworth is the second child born to his parents. He remained at home until twenty-one years of age, and in July, 1861, enlisted in the Federal Army, in Company D, Sixth Missouri Cavalry, and served six months. In 1863 he married Miss Martha P. Martin, who was born in Tennessee in 1843, and who is the daughter of Isaac and Margaret Martin. Mr. Martin came to Missouri about 1850, and is yet living. Mrs. Martin died about 1855. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Killingsworth: Lewis R., Della and Dora (twins), Berry, Halla N., William, Burton L., Leslie and Lois B. Mr. Killingsworth has resided on the farm he now owns since 1880; he has 120 acres in the home farm, eighty acres in another, and forty in still another tract. He is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. His grandfather, Reuben Killingsworth, was born in Tennessee about 1788, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in Greene County, Mo., about 1857. His wife, Anna (McClain) Killingsworth, died in Greene County, Mo., about 1862.

James M. Kirby, a farmer and prominent stock-raiser of Morgan Township, who is located ten miles northeast of Greenfield, is a native of Kentucky, born December 1, 1830, and the son of Tully C. and Nancy (Hernington) Kirby. (For further particulars of parents, see sketch of Fred W. Kirby, which appears elsewhere in these pages.) James M. Kirby was the fourth of eleven children born to his parents, and remained with them until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted for the Mexican War, and was a soldier under Capt. McNair, in Company A, Third Regiment Mounted Infantry of Missouri, and served nine months. He had two older brothers in the same war, one serving eighteen months in Old Mexico, and the other in New Mexico until the close of the war. James M. Kirby was discharged at Independence, Mo., and returned to Dade County, of the same State. In 1861 he joined the Home Guards of Missouri, and a short time after enlisted in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, being elected first lieutenant of Company E, Seventy-sixth regiment

a short time after enlisting, in which capacity he remained for eight months, when he was promoted to the rank of captain, and held this until the close of the war. He was at Springfield in 1864, when that city was attacked by Gen. Marmaduke, and was in a severe skirmish at Greenfield also in 1863. Previous to the Civil War, in 1850, he married Miss Mary J. Grisham, a native of Tennessee, born February 24, 1830, and the daughter of John and Mary Grisham, both deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Kirby were born twelve children, eight living: John T., Joseph D., William M.; Nancy F., wife of John A. McConnell; Elnora, wife of John B. McConnell; Cora; Lula, wife of Alfred Smith; and Carrie. Mr. Kirby has resided on his present property, which consists of 250 acres of land, since 1877, and aside from this is the owner of 120 acres in another tract. He is a good citizen, and an influential and well-to-do farmer. He is a Republican in politics, and was appointed register of veterans of Dade County soon after the close of the war; was also appointed assessor of the county at one time. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Dadeville, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Frederick Kirby, another prominent agriculturist of Morgan Township, was born in Dade County, Mo., September 16, 1848, and is the son of Tully C. and Nancy (Hernington) Kirby. Mr. Kirby was born in Kentucky in 1802, and was of English-Welsh descent. He was a farmer by occupation, and emigrated from his native State to what is now Dade County, Mo., in 1837. He was one of the first settlers, locating in the county before the village of Dadeville was laid out for a town. His wife was born in Kentucky in 1805, and they were married in that State. Their family consisted of eleven children, five now living, four in Dade County, and one in Cedar County. Both parents are living, and make their home with their son, Frederick Kirby, who is the youngest member of the family. He received his education in the county schools of Dade County, and in 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, served about ten months, and partly lost his eyesight during service. March 7, 1882, he married Miss Lauraetta Walker, who was born in Ohio in 1863, and who is the daughter of Amos J. and Martha Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Walker came to Dade County, Mo., from Illinois in 1878, and both are living. After marriage Frederick Kirby located on the old homestead where he was born, resided there one year, and then moved to Dadeville, where he now resides. The homestead contains 300 acres of land, but has since been divided among the children. Four children, three sons and one daughter, were the result of his marriage. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Baptist Church.

Thomas J. Lawrence and Arthur M. Morrison, dealers in gen-

eral merchandise at Cedarville, Dade County, Mo., carry a stock of goods valued at \$2,000, and are the leading merchants of that village. Mr. Lawrence was born in Alabama in 1859, and is the son of Edward and Martha E. (Morrison) Lawrence. Edward Lawrence was born in Tennessee about 1818, and is of English descent. He is now residing in Fayette County, Ala., and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His wife was born near Savannah, Ga., and was burned to death March 14, 1878, by the explosion of a can of oil. They were the parents of six children. Thomas J. Lawrence was the eldest of this family, and received his education in the public schools of Alabama. He came to Dade County, Mo., December 22, 1882, and October 7, 1883, married Miss Julia Duckett, who was born in Barton County, Mo., March 15, 1853. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Masonic order, is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is postmaster of Cedarville postoffice.

Arthur M. Morrison was born in Tennessee in 1830, and is the son of Thomas and Nancy (Chastain) Morrison, the father born in Virginia, in 1808, and died in Douglas County, Mo., in 1888. He came to Missouri about 1868. Mrs. Morrison is still living, and was born in Tennessee in 1808. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom survive. Arthur M. came to Missouri in 1866, and, in 1869, he opened a store of general merchandise and (with the exception of about two years) has been engaged in the business ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Garrett Lodge, at Arcola, and is a prominent business man. Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Morrison are pleasant, obliging gentlemen, enjoying the fullest confidence of their patrons, and are doing a good business.

Joseph B. Lindsey, stock dealer and feeder at Lockwood, Mo., was born in Fond du Lac County, Wis., in 1847, and is the son of Keyes and Almira (Button) Lindsey, natives of Vermont, born in 1809 and 1811, respectively. Keyes Lindsey was left an orphan when a boy, and was partly reared in New York. Mrs. Lindsey went to New York with her parents when young, there met and was married to Mr. Lindsey, and there remained until 1845, when they removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., and there lived until 1881. They then moved to Dade County, Mo., where the mother is still residing. Mr. Lindsey died March 10, 1889. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church for many years. While living in New York Mr. Lindsey was a carriage manufacturer, and after moving to the West he was a trader in real estate, at which he was very successful. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. Joseph Button, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Vermont, and died in New York, where he left a large family. Joseph B.

Lindsey is the second in a family of two sons and one daughter; Mary (deceased), Joseph B. and Darius P. Joseph B. Lindsey attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, and then two years at Ripon College, Wis. When about nineteen years of age he took a course at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He then followed various business transactions in Wisconsin until 1869, when he came to Dade County and settled on the wild prairie near where Lockwood is now located, and followed tilling the soil for several years. He then settled in Lockwood, and has been for some years engaged in the real estate business with Judge William M. Taggart. In this he has been quite successful, and has succeeded in settling nearly all of Southwest Dade County. In about 1883 he and the Judge purchased the Bank of Lockwood, which they managed with their usual success for about two years, when they sold out. In 1888 Mr. Lindsey went to Los Angeles, Cal., where he was engaged in the real estate business for some time, and where he intended to locate, but the boom subsided, and he returned to Lockwood. He was assessor of Dade County in 1878-79; is a Republican in politics, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Grant in 1868, and is one of the successful, enterprising men of the county. He is the owner of 240 acres of land, and also has other property. He was married in 1871 to Miss Mary, daughter of Rev. Norman and Mary Miller, of Green Lake County, Wis., where Mr. Miller died about 1863. Mrs. Miller is living with her son-in-law, Mr. Lindsey. Mr. Miller was a Presbyterian minister for many years. Mr. Lindsey is the father of three daughters, all of whom he spares no pains to educate, and is an active worker for the cause of education.

John Cyrus Lindley, the subject of this sketch, was born in the northeast corner of Dade County, Mo., September 11, 1852, where he has resided since his birth. He is the son of John and Mary Lindley, who came to this county from Kentucky at a very early day. In the year 1833, they settled on the place where J. C. Lindley now lives, and have never moved from it. John Lindley, who was born August 9, 1809, was shot by some unknown person, while in his field sowing wheat, October 7, 1864, from the effects of which he died October 18, 1864. He came to this country poor, but, by industry and good management, acquired considerable property. At the commencement of the late Civil War he was the largest tax-payer in Dade County, Mo. His wife, whose maiden name was Brasher, was born February 25, 1811, and is now living on the old homestead with her son, J. C. Lindley. Although seventy-eight years old, she is hale and hearty, and our subject cannot remember the time when she was sick enough to call in a physician. She is the mother of three children, all living. One son, J. R. Lindley, living at

Ridgeway, Hopkins County, Tex., is one of the large land and stock owners of that part of Texas. A daughter lives in Jerico Springs, Cedar County, Mo. Both were married, and left the old home before the third child, J. C. Lindley, was born. Mr. J. C. Lindley received only a moderate English education in the district schools of Morgan Township, his circumstances being such that he could not attend higher schools, his father's death leaving him the charge of an aged mother, and the business devolving upon him. January 25, 1877, Mr. Lindley was united in marriage to D. F. Hailey, who was born in Dade County, Mo., November 23, 1854, and is the daughter of Allen and Eva Hailey. Mr. Hailey was shot at his home during the late war. The mother is still living on the farm where her husband was killed. Mrs. D. F. Lindley is an amiable, even-tempered lady, of whom her husband is very proud. To them have been born six children—four boys and two girls: James Walter, John Elmer, Mary Eva, Laura Jane, Albin Rollo, and Frank Lee. Mr. Lindley is the owner of about 1,600 acres of land, divided into three improved farms; two are in Cedar County, Mo., and the old home place, where he lives, is about equally divided in Dade and Cedar Counties. Mr. Lindley is one of the stockholders in the Dade County Bank; handles considerable stock, among them some short-horn cattle, jacks and stallions, and is the largest tax-payer in his township. He, wife and mother, are members of the Church of Christ, and he is a deacon in the same. In politics, he is a Democrat. Although having no political aspirations, he was unanimously chosen a candidate for representative in 1888. Owing to the large Republican majority in Dade County, he was defeated. Dade County has a Republican majority of 360 odd, and Mr. Lindley was beaten by only 146 votes. He disclaims any intention of ever entering politics again, and only consented this time at the earnest solicitation of his "true and tried" friends. His only ambition, as a public man, has been to be a minister of the "gospel of the grace of God." Although not an ordained minister, he has preached some. He says: "In a quiet way, I expect to spend the remainder of my days at the dear old homestead, where my sainted father sleeps, and the roof of which has been my shelter 'mid all the vicissitudes of life."

Capt. E. Addison McCaleb, farmer and stock-raiser of Lockwood Township, and son of Samuel and Catherine (Wood) McCaleb, was born in Putnam County, Ill., in 1833. Samuel McCaleb was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1794, and his wife in Mason County, Ky., in 1801. They were married in Kentucky about 1819, and from there removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana, and in 1832, to Putnam County, Ill., where Mr. McCaleb died in 1839. He was a stone-mason and brick-layer

by trade, and was justice of the peace for many years. Mrs. McCaleb lived a widow for over forty years, and died in Illinois in 1882. They were the parents of ten children, eight sons and two daughters. Of these children, Capt. E. Addison McCaleb was sixth in order of birth. He was educated in the rustic log school-houses of Illinois, until seventeen years of age, and then attended one year at Judson College, at Mt. Palatine, Ill., after which he taught two winters. He was married in 1853 to Miss Susan Conrad, a native of Schuyler County, Ill., and the daughter of Jeff. Conrad. Mrs. McCaleb died in Illinois, in 1868. To this union was born seven children, four now living. November 7, 1872, Mr. McCaleb took for his second wife, Miss Ara E., daughter of Townsend G. and Zilla Fife, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Mr. Fife died in Illinois, but his wife is still living. The second Mrs. McCaleb was born in Illinois. To this union were born five children, two now living. Mr. McCaleb served seven months in the United States Army, Company B, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and operated from Covington, Ky., in 1862, to Vicksburg, Miss. He was in the attack on Haines Bluff, and was at the capture of Fort Hinman, at Arkansas Post. He enlisted as second lieutenant, was afterward made captain, but resigned in April, 1863, on account of disability, and returned home. In 1870 he came to Dade County, Mo., and settled on a wild piece of prairie land in the southwest part of the county. He is now one of the most extensive farmers of Dade County, being the owner of 1,003 acres of land, with 800 acres under cultivation. He deals largely in live stock, and is engaged in rearing short-horned cattle. Since 1886 Mr. McCaleb has lived in Lockwood, and was justice of the peace for three years. He has been a Democrat in his political views all his life, and his first presidential vote was cast for James Buchanan in 1856. He has been a member of the Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons for thirty-five years, now belonging to Lockwood Lodge, and to the Greenfield Chapter and Commandery. He has been senior warden. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Lockwood Post, and he and wife are members in good standing in the Christian Church. He has been an earnest worker for the cause of education, and for the general upbuilding of the country. His children are named as follows: Lydia, wife of William Forrest, of Putnam County, Ill.; Kate, wife of Joseph Miller; Clarence A., and Samuel A. Capt. McCaleb was reared in the pioneer days of Illinois, by a widowed mother, who had a large family to support, and much of his success, integrity and uprightness is due to the early training of a true Christian mother. His advantages for an education were very limited, but by earnest effort on his part he obtained a good practical education, and is one of the prominent agriculturists of Dade County.

Thomas McDermid, farmer and stock-dealer of Lockwood Township, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1843, and is the second of seven children, five sons and two daughters, born to John and Margaret (Frazier) McDermid, and the grandson of Hugh McDermid, who was a native of Scotland, and remained there until after his marriage, when he and wife removed to Lower Canada, and afterward to Upper Canada, and there passed the remainder of their lives. John McDermid was born in Quebec, Canada, and his wife was born in Scotland. When about fifteen years of age she came with her parents to America, settled in Lower Canada, and was there married to Mr. McDermid. They soon after moved to Ontario, Canada, where they are both living. Thomas McDermid was reared on the farm, and received his education in the common schools. He was married in August, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth N., daughter of Thomas and Margaret Crozier. Mrs. McDermid was born in Canada, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, a son and daughter. In 1870 they came to Dade County, Mo., and two years afterward settled on the prairie near Lockwood, and here they have since remained. He has 320 acres of well-improved land, and is one of the leading pioneer settlers. He has an attractive and beautiful home. He was president of Lockwood Union Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, at its organization in 1886, and was re-elected in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and is an earnest worker for the cause of education and for the upbuilding of the county. He and wife are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. McDermid is the only one of his father's family living in Dade County, Mo. One brother is living in Dakota, and they are the only ones in the United States. Mr. McDermid is a thorough-going, practical farmer and stock-grower, and is principally engaged in the raising of cattle. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and longs for the day when strong drink, the worst enemy of man, shall be banished from the land. Mrs. McDermid's father was born in Ireland, and her mother in England. They left their native land when young, and settled in Canada, where they were married, and where they remained until 1872, when they moved to Dade County, Mo. Here they both died, Mr. Crozier on November 26, 1877, and Mrs. Crozier about seven years previous. Mr. Crozier was a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser.

Archibald McLemore, farmer, and an old citizen of Center Township, five miles northeast of Greenfield, is a native of Knox County, Tenn., having been born in 1817. His father was Archibald McLemore, of North Carolina, who went to Knox County, Tenn., when a young man, where he married Sarah Plumley. In 1820 they removed to Monroe County, where he died in 1825, at about the age of forty-five, his wife dying in 1824. She was the mother

of eleven children, the subject of this sketch being the seventh, who, after his parents' death, lived with his brother, Abram, working for him until he was nearly grown. In 1827 he assisted the governor to remove the Cherokees to their reservation in Indian Territory. September 15, 1842, he married Miss Mollie Brown, who was born in South Carolina, in 1817, the daughter of Robert and Jennie (Dennis) Brown, who moved to Monroe County, Tenn., about 1820. In 1842 Mr. McLemore came to Dade County, Mo., and settled two miles from Greenville, on the farm which is now owned by John Higgin. He remained two years, when, owing to ill health, he returned to Tennessee, and, in 1849, again came to Dade County, settling on the farm which he now owns, comprising about 265 acres. Their family consisted of six children: Mary, who died in 1886, aged forty-three; Robert, a merchant at Everton; Sarah Ann, wife of James McConnell; William, merchant at Everton; Paulina, wife of George Wilson, merchant at Everton. Mr. McLemore is a highly respected citizen; in politics he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Van Buren in 1840, being a Democrat before the war. He and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William Y. McLemore, born in Dade County in 1852, son of Archibald and Mary (Brown) McLemore, is the senior member of the firm of McLemore Brothers, general merchants and dealers in farm implements, live stock, etc., established in July, 1884. The value of their sales annually is about \$30,000, the value of the stock being about \$8,000. The subject of this sketch, the fourth child of a family of six, three sons and three daughters, was raised on the farm, received a common school education, and remained at home till 1878, when he entered the mercantile business at Crossroads with G. W. Wilson, where they remained in business till the railroad was built, at which time they removed to Everton and built the first store building, which was in the woods. The firm continued till 1882, in September, when Mr. McLemore retired, and in 1884 established the present firm with his brothers, Robert F. and Jasper M. This firm is one of the strongest mercantile firms in Dade County. They began with nothing, are thorough-going and live business men, and upright citizens. In 1881 William Y. married Serepta C., daughter of Calvin and Acenith Wheeler, formerly of East Tennessee, but early settlers of Dade County, where Mrs. McLemore was born, and where the father died. The mother died in Kansas. Mr. Wheeler was a merchant and manufacturer. Our subject has had three children, two of whom are living. In politics he is a Republican, voting for Hayes in 1876. He and wife are Presbyterians.

C. C. McLemore, of Washington Township, was born in Monroe County, East Tennessee, in 1837. His parents were

John and Delila (Bredon) McLemore, of Tennessee, where they lived till 1852, when they came to Dade County, where the father died in March, 1880, and the mother, June 30, 1868. Mr. McLemore was a well-to-do farmer and blacksmith, of Scotch descent. The subject of this sketch was the third of six sons and four daughters, all living but one daughter. He received a common school education, and in January, 1868, married Sarah A., daughter of Joshua and Sarah Ragsdale, natives of South and North Carolina, respectively, who went to Tennessee when young, and came to Dade County in 1837, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were among the first white settlers, coming when the country was wild and new. Mr. C. C. McLemore has had a family of eight children, five sons and two daughters now living. In 1863 he went to Colorado, and for seven years was engaged in the stock business there with success. Since his marriage he has lived in Dade County, where he has 837 acres in different farms, 350 of which is under cultivation. He is an extensive stock-dealer, and is engaged in breeding short-horned cattle and fine Clydesdale horses. He is a Democrat, a member of Greenfield Lodge No. 446, A. F. & A. M., of Royal Arch Chapter No. 37, and of Constantine Commandery No. 27, and is one of the wealthy citizens and practical farmers of Dade County. Mrs. McLemore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

S. N. McMillen, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of Washington Township, was born in Hardeman County, W. Tenn., in 1833, and is the son of Robert D. and Mary (Neely) McMillen. Robert D. McMillen was born near Knoxville, Tenn., in May, 1794, and after living in different parts of Tennessee, he moved with his parents to Mississippi, and was married in Monroe County, of that State, in 1823, to Miss Neely. After marriage he removed to Hardeman County, Tenn., and in 1836 returned to Mississippi. One year later he came to what is now Dade County, settling in a small log cabin near South Greenfield, and there improved a good farm. He died there in 1868. All was wild and unbroken when he settled in Dade County, wild game was plentiful, and the nearest doctor was in Greene County. They were obliged to go to Springfield to mill, and the nearest postoffice was at Bolivar. Mr. McMillen handled a great deal of stock. Mrs. Mary M. (Neely) McMillen was born in Tennessee, and died when the subject of this sketch was but an infant. Of the eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. McMillen, six are still living. After the death of his wife, Robert D. McMillen took for his second wife Miss Minerva Anderson, who died in Dade County, Mo., in 1844. He then married Mrs. Permelia Ann Thaxton, who died in 1868. S. N. McMillen was reared in the wilds of Dade County, and owing to the scarcity of schools, never attended but a few months.

He began for himself at the age of twenty-two or twenty-three, and in 1855 went with an exploring expedition through New Mexico and Oklahoma. In 1857 he went with others to Choctaw Nation, purchased cattle, and drove them to California, the trip taking 108 days. In 1858 he returned to Missouri, where he and another man purchased a large number of sheep, and started for Texas, but near Fort Smith he was taken sick and returned to Missouri. In 1862 he was made second lieutenant of a company of Enrolled Missouri Militia, was captured the same day and paroled. He soon after considered it unsafe to remain at home, and went at once to Rolla, where he was engaged as a teamster for the Government to transfer supplies from Rolla to different points. This he continued for eighteen months, when his health failed. He then went to Leavenworth, made one trip with freight to Denver, Colo., in 1864, and returned in 1865. In July of the last named year, Mr. McMillen married Miss Sarah A., daughter of Archibald and Patsey Morris, natives of Robertson County, Tenn., who came to Dade County, Mo., in 1843. Here Mrs. Morris died in 1888. Mr. Morris is still living, and is seventy-five years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. McMillen were born eight children, two sons and three daughters now living. After marriage Mr. McMillen rented land for a few years, and then settled on the old home farm, where he now has 255 acres of good land, mostly the result of his own labor. He was president of the school board near South Greenfield, for a number of years, was his party's choice for public administrator in 1888, but was defeated with the rest of the Democratic party. He was a Whig previous to the war, but since then he has affiliated with the above party. His first vote was cast for Mr. Fillmore, in 1856. Mr. McMillen is one of the few who have lived in Dade County fifty-two years, and has witnessed the marvelous growth of the country in that time. He was reared almost among the Indians. His grandfather, William McMillen, was a native of Scotland, and came to America when young. While a soldier in the War of 1812, he was captured by the Indians, and retained a prisoner three and a half years. His family, which was then living in Tennessee, supposed him dead, and were greatly surprised when he returned to them and related his experiences with the Indians. He died in Tennessee. He married Miss Mary Doak in 1792.

Hon. Edgar P. Mann, attorney-at-law and mayor of Greenfield, Mo., became a resident of the town in August, 1883, and one year later formed a partnership with Mason Talbutt. Mr. Mann is a native of Warren County, Mo., born in 1858, and is the son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Moore) Mann, and the grandson of Thomas Mann, who was a native of North Carolina, and a farmer by occupation. He came to Lincoln County, Mo., when a young man, and there died in 1872 at the age of seventy-two years.

Josiah Mann was born in Lincoln County, Mo., in 1823, and was of English descent. He was married in Warren County, Mo., and immediately afterward located there. He was a farmer by occupation, and was assessor of Warren County two terms. He now resides in LaFayette County, Mo., where he has lived since 1872. His wife, Elizabeth Moore, was born in Virginia in 1831, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and is yet living. They were the parents of eight children. Hon. Edgar P. Mann was the fifth child in order of birth, and was reared and grew to manhood on a farm, making his home with his parents until eighteen years of age. He received his rudimentary education in the public schools, and his collegiate education at Warrensburg State Normal. At the age of nineteen he entered the teacher's profession, and followed this for four terms in LaFayette County, Mo. During his teaching he became a disciple of Blackstone, his preceptor being Hon. John S. Blackwell, of Lexington, Mo. December 21, 1881, he was admitted to the bar at the last mentioned place, and commenced his practice there. In 1883 he came to Greenfield, Mo., and was elected mayor of that city in 1888. He is a Democrat, politically, and has been a delegate to several State conventions, all since 1884. His first presidential vote was for Hancock in 1880. June 2, 1887, Mr Mann married Miss Mary E. Clark, who was born in Missouri, and who is the daughter of S. S. Clark. One child, Frank, has been born to this union. Mr. Mann is a member of the A. O. U. W., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is one of the promising young men of Southwest Missouri. Mrs. Mann is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William H. Mitchell, farmer and stock-raiser, of Rock Prairie Township, was born in Grainger County, Tenn., in 1836. His father, Preston Mitchell, was probably born in New York in 1808, but came with his parents when quite young, to Grainger County, Tenn., where he was reared and married, and in 1855 came to Dade County, where he died in 1875; he was a farmer and deputy sheriff in Tennessee, and justice of the peace in Dade County some years. His mother, daughter of Edward Churchman, was born in Grainger County, Tenn., in 1812, and died in Tennessee in 1878, where she went in 1876. His grandfather, Greenberry Mitchell, was English, and his grandmother German; both came when young to the United States, afterward working to pay their passage, and were among the first settlers of Grainger County, where Mr. Mitchell died a year or two before the war, at the age of seventy-three. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, was justice of the peace many years, and among the wealthiest men in the county at his death. The subject of this sketch, the third of a family of six, was educated at the common log school-houses, and, coming with his parents to Dade County,

in 1856 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Archie and Mary Poindexter, natives of Kentucky, who came to Dade County about 1845, where they died. They have ten children, three sons and five daughters living. Since marriage he has lived on his present farm of 265 acres, it then having five acres cleared, whereas now there are 150 under cultivation. He served about two and a half years in the Union Army; was in Company E, Seventy-sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia about six months, in the Provisional service some six months, then twenty months in the United States service, Company E, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, in Southwest Missouri, and, having been captured in Jasper County, after one day and night was exchanged. He is a Republican in politics, and religiously a Presbyterian; his wife being a Cumberland Presbyterian.

Marshall C. Murray, stock-dealer and farmer of Grant Township, Dade County, Mo., and the son of Judge John and Sarah (Lettreal) Murray, was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1831. The parents were natives of North Carolina, the father born in 1799, and the mother in 1796. They were married in Tennessee in 1819, and afterward moved to Greene County, Mo., being among the first settlers of Southwest Missouri. Mrs. Murray died there in about 1844, and Judge Murray in about 1866. He was a farmer and stock-raiser for many years, and was also judge of the county court of Greene County, Mo. He served on the frontier in removing the Indians at an early day. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His father, William Alexander Murray, was born in North Carolina, and died in Tennessee. He was of French origin, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather was a Frenchman. Mrs. Sarah (Lettreal) Murray was of Scotch-French descent and the daughter of Lewis Lettreal, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died in Tennessee. Marshall C. Murray was the fifth of nine children, six sons and three daughters, and was reared in Greene County, Mo., from four years of age. He received a very limited education, owing to the scarcity of schools, and in 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Jane, daughter of Zachariah and Eliza Jane Sim, then of Greene County, Mo., where Mrs. Murray was born. Her parents were formerly from Tennessee. Mrs. Murray died October 25, 1886, leaving nine children, seven sons and two daughters. Mr. Murray lived in Greene County, Mo., until 1878, when he came to Dade County, Mo., and settled on his present farm, which then consisted of wild prairie land. He now has 490 acres of well improved land, all the result of his own efforts, and is one of the prominent agriculturists and stock-raisers of the county, having followed this business for the last fifteen years. During the late war he was in the Confederate Army, Company C, of Campbell's Bat-

talion of Missouri, and operated in Southwest Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi. He was captured at Big Black Bridge, Miss., in the spring of 1864, was taken to Camp Morton, Ind., and a few weeks later to Fort Delaware, where he remained a few months. He was then taken to Point Lookout, on Chesapeake Bay, where he was held about three months before peace was declared, and then returned home after four years of hardship and suffering. He was in the battle of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Grand Gulf, and was in the fights at Iuka, etc. Politically a Democrat, his first presidential vote was for Franklin Pierce, in 1852, and for nearly every Democratic candidate since. He has been a member of Lodge No. 101, of the A. F. & A. M., at Springfield, since twenty-two years of age, is a Master Mason, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for about thirty years. Four of his children are, and Mrs. Murray was also a member of the same church.

Col. Jason W. Newell, farmer, of Marion Township, was born in Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., in 1834, and is the son of Rev. Jeffrey and Christina (Traver) Newell, the former born in Stockbridge County, Vt., about 1785, and the latter born on the Hudson River, N. Y., being six years her husband's junior. They were married in New York, and lived there until 1849, when they removed to Springfield, Ill., and in 1851 to Calumet County, Wis., where Mr. Newell died in 1867. Mrs. Newell died during the war. Mr. Newell was a minister in the Christian Church, and preached the doctrines of that church for over fifty years with great success. He was of English origin, but his people had lived in America for probably 250 years. Col. Jason W. Newell is next to the youngest in a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. He received a good academic education, finishing in Calumet County, Wis., and came West with his parents. When a boy he learned the machinist and engineering trade, which he followed until the breaking out of the war, and was engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for some time. In 1854 he married Miss Lydia I., daughter of William and Lydia Lee, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. Mrs. Lee died in 1859, and was a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Lee died at the home of his son-in-law, Col. Newell, in 1872. He was a sailor nearly all his life, was at the battle of Trafalgar, and saw Napoleon while he was crossing the Alps. His father was a native of Ireland, but he knew very little about his parents, as he was kidnaped when six years of age. In August, 1862, Col. Newell enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was soon made orderly-sergeant, then, in October, was made second lieutenant, and soon after first lieutenant, which position he held

until June, 1863, when he resigned on account of sickness and losses. In 1864 he removed to Chicago, where he was employed by the Government to erect barracks, etc. In February and March, 1865, he organized seventeen companies from the Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas for frontier service. Seven of these companies were mustered into service, and Col. Newell was made Captain of Company A, after which he crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, etc. He was mustered out at that city in May, 1866, on account of disability. He then returned from the West, and since the war has been engaged principally in farming. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of Calumet County, Wis., re-elected in 1872, and served four years, against a Democratic majority of 1,400. He was the only Republican elected, and received 400 majority. In 1879 he came to Dade County, Mo., where he has since lived, and where he has a good farm of eighty acres. In 1884 Col. Newell was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1886, holding the position with distinction and credit. He was reared a Democrat, his first presidential vote being for James Buchanan in 1856, but since the war he has affiliated with the Republican party. He is a member of Lockwood Post No. 325, G. A. R., was the organizer of the same, and was its first commander. Col. Newell and wife have been members of the Christian Church for twenty-three years, and their two daughters are also members. Their family consists of one son and two daughters. While on the frontier in 1866 he was appointed captain in the United States regimental service, but never reported to the examining board on account of his disability before the board met. His commission as captain of the command on the frontier was one of the very last acts of President Lincoln, being signed by him just the day before his assassination. Col. Newell, as he is familiarly called, is a man of more than ordinary ability and culture. He has spared no pains for the social condition of his family, and has also been active in educational affairs. His eldest child, Perry T., one of Dade County's well-to-do farmers, is the husband of Miss Sarah Lemon, a native of Missouri, and the father of three children; the second child, Grace, is the wife of W. K. Hulbert, a well-known pioneer of Dade County, and now a hardware merchant of Stockton, Kan.; the third child, Maud, is at home.

Joseph A. Patton, who excels in farming and stock-raising, and whose farm is situated in Cedar Township, Dade County, Mo., sixteen miles northwest of the county seat, was born in Tipton County, W. Tenn., September 9, 1837, and is the son of George and Taphenis (Leeper) Patton. George Patton was born in Pennsylvania about 1800, and, when about three years of age, emigrated with his parents to St. Louis County, Mo., resided there a few years, and then emigrated to Franklin County, Mo.

He received his education in St. Louis, and afterward went to Texas, where he taught school a number of years. He then married Miss Leeper, who was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., about 1812, and three years after marriage he and wife came to Greene County, Mo., resided there one year, and then moved to Dade County, being among the early settlers of this county. He died in Barton County, Mo., in February, 1845. They suffered all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer days, were obliged to go thirty miles to mill, and wolf scalps, honey and beeswax were articles of trade. They raised their own flax and cotton, and manufactured their own clothing. Their family consisted of six children, five now living. Joseph A. Patton's entire schooling did not exceed four months, and he remained on his father's farm until 1850, when he took a trip across the plains to California with his three brothers. He remained there thirteen months, engaged in herding stock and in mining, after which he returned home, and in 1862 enlisted in the Federal Army, Company G, Fourteenth Missouri Militia, afterward the Eighth Missouri, and served until the close of the war. He then returned to the old homestead, and lived with his mother until after her death. He now lives on the old farm with his brother, John M., and a sister, Martha E. The farm contains 610 acres, and is well improved. Mr. Patton is a member of the Masonic order, of Washington Lodge at Greenfield. He was a Democrat in politics, but voted for Peter Cooper in 1876; J. B. Weaver, 1880; B. F. Butler, 1884; and A. J. Streeter, 1888.

Howard Pierce. Prominent among the enterprising and successful farmers and stock-raisers of Grant Township, Dade County, Mo., stands the name of Mr. Pierce, who was born in Greene County, N. Y., in 1828. His parents, Dr. Eli and Sarah (Burgess) Pierce, were born in Otsego County, N. Y., and Philadelphia, respectively. They were married in New York, and in about 1844 removed to Indiana, where the mother died before the war, and where the father died about 1880. Dr. Pierce was an eminent physician for twenty-five years on the Hudson River, N. Y., but after he removed to Indiana retired from practice. He was at one time president of the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Pierce was of the old Puritan stock, and was of the same family as President Pierce. Howard Pierce, the fourth of five sons and three daughters, received a good education, and studied the languages under a private tutor. He came to Indiana with his parents, and was there married in 1855 to Miss Mary J., daughter of Francis and Rheua E. Mossman, natives of Coshocton County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mossman removed to Indiana when Mrs. Pierce was a girl, and there they still live. To Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were born ten children, five sons and three daughters now living. In 1857 Mr. Pierce

removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., but afterward to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the grain business there and at Chicago, until 1871, when he came to Dade County, Mo. Here he settled on prairie land near his present residence. In 1879 he settled on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, all the result of his own industry. In politics he was formerly a Whig, casting his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor in 1848, but at present he is a stanch Republican. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for thirty years, and he and his wife are members of the old school Presbyterian Church. His grandfather, William Burgess, was born in England, as was also Mrs. Burgess, and died in Otsego County, N. Y. He raised a company, and offered his services in the War of 1812, but was not needed. He was a wealthy and influential farmer.

William N. Poe, farmer, of Washington Township, and judge of the Dade County Court from the Eastern District, was born in Benton County, Ark., in 1846. His parents were John and Matilda Ann (Ferguson) Poe, he of Dutch descent, and probably of North Carolina, and she of Tennessee. About 1845 they removed to Benton County, and, when William N. was about nine months old, removed to Dade County, finally settling on a small improvement of the farm where our subject now lives, and where they were burned out in 1862. In February, 1863, Mr. Poe died, at the age of sixty-three, his wife afterward marrying John B. Evans, dying, in 1879, at the age of fifty-two. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Poe was married three times, the first two wives living but a short time. He had two children by his second wife. The subject of this sketch is the second of a family of eight children, all the sons and two daughters living. He attended school but very little, and, after the death of his father, the family returned to the farm, on which our subject has since lived. He is now the owner of 140 acres of good farm land. In March, 1869, he married Louisa, daughter of William and Isabelle Cecil, of North Carolina, who came, in 1841, to Johnson County, where the mother died in July, 1888. The father, who served in the Federal army, and who was constable for some years, is still living. William N. has four children: John William, Albert, Arthur and David Lee. In 1888 he was elected county judge by a good majority. He is a Republican, having voted for Grant in 1868, and every Republican candidate since; is a member of South Greenfield Lodge No. 292, I. O. O. F., having served one year as vice-grand. He and his wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for nearly twenty years he has served as steward.

Isaac Preston, a pioneer of Smith Township, was born in what is now Johnson County, Ky., in 1823. His parents were Isaac and Sarah (Downing) Preston, natives of Virginia, who went

to Kentucky early in the present century, and in 1837 came to Missouri, settling in Dade County in 1840 on a small improvement on the west fork of the Limestone, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1848, and the mother in 1856. Mr. Preston was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the War of 1812, and was a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser. The subject of this sketch, a farmer and stock-raiser, one of ten children, had a very limited education, and remained at home until twenty-three years of age; he worked as an employé till he had a capital of \$300 or \$400, when he went to Fort Scott, then a Government post, where he engaged for five years in furnishing supplies to the troops, from which he made considerable money. He returned to Dade County, and in 1851 married Susan, daughter of William and Susan Fryer, who came to Dade County from North Carolina about 1841, where they both died. He has a family of two sons and three daughters living. With the exception of about four years during the war, he has lived on his present farm of 360 acres since his marriage. From 1862 till the close of the war he served in the Confederate Army, first in a Texas regiment of cavalry, and afterward with Gen. Joseph Shelby in a Missouri regiment. He is a Democrat, and himself and wife are Cumberland Presbyterians. The children are: Christopher C., William; Nancy V., wife of John Hoshaw, of Lawrence County; Louie B., wife of William R. Kates; and Sallie, wife of Oliver Murry.

Cyrenus Z. Russell, county clerk of Dade County, Mo., was born in Peoria County, Ill., in 1840, and is the son of Abner and Samantha (Seward) Russell, and grandson of Abner Russell, who was a native of Massachusetts. Abner Russell, Sr., moved to Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and there died in 1857. Abner Russell, Jr., was a native of Erie County, N. Y., born in 1815, and was a minister in the Christian Church. He was engaged in his ministerial duties for many years. He moved with his parents to Peoria, Ill., in 1836, and was married in that State to Miss Seward. He is yet living, and resides in Kirksville, where he has resided since 1875. His wife was born in Broome County, N. Y., in 1820, and she too is living. The family consisted of nine children, five of whom are living. Of these children, Cyrenus Z. Russell was the eldest. He received a liberal education in the district schools of Illinois and Missouri, and was reared on a farm. During the late war he was a strong Union man, and, June 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry; fought at Athens, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Battle of Corinth, Tupelo, and was in many skirmishes. He entered as a private, and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. After being commissioned he was on staff duty, and was mustered out and discharged at St. Louis in February, 1865.

After the war, or in 1866, he located in Marshall County, Ill., at Henry, and began a hardware and implement business, which he continued for some time. Previous to this, in 1865, he attended commercial college (Bryant and Stratton's) in St. Louis, and, in January, 1870, he went to Fort Scott, Kan., where he resumed the same line of business commenced in 1866. The firm of which he was a member was J. Russell & Co., J. Russell being our subject's uncle. He was first a clerk for his uncle, and afterward became partner. He remained at Fort Scott until January, 1874, when he became a citizen of Dade County, Mo., locating on a farm in Grant Township. In the fall of 1886 he was elected clerk of the county court of Dade County, by a good majority, and held this position for a period of four years. In December, 1886, he removed to Greenfield, where he has since resided. In 1867 he married Miss Ala Ann Teagarden, who was born in Kentucky, and who bore him five children: Charles E., who was named after Col. Ellsworth, of Chicago, Ill.; John A., William O., and Leulah and Beulah, twins. In politics Mr. Russell is a Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lockwood Lodge, and is also a member of Post No. 75, G. A. R., at Greenfield. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

Judge Frederick Schnelle, associate judge of Dade County Court from the Western District, was elected in November, 1888. He is a successful farmer and stock-raiser of Grant Township, and was born in Prussia in 1836. His parents, Henry and Mary (Linback) Schnelle, were natives of Prussia, the father born in 1808, and the mother in about 1811. They were married in their native country, and in 1852 came to the United States, settling in New York, and there remained until 1854, when they moved to Mason County, Ill. Here the mother died in 1855. Mr. Schnelle afterward married Mrs. Henrietta Linback, sister to his first wife. She died in 1882, and two years later Mr. Schnelle came, with his son, Frederick Schnelle, to Dade County, where he died July 3, 1887. He was a farmer by occupation. He served three years in the Prussian army. His father, Carl Schnelle, spent all his life in Prussia, and was a well-to-do farmer. Judge Frederick Schnelle was the second of three sons and five daughters, two sons and one daughter now living. He attended the common schools in his native country until fourteen years of age, after which he came, with his parents, to the United States, and attended school for two months in New York, obtaining a fair knowledge of the English language. He went with his parents to Illinois, and in 1861 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Behrens, a native of Prussia, where her parents died when she was quite young. She came to the United States with friends in 1859. By her marriage to Mr. Schnelle she became

the mother of twelve children, five sons and five daughters now living, all of whom were educated in the English and German languages. Judge Schnelle resided in Mason County, Ill., until 1884, when he came to Dade County, Mo., and has since lived on his present farm, which consists of 296 acres, situated six miles southwest of Lockwood, all the result of his own hard labor. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, his stock being short-horned cattle and Poland China hogs. For seven years he was township collector of Mason County, Ill. He is a stanch Democrat, and, although Dade County is largely Republican, he was elected to the judgeship by a majority of fifty-one votes. No further test is necessary as a proof of his popularity and ability, he being the only Democrat elected to a county office in Dade County. He cast his first presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas, in 1860. He and family belong to the Lutheran Church, and he is one of the leading citizens of the county.

James R. Scott, a prominent agriculturist of Center Township, residing four miles northeast of Greenfield, was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1847, and is the son of Emerson C. and Amanda (Tucker) Scott. Richard Scott, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Kentucky, and died in Dade County, Mo., in 1858, at the age of seventy-five years. Emerson C. Scott came to Missouri at the age of twenty-two years, and was married in 1845 to Miss Tucker. He pre-empted 300 acres in Section 3, Township 26, Range 26, where he located, and where he passed his life. He was killed, after night, in his own house, in June, 1863, two men committing the dastardly deed. Amanda (Tucker) Scott was born in Middle Tennessee, December 10, 1822, and is the daughter of James and Catherine Tucker, who were residents of Dade County, Mo., in Center Township. Mrs. Scott is still living, and is the mother of eight children: Narcissa C., born in 1846, the wife of J. J. Winkle; James R., Alexander Hamilton, Albert H., William E., Oliver P., Sterling Price and Emerson C. James R., the eldest son, was reared and grew to manhood on a farm. In 1873 he married Miss Sarah C. Studdard, a native of McMinn County, Tenn., born in 1853, and the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Harleson) Studdard, of Dade County, Mo., the former born in 1793, and the mother in 1812, in North Carolina. They died in 1857 and 1882, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are the parents of one child, William E. Scott. Mr. Scott resides on a portion of the old homestead, and is the owner of ninety-three acres. He is a Democrat politically, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Washington Lodge, at Greenfield. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his mother is also a member of the same church.

J. C. Shouse, another wide-awake, thorough-going farmer and

stock-raiser of Morgan Township, residing six miles northwest of Dadeville, is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born November 3, 1834. His parents, William O. and Harriet (Bryan) Shouse, were natives of Kentucky, born in 1812 and 1814, respectively. The father was of German descent, and at an early age emigrated from his native State to Jackson County, Mo., in 1837, being one of the early settlers of that county. He is now living in Kansas City, where he has made his home for twenty-five years, and where, in about 1863, he invested in city property. He is now the owner of \$150,000 in that city. To this marriage were born three children, J. C. Shouse being the eldest. The latter remained in Jackson County, Mo., from 1837 to 1880, and received his education in the common country schools. In 1857 he married Miss Mary Ann Campbell, who was born in Kentucky in 1834, and who died in Jackson County, Mo., in 1874. To this union were born twelve children, all living: William; Eva, wife of John B. Clark; Nannie; Ettie, wife of John Todd; Harry, Charley, Mary, Mattie, John C., Carrie, Edward and Benjamin. In 1875 Mr. Shouse married Mrs. Niece, who was born in North Carolina in 1846, and is the daughter of Henry and Mrs. Muller, both now deceased. By his last marriage Mr. Shouse became the father of five children, all living: Mattie, John C., Carrie, Edward and Benjamin. Mr. Shouse located on his present place of residence in 1882. He has 347 acres of land, with about 200 acres under cultivation, has good buildings on the same, and is one of the county's substantial farmers. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Dadeville.

John D. Smith, produce dealer, and express agent of Lockwood since the express office was opened in 1881, was born in Henry County, Tenn., in 1851, and is the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Haynes) Smith. John W. Smith was born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1811, and his wife was born in Robertson County, of the same State, in 1809. They were married in Henry County, and with the exception of a few years in Carroll County, Tenn., spent the remainder of their lives in Henry County. The mother died in September, 1868, and the father in October of the same year. Mr. Smith was justice of the peace for eighteen years in Henry County, Tenn., and was constable for a number of years in Carroll County. John D. Smith is the youngest of three sons and three daughters. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and after the death of his father began farming for himself. In 1870 he went to Weakley County, where he was married, in 1872, to Miss Nicie E., daughter of James O. and Mahala Walters, natives of Carroll and Weakley Counties, respectively. Mr. Walters died in the last named county, in 1881, but Mrs. Walters is still living there. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born six children. In 1881 Mr. Smith came to Lockwood, where

he has since been engaged in his present business. He is a good business man and a prominent citizen. He is a Democrat in politics, and his first vote was for Horace Greeley in 1872. He has a good home in Lockwood. He and Mrs. Smith have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years.

Fergus C. Snoddy, stock-raiser and farmer, of Rock Prairie Township, was born in Clay County, Ind., in 1847, the son of Josiah and Margaret (Clough) Snoddy, born in Kentucky, in 1801, and Virginia, in 1809, respectively. The parents, in an early day, settled in Clay County, Ind., where the father died in 1848 or 1849; the mother is still living in Greene County, Mo. The subject of this sketch, the youngest of seven children, attended the country schools about nine months, and, when fifteen years of age, joined Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was for six months in the Army of the Cumberland. After the close of the war he joined Company G, Eighteenth United States Infantry, and served three years on the Western frontier, having been with Gen. Carrington's expedition against the Sioux Indians, as soldier and teamster, and traveling over Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and nearly all the Rocky Mountain country, experiencing many hardships. Coming to Dade County in 1869, in 1872 he married Martha, daughter of William B. and Nancy Landers, a native of Dade County, where her parents have lived for many years, her father having been in the Federal Army, and having served as justice of the peace for some years. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. He has lived on his farm of 312 acres about nine years. When a young man he learned the harness trade, which he followed for five years, at Dadeville, just before removing to the farm. In politics he is a Republican, is a member of Everton Lodge No. 405, A. F. & A. M., and of Everton Post No. 369, G. A. R. Mrs. Snoddy is a Cumberland Presbyterian. Mr. Snoddy spares no pains to educate his children, and is a successful farmer and stock-raiser.

Mason Talbutt, ex-probate judge and attorney-at-law of Greenfield, Mo., is a native of that city, born in 1846, and the son of Columbus Talbutt. The father was born in Bourbon County, Ky., and died in 1872. He was of French descent. While in Kentucky he followed the tailor's trade, and in 1840 came to Missouri, and to Dade County in 1840. Later he settled at Greenfield, where he worked at his trade, and was one of the first tailors in the county. He was justice of the peace for a number of years, and was judge of the probate court at the close of the war. His wife, Amanda Allison, was a native of Tennessee, and is yet living. Her parents, Mathias H. and Mary Ann (Howland) Allison, came to this place in 1836, and became the owners of the land on which Greenfield is now standing. Mr. Allison donated the fifty acres

for the site of the county seat. He died in 1878, but his wife is yet living at the advanced age of eighty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Talbutt were born nine children, Mason being the eldest. He was born in Greenfield, Mo., in 1846, and remained in school until eleven years of age. When twelve years old, he entered a printing office, and his first work was on the *Southwest*, at Greenfield. He worked as an apprentice two years. September 1, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Provisional Regiment, Enrolled Missouri Militia, and November 1 of the same year he enlisted in the same company, Fifteenth Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, and was in the service until June 30, 1865, when he received his discharge, at Springfield. His service was in Southwest Missouri and Arkansas. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Talbutt resumed work as a printer and continued as such until 1868, when he became partner with John P. Giggs in the Greenfield *Vedette*, and edited it until 1869, when he bought his partner's interest, and, in 1870, sold out. In 1871 Mr. Talbutt engaged in the grocery business, which he continued one year, and in the summer of 1873 he followed agricultural pursuits. During the winter of 1873-74 he published a paper called the *Phœnix*, and in the last mentioned year, went to Texas, where he remained during the summer. In the fall, he returned, and January 1, 1875, he became deputy circuit clerk and recorder, filling this position until June, 1877, when he commenced the publication of the *Advocate*, for B. G. Thurman, and continued at this for three years. In 1881 Judge D. A. De Armond and Mr. Talbutt bought the paper, and Mr. Talbutt published it until October, 1887, when he leased it. About 1870 he commenced reading law, and in June, 1879, was admitted to the bar, and commenced his practice. In 1882 he was elected judge of the probate court, and served four years, since which time he has confined his attention to his practice. In October, 1884, the firm of Mann & Talbutt was formed. Mr. Talbutt was justice of the peace six years, was a member of the school board three years, was mayor of Greenfield two years, and was a member of the city council two terms. December 7, 1879, he married Miss Clara Kimber, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of J. H. and E. A. Kimber. Five children were the fruits of this union: Florence, Mary, Maggie, Henry and Lucy. In politics Mr. Talbutt is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1864. In 1886 he was a delegate to the State Convention. He belongs to Greenfield Lodge No. 446, A. F. and A. M.; Greenfield Chapter No. 37; Constantine Commandery No. 87, and is a member of Greenfield Post No. 75, G. A. R. In 1888 he was commander of the post. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William M. Tarrant. Prominent among the farming and stock-raising interests of Dade County, Mo., stands the name of

William Tarrant, who was born in Warren County, Ky., August 20, 1842, and came with his parents to Dade County, Mo., when less than six months old, he being the eldest of nine children. He lived with his parents until April 10, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Regiment Missouri Cavalry of Volunteers as a private, and was afterward promoted to the rank of orderly sergeant. He served three years, was in the battle of Prairie Grove, and was in numerous skirmishes. In 1866, September 5, he married Miss Josie King, a native of Polk County, Mo., born in 1841, and the daughter of Henry and Eliza King, both deceased. The mother died at the home of William Tarrant May 19, 1888, and the father died in Polk County, Mo., October 19, 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Tarrant were born four children: Albert, Flora, Fanny J. and Eva. In 1867 Mr. Tarrant settled on his present property of 160 acres of land, with about 120 acres under cultivation. Aside from this Mr. Tarrant has 120 acres in another tract, and forty acres more in still another. He is well-to-do, and one of the prominent farmers of the county. He was formerly a Republican in politics, but is now a Union Labor man. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is the son of John M. and Nancy (Potter) Tarrant, the grandson of Minus and Nancy (McConnell) Tarrant, and the great-grandson of Samuel Tarrant, who was born in England. John M. Tarrant was born in Warren County, Ky., January 11, 1820, and is now one of the oldest settlers living in Dade County. He is a prominent farmer and stock-raiser. Minus Tarrant was born in South Carolina about 1785, and died in Kentucky in 1871 at the age of some eighty-six years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Nancy Tarrant, our subject's grandmother, was born in Simpson County, Ky., about 1796, and was of Scotch descent, her grandfather being a native of Scotland. Her father, James McConnell, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Nancy Tarrant died in Warren County, Ky., about 1852.

J. W. Toliver, merchant, farmer and stock-raiser, also dealer in stock at Dadeville, Mo., is a native of Lawrence County, Mo., born in 1855, and the son of John H. and Ann (Laster) Toliver. John H. Toliver was born in Tennessee in 1813, and came with his parents, John H., Sr., and Polly Toliver, to Lawrence County, Mo. He was a farmer, and was also a mule trader by occupation. He held the rank of captain in the Confederate Army, and died in 1862. His mother, Polly Toliver, died at the age of ninety-two years in Lawrence County, Mo. Ann (Laster) Toliver was born in Tennessee in 1817, is now living, and is the mother of ten children, eight now living, J. W. Toliver being the ninth child in order of birth. He remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age, and in 1877 married Miss Amanda A. Watkins, a native of Dade County, Mo., born in 1861, and the

daughter of George and Lydia Watkins, who were among the earliest settlers of the last mentioned county. To Mr. and Mrs. Toliver were born two children: George and Effie. Mrs. Toliver died in October, 1883, and on January 15, 1885, Mr. Toliver married Miss Marrillena (Clopton) White, daughter of R. G. and Elizabeth Clopton. Mrs. Toliver was born in Dade County, Mo., December 27, 1850, and was the mother of three children by her first husband: Elmer R., born June 28, 1871; Clyde C., born July 2, 1873; and T. H. White, born September 4, 1875. January 6, 1886, Mr. Toliver was appointed postmaster of Dadeville, and is still acting in that capacity. He has a general store in connection with the postoffice, and carries a stock of goods valued at \$5,000. He is a Democrat in his politics, and is an enterprising, industrious business man. He has 160 acres of land in Kansas, and 400 acres in Missouri, which he keeps well stocked. Mrs. Toliver is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Toliver's maternal grandfather, Canon Laster, died in Dade County, at the age of ninety-two years.

Rev. Thomas Toney, A. M., M. D., ex-president of Ozark College, now real estate, loan and insurance agent, Greenfield, Mo., was born in Warren County, Ky., November 3, 1836. His parents were Jesse and Mary (Elliott) Toney. Jesse Toney was a native of Virginia, born in the year 1795, near Richmond; and his mother was named Susan Putnam before her marriage to Joab Toney. Jesse Toney was a professional teacher, but engaged in merchandising before his death. He died in 1837. His wife, Mary Elliott, was a native of Virginia, and the daughter of Maj. William C. Elliott, who was a soldier in the War for Independence and 1812. Maj. Elliott married Miss Phœbe Porter. Both were born in Scotland. Dr. Thomas Toney, the subject of this sketch, is of Scotch descent, and is a fair type of the American Scotchman. He received his education principally at the Mt. Mary Seminary, in Kentucky, and Glenville College, in Alabama, and received the degree of B. S. from the latter institution. The degree of A. M. was conferred on him by Cumberland University. He graduated in the medical department of the University of Nashville, and was also one of the first graduates in the medical department of Vanderbilt University. The subject of this sketch is strictly a self-made man, having been left an orphan when but a child, and had to work his way through every department, and that without assistance. He commenced teaching very young, at Walnut Grove, Ky., in the same house where he learned his alphabet, and here among the friends of his childhood he taught for the money that carried him through school, until the breaking out of the war. In 1862 he volunteered in the First Kentucky Cavalry, of the Southern army. He was forced to this, as he thought, by threats made against

him if he did not join the United States army. He was opposed to secession, but he was also opposed to being driven or dictated to by any man or set of men. He was in the battles of Gallatin (Tenn.), Bacon Creek, Munfordsville, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Lexington, Lancaster, Augusta, in Kentucky; and Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and about 150 other smaller engagements. He was paroled as captain with 184 men, on the 24th of May, 1865, at Albany, Ga. He was wounded several times, but not so as to be permanently disabled. While in the army he led an active and vigorous life, and had perfect control of men, even in the midst of "shot and shell." The life of Dr. Toney has been a laborious one. He has always worked hard, and has been devoted to teaching and preaching. He was instrumental in founding the Tullahoma (Tenn.) Masonic Institute, the Beach Grove College, the Wartrace (classical) Academy, and the Lebanon Business College and Telegraph Institute. While engaged in teaching he usually preached every Sunday. He has been pastor of the following congregations of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church: Tullahoma, Shelbyville, Mt. Hebron, Green Hill and Chattanooga. To some of the above he preached several years. While principal of the Lebanon Business College, which was a department of Cumberland University, he was also president and superintendent of the Lebanon and Nashville Telegraph Company, which position he held for years. He has always been a strong temperance man, yet very many of his strongest friends have been of the opposite party. In 1880 he moved from his home in Nashville, Tenn., to Fredonia, in Kansas. He took part as temperance lecturer in the great temperance wave that swept over that State soon after his arrival there, which resulted in the prohibitory amendment to the constitution. Dr. Toney was elected president of Ozark College, December 26, 1883. He served as such until June, 1887, when he resigned. The college under his administration was a great success, there being the largest attendance during the last year the institution has ever had. He is a Master Mason, also Royal Arch, Council and Sir Knights Templar. He is an Odd Fellow, having taken the highest degrees in that order. He is a member of the K. of H., also of E. A. W. Though he was in the Confederate army, yet his best and most intimate friends have been among the ex-Federal soldiers. He has waited upon many of them in their afflictions, and preached their funerals, mingling tears of sympathy and sorrow with their bereaved. Dr. Toney is a public-spirited, educated Christian gentleman, of large means, always willing to do his part in every enterprise that tends to advance society and better the condition of his fellow-men. He is a logical, fluent speaker, a popular lecturer, and a skillful presiding officer. He has had the honor of presiding over many noted public assem-

blies, such as the Southwest Missouri Immigration Association, which met in Springfield in 1888 ; the Railroad Extension Convention at Stockton, and many other important assemblies. He married Miss Mintie Truitt, of Warren County, Ky., who still lives. In closing this little sketch of Dr. Toney, it will not be out of place to say that he is a man of strong convictions ; as a friend he is faithful and loving to the last ; as an opponent he is fair, yet pushing, persevering and unfaltering ; as an enemy he is fearless and undaunted. Such characteristics will usually stir up some enemies, but their friends will be many, and of the class known as " true and tried."

Ex-Judge George W. Wells. Prominent among the representative men of Washington Township and among the enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of the same, stands the name of Mr. Wells, who was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., in 1839. He is the son of Benjamin L. and Sophia (Kughn) Wells and the grandson of James Wells, who was of Welsh descent, and who went, when young, from Baltimore to Greene County, Penn., where he died at the age of ninety-three. His father was an early settler of Baltimore. Jacob Kughn, the maternal grandfather of George W. Wells, also went when young from Baltimore to Greene County, Penn., and there he died at the age of ninety-five years. He was of Welsh descent, and was a soldier in the early wars. Benjamin Wells and wife were natives of Pennsylvania and both died when their son, George W. Wells, was but a lad. Mr. Wells was justice of the peace for many years. George W. Wells was the fourth of five children, two sons and three daughters, and received very little schooling after the death of his parents. He lived with relatives and strangers until fifteen years of age, and then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until the war. In 1854 he went to Illinois, thence to Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, etc., and in 1859 to Greenfield, Mo. In May, 1861, he went to Chicago, and in October of the same year joined Company F, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the fights of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, and was with Gen. Hulbert through Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, etc. In the spring of 1864 he joined Gen. Sherman, and was all through the Georgia and Atlanta campaign. He was at the grand review at Washington, D. C., and was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865. He held the office of corporal, third and first sergeant, and from October, 1864, he commanded his company as captain. He was in the service nearly four years. After the war he traveled in different States until 1866, when he returned to Dade County, Mo., and in 1867 married Mrs. Letitia Poage, a native of Dade County, Mo., and the daughter of Jonathan and Catherine Weir. Mr. Weir was born in Cooper County, Mo., and his wife in Ken-

tucky. They were married in Cooper County, and Mr. Weir is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Wells were born six children, five now living, one son and four daughters. Since the war Judge Wells has lived on his present farm, which consists of 180 acres of excellent land, 80 acres in another tract, and over 100 acres under cultivation, all the result of his own efforts, as he started a poor boy. In 1876 he was elected judge of the county court from the Eastern District, and in 1878 he was elected presiding judge, serving in the latter capacity four years with ability and credit. He is a Republican in politics, and his first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, while in service. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lacon Lodge No. 75, and he is also a member of Greenfield Post, of the G. A. R. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is an active worker in the cause of education and for the general upbuilding of the country; he is one of the progressive and industrious farmers of Dade County, and spares no pains for the improvement of his stock. Although of Southern birth, Mr. Wells took a firm stand for the Union at the breaking out of the war. His brother was also a staunch Union man, but many of their relatives were in the Confederate Army.

Rev. David G. Young, ex-circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder of Dade County, Mo., now residing one and a half miles north of Greenfield, was born in Niagara County, N. Y., in 1829, and is the son of Uriah and Phœbe (Gregory) Young. David G. Young was left an orphan when a small boy, and he was then taken by his uncle, William B. Young, who had married a sister of Phœbe (Gregory) Young. About 1836 David Young went to Genesee County, Mich., and it was here he grew to manhood. In 1855 he married Miss Margaret Pratt, who was born in Shiawassee County, Mich., in 1831, and to this union was born one child, Margaret, who is now the wife of Milton Holly, of Millbrook, Mich. After one year of married life Mr. Young was left a widower, and, in 1857, he engaged in the teacher's profession, which he continued for some time in Williamson County, Ill. In 1861 he married Miss Amanda E. Roberts, who was born in Williamson County, Ill. Nine children were the fruits of this union, seven now living: Emily, John C., William E., Susie, James, Clarence and Ida. August 12, 1862, Mr. Young enlisted in Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry, and was in the fight at Port Gibson, Raymond, Vicksburg; was in the Red River expedition, and was in the fight at Guntown. At the last-mentioned action he was captured, was in the prison at Macon, Ga., for six weeks, Savannah six weeks, was at Charleston, S. C., one month; and, while at the last-mentioned place, had the yellow fever. During the winter of 1864-65 he was at Columbia, and, in March of the last-mentioned year, he was exchanged,

sent to Annapolis, Md., and was granted leave of absence. He then went to St. Louis, where he was discharged. In the battle of Raymond he was wounded in the left leg by a minie ball, and was disabled for some time. He at first entered the service as a private, but was promoted through all the different ranks to that of captain, being commissioned such May 22, 1863. In 1865 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Williamson County, and served four years. In 1870 he removed to Dade County, Mo., settling in Cedar Township, and, in 1874, was elected circuit clerk and *ex-officio* recorder. In 1878 he was re-elected, and served in all eight years. At the age of eighteen he was converted, and in 1859 he was licensed to preach the missionary doctrine. He had charge of four churches in Williamson County, erected the Baptist Church in Marion, Ill., and was pastor of that church when he came to Dade County. He has had charge of five churches in Dade County, and organized the Baptist Church at Greenfield. Rev. David G. Young is one of Dade County's most highly esteemed citizens. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, and is a well-to-do farmer. In politics he is a Greenback-Prohibitionist. His official and private life has been one of purity and above reproach.

William Marshall Young, one of Center Township's successful and enterprising farmers, was born in Dade County, Mo., in 1845, and is the son of Isom A. and Mary M. (McLemore) Young, and grandson of Matthew M. and Elizabeth (Neal) Young. Matthew Young was born in South Carolina, and when young went to Tennessee, where he remained until 1860, when he moved to Hamilton County, Ill., and there died four years later. His wife, Elizabeth Neal, was a native of Ireland. Isom A. Young was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1822, and moved to Dade County, Mo., in 1842, where, the following year, he married Miss Mary M., daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Plumley) McLemore, who were natives of North Carolina, and Knox County, Tenn., respectively. Her father died in 1825, and the mother the year previous. Mrs. Young was born in Monroe County, Tenn., in 1823, and is the mother of eight children: William Marshall, Mary (deceased), wife of Albert Wells; Harriet (deceased), wife of Jerome McClure; Martha (deceased); Virginia, wife of Harry H. Finley; Monroe, in Washington Township; Madora, wife of John O. Mitchell; and Matthew L., furniture dealer in Greenfield. Immediately after his marriage, Isom A. Young located on Sac River, four miles northeast of the county seat, and there passed the remainder of his life. He came to Dade County when it was in a wild state, with but few white settlements, and when wild game was plentiful. He came without money, but with a large reserve of latent energy, which, put into play, soon placed him beyond the reach

of want. At the time of his death, which occurred April 10, 1885, he was the owner of 880 acres of land, and was one of the best citizens of Dade County. As a memento, he left behind him a good name and a highly respected family. In 1870 William Marshall Young married Miss Dialtha McClure, a native of Dade County, Mo., born in 1847, and the daughter of Frank McClure. To Mr. and Mrs. Young were born seven children: Martha L., Viola M., Frank J., Ruthy F., Marshall A., Mathew Boyd and Lucy V. In December, 1888, for the purpose of educating his children, Mr. Young moved on the farm where he now lives, which consists of sixty-five acres. He also owns 391 acres on Sac River. He is one of the county's best farmers and most successful men, dealing quite extensively in raising stock. He is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Young is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

BARTON COUNTY.

George Ackason, M. D., one of the earliest practitioners of Golden City, became a resident of Barton County in 1876. He was born in Greene County, Tenn., and is a son of J. H. and Letitia (Walker) Ackason, also natives of Tennessee. In 1856 the parents removed to Cedar County, Mo., and the father purchased a farm near Stockton, upon which our subject was reared. He received his early education in the common schools of the county, and, in 1872, entered upon the study of medicine. He attended Louisville Medical College, and, in 1874, located at Stockton, where he entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession. After remaining in Stockton nearly a year, he removed to Golden City, and here has since continued his practice, and ranks among the leading physicians of Barton County, enjoying a large and lucrative patronage, which is daily increasing. Dr. Ackason was married, in 1875, to Maggie Turner, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Frank. The Doctor has held the office of alderman of Golden City, and, as a citizen, ranks among the most prominent of the place.

Edmund H. Adams, president of the Adams Hardware and Furniture Company, was born in Rock County, Wis., September 18, 1850, and is the son of William P. Adams, a native of New York, and Susan E. (Doolittle) Adams, a native of Canada. In an early day the parents moved to Beloit, where the father followed merchandising for many years, and where he still lives. Edmund H. Adams is the only living child of their family. He received an ordinary education in the public schools of Beloit, and at the age of fourteen years commenced clerking in a store.

In 1869 he went to St. Louis, where he spent seven years, three years as salesman, and four years in the Exchange Bank. In 1877 he came to Lamar, and has since been engaged in the hardware and furniture business.

William Allen, of the firm of Harkless, Allen & Co., of Lamar, Mo., was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., May 15, 1833, and is the eldest of two surviving sons in a family of five children born to Alvin and Nancy (Jack) Allen, who were born in Bourbon County, Ky., and Preble County, Ohio, respectively. Alvin Allen and his father, William Allen, went to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1828, where they entered about 1,600 acres of land. Mrs. Allen's parents were Kentuckians, who crossed to Ohio when only the ferryman's house marked the site where Cincinnati now is. They too went to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1828, and settled on a farm adjoining William Allen's. Here the parents of our subject were married and lived for many years. The father was a farmer and Democrat, and his death occurred at the age of sixty-four years. The mother is still living, and, although over seventy-five years of age, does her own work. William Allen, whose name heads this sketch, was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one years began clerking in a store in Crawfordsville, Ind., and in 1856 was married to Harriet Harmon, a native of Ohio, soon after moving to a farm in Vermilion County. This he traded in 1860 for a stock of dry goods in Crawfordsville, and here he continued in business till 1880. In 1862 his wife died, leaving him with three children: Ida, Thomas E. and Edith, to care for. The following year he wedded Mary Harmon, a sister of his first wife, and by her has four children: Fannie, James, Mabel and Harriet. In 1880 he and wife came to Lamar, Mo., both invalids, and now a healthier couple could scarcely be found. For about five years after coming here he traded in stock and land, and sold buggies, selling so many of the latter that he was given the nickname of "Buggy Allen." For some time past he has given his attention to merchandising, the firm being now composed of Mr. Allen, his son, Thomas E., his sons-in-law, Tom W. Harkless and Henry Tipton, and George Harkless. They have one of the largest stocks of goods in Southwest Missouri, and their trade extends for many miles around. Besides his interest in the store, Mr. Allen owns 320 acres of land, which he has earned by industry and good management. He is a Democrat politically.

Orvilla Allen, who is prominently identified with the 'bus and transfer business at Lamar, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, February 7, 1844, and is the son of James and Martha (Shane) Allen, both natives of Ohio, where they married and spent their days, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a prominent

man in Jefferson County, which he twice represented in the Legislature. He died in 1873, at the age of seventy years. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Grandfather Allen came from Pennsylvania to Ohio at an early day, as did also Grandfather Shane. Orvilla Allen, the subject of this sketch, is the only child born to his parents, and received his education principally by his own exertions, as his early educational advantages were limited. He attained his growth on the farm, and remained with his parents until 1865, when he came to North Missouri, and taught school a short time. March 15, 1866, he returned to Ohio, and there married Miss Mary J. Morrison, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, who bore him three children: Hattie C., Ada E. and James F. In 1868 he moved to Greene County, Mo., where he followed farming. May 29, 1873, his wife died, and three years later he came to Lamar, and for several years ran a livery stable. When the railroad was built to Lamar, he started the 'bus and transfer business, and is now the owner of two 'buses and two transfer wagons. June 20, 1877, he married Miss Tamer T. Ramsey, a native of Mississippi, and to this union were born three children: May, Orville and Jesse. Mr. Allen is a Republican in politics, and is a Royal Arch Mason.

Frank DeWitt Arnold, postmaster of Lamar, and proprietor of the Lamar House, was born April 5, 1845, in New York, and received his education in the common schools. In 1850 his parents moved to Wisconsin, where he assisted his father on the farm until February, 1862, when, but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, Federal Army, and served until March, 1865. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, Cabin Creek, Baxter Springs, Dripping Springs, and, besides, many minor engagements. In the Quantrell massacre, October 6, 1863, at Baxter Springs, Mr. Arnold was in Blunt's command, which was so badly cut to pieces. His horse having been shot from under him, and being assured that he would be treated as a prisoner of war, he surrendered, giving his revolver to a Confederate guerrilla, who shot him with the two remaining loads. As he still showed signs of life, another of the band shot him several times at short range, utterly riddling his head and face. Seven different times was he shot. Upon the supposition that he was dead, he was left on the field from two o'clock until ten o'clock in the night, then removed to the hospital, but given no attention until next morning, when it was discovered that life still lingered in the body. After sufficiently recovering, he was placed on detached service as a scout, and in that capacity served until discharged. In 1865 Mr. Arnold came to Lamar, and since then his business has been varied, working in clerk's office, running

stage lines from Lamar to Fort Scott, Kan., Lamar to Nevada and Carthage, Mo.; in the livery business, bakery, farming, and for two years was in the collector's office, and clerk in a store, etc. In 1874 he rented the Metropolitan Hotel (now Lamar House), and the following year built a livery stable in Dade County, Mo., and furnished it with two horses. He ran this so successfully that he soon brought away a good livery outfit, and with Dr. Charles Van Pelt opened a livery stable in Galena, Kan. Later he returned to Lamar, and continued that business for three years. After renting the Metropolitan Hotel for a year, he and a brother bought the house, then having eight rooms for guests. Since then he has enlarged it to a three-story, with forty rooms for guests, and everything in first-class style. He owns over 1,300 acres of land in Barton and Stone Counties. He is a large stockholder and president of the Marble Cave Mining Company of Stone County; is treasurer and one of the directors of the Barton County Fair Association; is a member of the G. A. R., and is a stanch Republican in politics. He has taken the Canton degree in the I. O. O. F., and is a prominent man in the county. He takes a great interest in fine cattle, and has a small herd of thoroughbred Herefords on his farm. May 23, 1889, he was appointed postmaster of Lamar by President Harrison. Mr. Arnold has done much toward building up Lamar, and is ever ready to encourage every worthy enterprise. January 1, 1867, he married Miss Sarah J. Cartmel, daughter of R. T. Cartmel, a native of Kentucky, and Viola Gibbs, of Ohio. In war times Mrs. Arnold and another young lady drove an ox-team from Drywood, Kan., to Lamar, Mo., a distance of thirty miles, for her mother and other members of the family, who had their houses burnt. On reaching Lamar the two young girls were sent back alone with the team the same night for fear of the Confederates, who had threatened to take them off if found.

Mrs. Susan F. Ash, widow of James Ash, and a resident of Newport Township, Barton County, is a milliner by trade, and carries a fine assortment of goods, her establishment being in the town of Newport. She was born in West Virginia, on the 17th of February, 1850, and is a daughter of William F. Clarke, and Sarah Ann (Batton) Clarke, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, born in March, 1810, and 1822, respectively. The father is still living, and resides in Nebraska, but the mother died in her native State, in 1864. Seven of their nine children are now living: John A. Clarke, who owns a steam saw and planing mill on Cheat River, Point Marion, Penn.; Edgar J. Clarke, a merchant, stock, and real estate dealer, of Nebraska; M. J. Clarke, a farmer and fine stock-breeder, of Nebraska; Sarah A. Clarke, wife of Dan Chisholm, a merchant of Uniontown, Penn.; William M. Clarke, a farmer and stock-raiser of Nebraska; Martha M. Clarke, wife

of Rudolph Newman, a farmer of Nebraska; and Susan F. Clarke, who was married to James Ash, on the 22d of May, 1873, by whom she became the mother of three children, two now living: Martha E., who was born June 27, 1874, and is now in Pennsylvania attending school, where three generations of her grandparents of the Batton family passed away; and Charles Brown, who was born October 4, 1879. An infant died, unnamed, on the 14th of June, 1877. James Ash was born September 17, 1842, and died on the 29th of November, 1879, being a son of Abraham and Hannah (Logue) Ash, who were Pennsylvanians by birth, and at an early day moved from their native State to Ohio, from there to Indiana, and then to Dade County, Mo., where the father was engaged in farming until his death in 1874, still survived by his widow. He was twice married, and to his first union were born two sons: Joseph, living at Ozark, Mo.; and Amos, who was killed in the army. His second union resulted in the birth of twelve children: Annie, wife of John Ernest, of Miami County, Ind.; Telitha (deceased); James, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Lowery, of Dade County; Mary, wife of John Smith, of Indiana; Andrew, also in Indiana; Upton, who died leaving two children, one living in Dade County, and one in Greene County, Mo.; William, a farmer of Dade County; and Eliza, wife of J. L. Dantice; Atsey, wife of William Harmon; and Ella, wife of Joshua Ridge, are living Northwest, in one of the Territories. James Ash left his widow in good circumstances, and, to all appearances, she has proved as good a farmer as her neighbors. She has 175 acres of fertile land, on which are good buildings and orchards. Mrs. Ash is energetic and enterprising, and for a number of years has been a member of the Christian Church. She remained on her farm two years after her husband's death, and then purchased her present property, and engaged in millinery work, which enterprise has proven quite a success.

Samuel Baker is a native of Shelby County, Ohio, and was born in 1838. His parents, George and Susan Baker, were married in Ohio, removing when our subject was a small boy to Morgan County, Ill., and afterward to Logan County of the same State, where they died. Mr. Baker was a farmer by occupation, and his wife was a member of the church. Samuel Baker is the sixth of twelve sons and two daughters, and was educated in the common country schools of Ohio, his boyhood days being spent on his father's farm. At the age of twenty years he began doing for himself, and, when the war broke out, left the plow to enlist in the army, joining Company C, One Hundred and Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and operated in Tennessee, Kentucky and Arkansas, and in 1862, while at Jackson, Tenn., was captured while guarding a railroad, and was held in captivity in St. Louis for about nine months before he was exchanged. He

rejoined his command at Little Rock, and participated in numerous skirmishes. He was mustered out at Pine Bluff, Ark., in July, 1865, and reached home just three years to a day after his enlistment. In 1866 he was married to Lucinda, a daughter of Thomas and Martha Simpson, the latter being a native of Illinois, in which State she also died. Mr. Simpson is residing at El Dorado Springs. In 1875 Mr. Baker removed to Bates County, Mo., and from there in 1877 to Barton County, and located on his present well cultivated farm of ninety-three acres, which was then raw land. His farm is underlaid with a good quality of coal, which he mines to a considerable extent at times, for neighborhood use. He and wife have five sons and two daughters.

Addison Baker. Among the residents of Barton County, Mo., who have won an enviable reputation in the estimation of their fellow-men, and deserve especial mention, is Mr. Baker, who was born in White County, Tenn., November 15, 1840, and is one of eight children, four now living, born to the union of Kilby Baker and Jane Suttle, who were born in Ashe County, N. C., and White County, Tenn., in 1818 and 1817, respectively. Our subject's brothers and sisters are as follows: M. S., a farmer of Barton County; Henry S., ex-deputy sheriff, and now a hotel landlord at Lamar; and Elvira (McNary). Addison Baker was educated in McDonald County, and, in April, 1862, entered the employment of the Government in the quartermaster's department and the express department between Springfield and Cassville. The following year he enlisted in Company C, Third Indian Territory Infantry, and served until May 31, 1865, holding the rank of sergeant, and participating in a number of engagements. Before going into the regular army he was taken prisoner between Neosho and Mount Vernon, and was confined one month at Fort Smith. After being paroled he remained in St. Louis until December, 1862. In 1866 he came to Barton County, and has since been engaged in farming in the neighborhood of where he now lives. In 1877-78 he served as county assessor, and is now justice of the peace. On the 12th of March, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah Bell Castor, a daughter of Stephen L. Castor, of Barton County, now a resident of Webster County, Mo. She was born in Fulton County, Ill., September 20, 1860, and is the mother of six children, four living: Nora, Sarah, R. M. and George. Those dead are: John and Carrie. Mr. Baker is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., and I. O. O. F.

H. O. Baker, a school teacher and farmer of Barton County, Mo., was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., June 25, 1850, his parents, William H. and Catherine (Thompson) Baker, being also natives of that State, and of Irish and English descent, respectively. The family came to America prior to the Revolutionary War, and in this struggle the grandfather took an

active part, being a member of the American army. William H. Baker was a school teacher during his youth and middle age, following this occupation until he was nearly fifty years of age, and was superintendent of the schools of Tamaqua, Penn., for eight years, being one of the most thorough instructors of his day. In 1868 he came to Missouri and bought 240 acres of land in Barton County, on which he farmed and raised stock for seven or eight years, and then about 1877 went into the mercantile business, in which he was engaged at the time of his death at Verdella in 1885. His wife died in 1851, leaving two children: A. W., born August 9, 1847, and H. O.; and in 1856 he was again married, this wife's maiden name being Mary Olmstead, of Pennsylvania. She is still living, and resides on the old homestead in Barton County. William H. Baker was a Republican, but afterward became a faithful worker of the Union Labor party. H. O. Baker, whose name heads this sketch, began working for himself at the early age of fifteen years, and, after following the plow for one year, commenced teaching school, which occupation he has followed up to the present time. At the age of seventeen he took charge of a select school, and, since coming to Missouri, has won an enviable reputation as an able instructor in Wright, Barton, and other counties. In 1869 he went to Southern Kansas, among the Osage Indians, as preliminary surveyor for the Government, and was thus employed fourteen months. He was married in 1874 to Miss Laura Nichols, a daughter of Capt. J. W. Nichols, of Confederate States Service, who lost a leg at the battle of Wilson's Creek. Mrs. Baker died in 1875, and in 1881 Mr. Baker took for his second wife Miss Addie Russell, a native of Maine, by whom he has three children living: Leon, born August 23, 1882; Kingsley, born December 31, 1885; and Lawrence, born March 19, 1888. Mr. Baker and wife were members of the Baptist Church, but became firm believers and strong advocates of Substantialism as advocated by Dr. Hall. In his political views he is a Republican. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. He and wife were married in Texas County, Mo. She is a daughter of Eben Russell, and niece of B. F. Russell, editor of the Steelville *Mirror*, who is known throughout Southern Missouri as a poet of considerable merit.

Moses L. Barth, the leading clothier of Lamar, Mo., was born in Germany March 8, 1865, being a son of Solomon and Caroline (Lyon) Barth, also natives of Germany, where they are still living, the father being engaged in stock shipping and trading. Moses L. Barth received an excellent German education, and, when fifteen years of age, started for America, and, after arriving in Columbia, Mo., entered the State University, which he attended one year in order to acquaint himself with the English language. He then began clerking for his cousins, J. and

V. Barth, in Columbia, and soon became head clerk. In 1887 he came to Lamar, where he has the largest clothing and gents' furnishing establishment in the city. He is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the I. O. O. F., and in his political views is a Democrat. On the 15th of February, 1888, he was married to Pauline Barth, who was born in Germany, and came to America when ten years of age. Her parents reside at Boonville, Mo.

John Bates, secretary of the Lamar Abstract and Trust Company, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., on September, 18, 1842, and is the youngest of two children born to James W. and Martha (Will) Bates, who were Tennesseans by birth, born in 1812 and 1818, respectively. Both the paternal and maternal great-grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War, and the former was born in Ireland, and came to America in 1877, settling in South Carolina. The grandfathers on both sides served under Jackson in the War of 1812, and were early settlers of Tennessee. James W. Bates moved to Greene County, Ill., with his parents, in 1834, and the mother, with her parents, in 1829. They married and spent their lives in that State, the father following farming and school teaching, and died there in 1845. He was an old-time Democrat. His widow still resides in that State. John Bates, the subject of this sketch, only received a few months' schooling, and, when old enough, was put to the plow. He assisted on the home farm until nearly thirty years of age, but, from the time he was nineteen years of age until he was twenty-nine, he was engaged in teaching school during the winter months. In November, 1869, he was married to Edna J. Johnson, who was born in Illinois, and in 1872 moved to Barton County, Mo., and improved a farm, which he sold for fifty dollars an acre, it being the first one in the county to bring that price. From 1881 to about 1888 he ran a livery stable in Lamar, and now owns 290 acres of land in the county. He is a member of the Union Labor party, and from 1878 to 1882 held the office of presiding judge of the county court. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

J. H. Baugh, a farmer, residing near Lamar, Mo., was born in St. Charles, Mo., in 1833, and has always been a resident of Missouri. His parents, James F. and Louisa (Baldrige) Baugh, were born in Kentucky and Missouri, respectively (J. F. moved to Missouri in 1829, and married in 1830), the paternal grandfather, William Baugh, being a Virginian, and the maternal grandfather, James Baldrige, a native of Ireland. William Baugh served in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. J. H. Baugh was reared to manhood on a farm in St. Charles County, Mo. At the age of twenty-two years he was married to Mary Cahall, a Virginian, and soon after moved to Warren County, Mo., where he bought a farm, and lived twelve years.



BY THE BROOKSIDE.

After one year's residence in Vernon County, he went to Montgomery County, and bought some raw land, which he afterward greatly improved, and resided here nine years; then moved to Barton County, and located on his present farm of 120 acres, which was then also raw land, but is now a finely cultivated farm. He is a blacksmith by trade, and now has a shop on his land. To his marriage three children have been born: Heale, who is attending school at Morrisville, Mo., and will enter medical college after graduating; J. D., in Nevada, Mo.; and James F., at home. Mr. Baugh and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, taking active interest in church work.

John Beam, principal of the school of Iantha, Mo., and commissioner of the public schools of the county, is a native of Hardin County, Ky., born September 22, 1856. His father, Simeon Beam, was born in Kentucky in 1833, and, in early life, was a farmer, but for the past twenty years has been a minister of the gospel, preaching the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He located in Monroe County, Mo., in 1857, where he resided until 1884, since which time he has been a resident of St. Clair County. His parents, Jacob and Lucretia Beam, were born in Pennsylvania, and died in Kentucky in 1835 and 1861, respectively. Catherine Fields, wife of Simeon Beam and mother of our subject, was born in Kentucky in 1841, and became the mother of twelve children, of whom John is the fifth. He lived with his people until twenty-one years of age, then entered the Collegiate Institute in Shelby County, Mo., which he attended two years, and spent the next two years in Colorado, after which he returned to Barton County. Since that time (1881) he has been engaged in teaching school and farming, and, since 1887, has been principal of the school at Iantha. His recent election to the position of commissioner of public schools (with headquarters at Lamar) was a well-deserved compliment. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in politics, being elected on that ticket, in 1887, to the office of township assessor. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Brown, who was born in Macoupin County, Ill., September 21, 1863, and is a daughter of Hon. Robert Brown, whose sketch appears in this work. She and Mr. Beam are the parents of three children, and are worthy and consistent members of the Christian Church.

James K. Belk, a retired farmer residing at Liberal, Mo., was born in Russell County, Ky., in 1837, and is a son of John and Nancy (Stanton) Belk, who were born in Virginia and Kentucky in 1811 and 1815, respectively, and were married in the latter State. In 1839 they removed to Buchanan County, Mo., where Mrs. Belk died in the spring of 1856, and the family moved to Brown County, Kan., where the father is still living, having been a farmer throughout life, and a prominent man wherever he has

resided. He is a German by descent, and is a member of the Methodist Church. James K. Belk is the fourth of eight children, and was reared to a farm life and received a fair education in the common branches. During the war he served in Northwestern Missouri with a battery of Missouri troops, under Maj. Joseplis, and soon after the cessation of hostilities, he took the overland route to California and was engaged in teaming in that State for eight years. He then returned to Brown County, Kan., and a short time after to Smith County, Kan., in which county he built the first house. He was married there in 1874 to Miss Charity, a daughter of Aaron and Catherine Palmer, who were born in Ohio in 1815, and Kentucky in 1817, respectively, and removed to Indiana, thence to Iowa, and afterward to Smith County, Kan., where they have lived since 1873. Mrs. Belk was born in Indiana, in 1849, and she and Mr. Belk are the parents of one daughter, Lillian Myrtle, born in 1875. Since 1881 Mr. Belk has resided in Liberal, owning a fine farm of 120 acres adjoining the town, and four houses and about thirty acres in town. Besides this he owns 160 acres in Kansas. He is a Republican in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1860. From July, 1883, to January, 1886, he was postmaster of Liberal, and while in Kansas was assessor and trustee for some years. He has been a successful financier, and is now looking after his real estate.

William S. Boyd deserves honorable mention as one of the successful farmers and stockmen of the county. He was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1828, being a son of William and Elizabeth (Stevens) Boyd, who were also born in that county. About 1841 they went to Pickaway County, Ohio, where they both died. The father held numerous county offices, among which was county judge, and was a farmer and stockman by occupation. In the War of 1812 he was on Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie. His father, William Boyd, was born in Ireland, and when a young man came to America, and after his marriage spent his life in Fayette County, Penn. The maternal grandfather, Dr. Stevens, was a leading physician of that county, and there spent his life. William S. Boyd, the seventh of eleven sons and two daughters, five of the family being now alive, received his education in the common schools, and was reared on a farm. He went with his parents to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he remained until 1849, then going to California via Cape Horn, and spent about five years engaged in mining and gardening in that State. He then returned to Ohio *via* the Nicaragua route, and shortly after went to Illinois, where he was occupied in farming for some time, then went to Kansas, but soon returned to Ohio. He again went from that State to Illinois, and in 1868 came to Barton County, Mo., where he has since lived, being now the owner of 160 acres of good farming land. He

has broken about 1,300 acres of prairie land. In March, 1884, he returned to Ohio, and was married to Martha L. Stivison, who was born in that State, and was for eleven years one of Pickaway County's best school teachers. Her parents, Jacob and Margaret (West) Stivison, were born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1816 and 1820, respectively, and are still living in the house in which Mrs. Stivison was born, and only one and one-half miles from where Mr. Stivison was born. They reared seven children. They are members of the Christian and United Brethren Churches, respectively, and he is a son of Jacob Stivison, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Boyd is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce.

C. W. Bozarth, M. D., was born in Jacksonville, Ill., December 25, 1860, and is the son of Abram J. and Olive (Tickner) Bozarth, both natives of Illinois. Abram J. Bozarth was a trader and stock dealer by occupation; was a soldier in the War of 1812, and captain of a company in the Twenty-seventh Illinois during the late war, being in twenty-two engagements. He is still living, is a resident of Johnson County, Mo., and is sixty-five years of age. The mother died in 1865. Mr. Bozarth is a Republican in politics. After the death of his wife he married again, and has one son. By his first union were born six children, of whom three are now living, two sons and a daughter. Of this family Dr. C. W. Bozarth is the eldest son. He received his literary education at the State Normal, Warrensburg, Mo., and when twenty-two years of age began to read medicine with Dr. W. L. Hedges, Warrensburg, Mo. Later he entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which he graduated in 1884. He then located at Lamar, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. Although a young man he has worked up a good practice, and is accounted a substantial physician. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican.

Capt. M. Breeden is one of the earliest settlers of Barton County, Mo., having located near where Golden City now stands in 1856. He is a native of Putnam County, Ind., and was born January 28, 1830. His father, who was a shoemaker by trade, and also a farmer, emigrated to Missouri in 1840, settling near Springfield, where our subject grew to manhood, and December 16, 1850, married Miss L. R. Ward, a native of Virginia. He engaged in farming in Greene County, Mo., until 1856, when he removed to Barton County, settling one mile southeast of Golden City, where he entered 200 acres of land, which he improved. At that time the inhabitants of the county numbered not more than one hundred. Mr. Breeden made this his home until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted, April 1, 1861, serving as a scout until the battle of Wilson's Creek, when he went to Fort

Scott, Kan., making that his headquarters, and acting in the same capacity, under Lane and Montgomery, until March, 1862; he then returned to Missouri, and raised Company G, Fourteenth Missouri State Militia, of which he was chosen captain. This company was subsequently consolidated with another, and Mr. Breeden became Captain of Company L, Eighth Missouri Regiment, where he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Lawrence County, Mo., where he remained two years, and then located on his farm in Barton County, where he has since lived. He is now serving his fifth term as justice of the peace, and is serving his sixth term as Post Commander of the G. A. R. Capt. Breeden has always taken an active part in public affairs, and is a leading citizen of the county. He now owns a fine farm of 115 acres, and is at present devoting considerable attention to the real estate and loaning business at Golden City. His first wife died in 1862, the mother of five children; of whom John is a farmer in Dade County, Mo.; Elizabeth (deceased); George D., a farmer of Lawrence County, Mo.; Delaney, a widow, living at Pittsburg, Kan.; and James, who died in childhood. Mr. Breeden afterward married Margaret C. White, a native of Polk County, Mo., and eight children have been born to this union, viz.: Virginia, an accomplished musician, who died in March, 1886, aged twenty years; Abraham L., who died at the age of ten years; Lydia Belle, deceased in childhood; Sherman, now in St. Louis, Mo.; Jackson, Peter Cooper and Alice, all at home; and Russell, who died in childhood.

Marcus Briley, one of the early residents and a substantial farmer of the county, residing in Central Township five miles west of Lamar, is a native of Sumner County, Tenn., born on the 25th of December, 1837, his parents being James and Jane (Bandy) Briley, and his grandparents Samuel and Rachel Briley. The latter couple were born in North Carolina, and were early settlers of Tennessee, in which State they died. James Briley was a farmer by occupation, and, after removing to Tennessee with his parents, there made his home until his death, in 1885. His wife was born in Virginia, and also died in Tennessee, her death occurring in 1866. To them were born six daughters and three sons, of whom our subject is the youngest. He lived with his parents until over thirty-one years of age, and received his education in the common schools of Tennessee. In 1857 he was married to Miss Nancy A. Toliver, who was born in Robertson County, Tenn., and died in that State in 1868, having become the mother of three children: Charles T., James L. and Laura F. On the 9th of March, 1865, Mr. Briley was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Senter, who was born in Sumner County, Tenn., February 22, 1841, being a daughter of Luke and Zoritha Senter. To this marriage six sons were born: William F., John F., Edgar D.,

Robert M., Leonard M. and Corry M. In 1867 Mr. Briley removed with his family to Saline County, Mo., where he was engaged in farming until 1873, then moving to the farm where he now resides, which consists of 157½ acres of finely improved land, on which are three living wells. Mr. Briley is a Democrat, and his first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. Mr. Briley's father, James Briley, and also his second wife's grandfather, William Durham, served through the War of 1812 under Gen. Andrew Jackson, and took an active part in the battle of New Orleans January 8, 1815. Mrs. Frances E. (Senter) Briley's grandparents, William and Frances Durham, were born in North Carolina, and were among the first settlers in Sumner County, Tenn.

Hon. Robert Brown is a farmer of Central Township, and is a native of what is now Jersey (then Greene) County, Ill., where he was born on the 1st of October, 1829, being a son of Joseph and Mary (Piper) Brown, and grandson of Griffith and Penelope (Nations) Brown. The latter couple moved from the "Palmetto State" in 1797, and settled in St. Charles County, Mo., where they both died. Joseph Brown was born in South Carolina in 1794, and was reared and married in St. Charles County, Mo. He died in Jersey County, Ill., on the 5th of October, 1858, having moved there in 1812, being among the early settlers. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was born in Virginia in 1796, and also died in Jersey County, Ill. Her father and mother were of Irish and Scotch descent, and died in St. Charles County, Mo., and Jersey County, Ill., respectively. Robert Brown is the seventh of ten children, three now living, and made his home with his parents until he attained his majority. He was married on the 4th of May, 1852, to Miss Affa J. Armstrong, who was born in Jersey County, Ill., March 29, 1840, and died on the 28th of August, 1852. November 22, 1857, Mr. Brown married Margaret F. Fay, who was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1840. Their children are as follows: Affa J., wife of E. W. Perry; Florence D. (deceased), was the wife of Meridy Willis; Harriett E., wife of John Beam; Robert L. (deceased); Clara D., Douglas J. and William J. All were born in Illinois but one. In 1873 Mr. Brown came to Barton County, and has resided on his farm of 325 acres of finely improved land. In 1874 he was elected county and probate judge of the county, and served two years. In 1880 he was elected by the Democrats to represent Barton County in the State Legislature. and at the end of two years was re-elected, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents during his term of service. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Charles H. Brown, banker at Lamar, is a native of Albany, N. Y., born July 3, 1842. He received a liberal education at

Fredonia Academy, N. Y., and at the age of twenty years entered the Chicago Law School, from which he graduated in 1863, at the head of his class. He then opened an office at Monmouth, Ill., and in January, 1866, he came to Lamar. At that time there were but three lawyers at the Lamar bar, but a number of the ablest attorneys of the State resided at Springfield, and practiced throughout the circuit. Contact with such ability was very beneficial to the young lawyer, and with increase of knowledge and experience came additional practice, until he was accounted one of the busiest and most successful lawyers at the bar. In 1872 he withdrew from the practice and turned his attention especially to the banking business. In this business he has been associated with several different men, and the firm name has been several times changed, but in 1871 it took its present firm name of C. H. Brown & Co. Mr. Brown is a staunch Republican in politics, and an active worker in building up the county and Lamar. He has never been an office-seeker, though in 1866 and 1867 he was prosecuting attorney for Barton County, and representative in 1874-75. In 1869 Mr. Brown married Miss Emma Wills, daughter of M. N. Wills. To this union were born three children, two sons and a daughter. Mr. Brown came to Lamar with little money, but with a wonderful stock of energy; now he is accounted one of the wealthy men of the county.

Prof. George F. Brous, trustee of North Fork Township, and one of the prominent educators of the county, was born in Brown County of the "Buckeye State," in 1845, and is a son of L. N. and Catherine (Daley) Brous, who were born in Highland County, Ky., in 1823 and 1826, respectively. They were married in Ohio, and in 1871 came to Cass County, Mo., where the father was engaged in farming until his death, in 1876. He was a Democrat politically. The mother is still living in Cass County. The great-great-grandfather was born in Germany, and came to America and settled in West Virginia, where his son, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born. The latter was a farmer, and was the father of four sons: John, who located in Portsmouth, Ohio, and reared a family; Adam, who moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and raised a family; Frederick, the grandfather of our subject, located near Hillsboro, Ohio; and Lewis, who also located near that place. Prof. George F. Brous is one of fifteen children (thirteen of whom lived to maturity) born to his parents, and resided in his native county until twenty-six years of age, receiving his early education in the common schools, supplemented by a course in the schools of Georgetown and also at Fayetteville. In 1864 he entered the teacher's profession, and has continued that occupation ever since, with the exception of one year. In 1871 he came with his parents and located in Cass County, Mo., but came to Barton County at the end of four years, and has

made this his home ever since. He was township clerk under the old organization, and has been trustee ever since, being now engaged in filling his fourth term. He owns a good farm of 160 acres, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and is secretary of Rocky Mount Lodge. He was married in Brown County, Ohio, to Miss Hannah Prine, who was born in that State in 1848. They have seven living children: Eddie, a teacher in the college at Carthage, Mo.; Kinney; Bertie, also a teacher; Callie; Cary, who died at the age of ten years; Della, Mabel and Raymond. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Judge James S. Bryan, general merchant, at Kenoma, Barton County, Mo., was born in Polk County, Mo., in 1839, and is a son of Weston and Jane (Zumwalt) Bryan, who were born in Virginia and Missouri, respectively. The former came to St. Louis County, Mo., after reaching manhood, and, after residing there a short time moved to Polk, and from there to Dade County, where he died in 1844, at the untimely age of thirty-five years. He was a plasterer by trade, and he and wife became the parents of eleven children, of whom Judge James S. Bryan is the fifth in order of birth. At the age of ten years he left home, and began making his own way in the world, and until the war broke out was engaged in carpentering. He then served three years and nine months in the Federal army, and received his discharge from the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and is now receiving a pension of twelve dollars per month. After the close of the war he resided in the vicinity of Kansas City for about five years, and then located in Taney County, Mo., where he was elected probate judge and presiding judge of the county court for four years, but resigned before his term was finished, and went to Dade County, where he purchased land to the amount of 100 acres, which he was engaged in tilling for twelve years. He was then in the employ of the Gulf Railroad and the Adams Express Company for a short period, and has since been a resident of Kenoma. In 1858 he was married to Miss S. J. Harlin, who was born in Kentucky, and by her is the father of the following children: Jane E., wife of W. T. Cannon; James W., M. S. (deceased); Amanda J., wife of Mr Jarrel; Ida B., wife of J. Byrket; Mary S., Rebecca T. and Sarah A. (both deceased), Martha E., G. G. (deceased), and Dora H. The mother of these children died in April, 1884, and in July, 1886, Mr. Bryan married Miss R. J. Wall, who was born in North Carolina. The Judge is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church. He is a licensed preacher, and an advocate of truth.

Reuben Bumgarner is worthy of being classed among the prosperous farmers and stockmen of the county. He was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1835, and is the son of Reuben and

Ellen (Carson) Bumgarner, who were born in Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, and at an early day removed with their parents to Ohio, and were married in Pike County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, the father dying in 1842, and the mother in 1872, both being earnest members of the Baptist Church at the time of their death. He was a cabinet-maker, a carpenter and a farmer, and served as assessor a number of years. His father, Jacob, was a German, and an early settler of Pike County, Ohio, where he died. Robert Carson was a Pennsylvanian, and also an early settler of Pike County, Ohio, where he breathed his last about 1853. Reuben Bumgarner, the subject of this sketch, was the eighth of ten children, and received a common-school education in his native State. He remained with his widowed mother on the farm until eighteen years of age, then worked as a farm hand for some time, and in 1857 was married to Sarah Rader, who was born in Ohio, and died in March, 1865, having borne two sons and one daughter. In October, 1866, his second marriage was consummated, his wife's name being Elizabeth, a daughter of Adam and Nancy Rader, who were Virginians, and died in Pike County, Ohio, of which they were early settlers. They were the parents of his first wife also. To his last union eleven children have been born, five sons and five daughters living at the present time. In 1870 Mr. Bumgarner removed with his family to Cherokee County, Kas., and since 1871 they have been residents of Barton County, Mo. They own a good farm of 160 acres near Liberal, which is well stocked and improved. He voted first for Douglas for the presidency in 1860, and is a Democrat in politics. He is an active church worker, and is always interested in the upbuilding of the country.

Andrew C. Burnett, prosecuting attorney of Barton County, Mo., was born in Randolph County, Ill., January 11, 1859, and is the son of Alexander and Martha J. (Parsons) Burnett. Alexander Burnett was born in Ireland, and, when thirteen years of age, his parents moved to America and settled in one of the Carolinas. Here he married Miss Parsons. Some time after he moved to Illinois, ran a store, and was also engaged in farming. He died in 1868, but the mother is still living. In their family were twelve children, ten now living, four sons and six daughters. Andrew C. Burnett received a good practical education in the common schools, and graduated at Southern Illinois Normal University in 1879. The same year he came to Lamar, and, having clerked in a store until 1883, he began to read law with Thurman & Wray, and was admitted to the Lamar bar in 1884. In November, 1886, he was elected prosecuting attorney, and re-elected in 1888. He was married in October, 1881, to Miss Clara Frank, by whom he has one daughter, Blanche. Mrs. Burnett is a member of the Congregational Church. In his political views Mr.

Burnett affiliates with the Democratic party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He has, for five years, been a practitioner at the bar of Lamar, and, although just starting, has won a good reputation as a lawyer.

Alpheus M. Burton, real estate, loan and insurance agent at Lamar, Mo., was born in Greensboro, Guilford County, N. C., June 9, 1843, on the farm where the battle of Guilford Court House was fought. His parents, Isaac W. and Lydia (Hedgecock) Burton were born in North Carolina, in 1818 and 1821, respectively. After their marriage they resided in that State until 1852, then moved to Centreville, Iowa, where they are still residing on a farm. The father is a Republican, has held the office of justice of the peace, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joshua Burton, the great-grandfather, was born in Ireland, and came to America about 1756, settling on the above named farm, which is still in possession of the family. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His son John, the grandfather of our subject, was an extensive planter and slaveholder, but gave his slaves their liberty in 1852. Alpheus M. Burton is the eldest of the six children born to his parents. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, and, after reaching manhood, entered college at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he remained two years. He then turned his attention to the hardware and implement business at Iconium, Iowa, for six years, and the following five years was in the real estate business at Allerton, Iowa. He served as mayor of this town two terms. In 1883 he came to Lamar, and has since been engaged in his present business. He is interested in farming, and owns 620 acres of land. He was married, in 1875, to Sadie E. White, a native of Centerville, Iowa, and by her has had three children: Roy, Lucille, and Fay (deceased). His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a Republican in politics. His maternal great-grandfather, Joshua Hedgecock, and two brothers, David and Samuel, came from England, and settled in Guilford County, N. C., about the same time as the Burton family.

John Campbell, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-dealers of Barton County, Mo., was born in Pennsylvania on the 10th of June, 1824, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Trimble) Campbell, who were born in Indiana and Lancaster Counties, Penn., in 1790 and 1805, respectively. The father moved from his native State to Ohio, where he resided about fifteen years, and then moved to Illinois, where he died in 1874. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed this occupation throughout life. His wife is still living, and resides in Bloomington, Ill., with a son and daughter. John Campbell is the second of three sons and two daughters, four of whom are now living. He made his home with his parents until thirty-five years of age, marrying at

this time Miss Margaret Rowland, who was born in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1835. She died in January, 1889, having borne a family of nine sons and two daughters: George, Robert, James, Lizzie, William, Mary, Charlie, Delivan, Jessa, Doc and Chapman, nine of whom are now living. Robert died at the age of five years in 1864, and Lizzie died at the age of thirteen years and nine months, in 1873. Mr. Campbell emigrated from Bloomington, McLean County, Ill., to where he now lives in 1881, and is at this time the owner of about 1,200 acres of land in Central and Lamar Townships, and also two-thirds interest in the famous Iantha Roller Mills. He is a stanch Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. He is an influential citizen, and is highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

G. W. Campbell was born in Schuyler County, Ill., May 24, 1852, and is the son of G. W. and Esther (Horney) Campbell, who were born in North Carolina and died in Hancock County, Ill., he in 1866, at the age of fifty-six years, and she in 1883, when sixty-eight years of age. They moved to Illinois in 1837, and, soon after the birth of their son G. W., moved to Hancock County, where they made their home until their respective deaths. Mrs. Campbell wedded Benjamin Gould after the death of Mr. Campbell. The latter was a successful farmer, a Democrat politically, and he and wife were members of the Christian Church. He was a son of John Campbell, who died in North Carolina. Six children were born to their union, four now living, of whom G. W. is the youngest. He received his education in the schools of Hancock County, and, being the youngest son, remained with his mother until her second marriage. November 6, 1873, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Worman, a daughter of D. D. Worman, of Hancock County, Ill., formerly of Pennsylvania, and made his home in that county until 1884, when he came to Barton County, Mo., where he owns 320 acres of good land, well improved. The spring after his arrival in the county, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and has served in that capacity ever since. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

W. A. Carl is a son of William and Margaret (Chashman) Carl, who were of Scotch and English descent, respectively, and born in New York State, the former in the year 1822, and the latter in 1831. The father was engaged in farming for a number of years after his marriage, and moved to Iowa in 1857, where he entered land and resided until 1865, at which time he moved to Gentry County, Mo. In 1873 he again made a change of residence, this time moving to Kansas, where he remained until 1884, and from that time up to the time of his death, November 7, 1884, resided in Barton County on a farm of 160

acres he had purchased near Milford. His marriage was blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living: W. A., Charles H.; Adelia, the deceased wife of John M. Kennedy; Julia, wife of Pierce Smith; J. T., a farmer of Kansas; George L.; Mary E., wife of Joseph Brodist; and Edward, residing in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Carl was a Democrat in politics. His wife, who is yet living, and resides with her son Charles, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. A. Carl began the battle of life for himself at the age of twenty-one, and was first employed as a farm hand, and, with the exception of a time when he was in a store (owning and renting a store eighteen months), he has been engaged in tilling the soil all his life. He remained with his father until the latter went to Kansas, then came to Missouri and bought a farm, on which he remained twelve years, being also engaged in the stock business to some extent. He was married in 1872 to Miss Lizzie Kreemer, who was born in Germany, and came to America in 1851. To them were born six children: Ader, Lena, Julia D., Evelina, Ida and Lizzie. Mrs. Carl died on the 16th of March, 1888, having been a consistent member of the Catholic Church, and was deeply mourned by her husband and children, to whom she had ever been a faithful wife and mother. In 1889 Mr. Carl married his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Mary E. Baker. In his political views he supports the principles of the Democratic party. He is one of the well-to-do citizens of the county, being the owner of 240 acres of well-improved land.

E. S. Casner, a breeder of fine horses in Barton County, Mo., was born in Juniata County, Penn., September 17, 1846, and is a son of Thomas B. and Sarah (Stees) Casner, who were also Pennsylvanians, their parents coming from Germany. In 1847 they moved to Ohio, and ten years later to Indiana, where the father died in 1872, and the mother still lives. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a Republican in his political views, and during the late war served two years in the Sixty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. He was a mechanic by trade. E. S. Casner is one of three surviving members of a family of five children, and in his youth received a common school education. At the age of seventeen years he began clerking in a store, which occupation he followed five years, and in 1870 he came to Jasper County, Mo., and after farming three years, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, continuing until 1880, when he began lead mining. In 1887 he moved to Lamar, and soon after opened a stable of fine breeding horses, owing three imported Percheron horses and a standard-bred Hambletonian horse, all of them fine animals. In connection with managing his stable, he is engaged in mining, and all his property has been acquired by hard work and good manage-

ment, and has been made since coming to Missouri, as he then had nothing. His first money was made by breaking prairie at \$2.50 per acre. He is a Republican in his political views, and while in Jasper County held the office of councilman one term. January 1, 1873, he was married to Miss Nellie Gray, a native of New York, by whom he has three sons and one daughter.

A. G. Cessford, grocer of Lamar, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 17, 1844, and is the son of Andrew and Mary (McCollum) Cessford. The father was born in Scotland, and when a young man came to America, where he married Miss McCollum, a native of New York. He was an architect and builder by profession. He died in 1853. The mother is still living on the farm opened by her grandfather prior to the Revolutionary War. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cessford were active members of the Presbyterian Church. In their family were four children, three now living, two sons and a daughter. The youngest but one of these children received a good English education, and in July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-Fourth New York Volunteer Infantry, Federal Army, known as Ellsworth's Avengers, and was in the battle of Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, second Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and a number of minor engagements. He was three times slightly wounded, at South Ann, at Upperville and at Gettysburg. When the regiment went out, it was 1,060 strong, and, when it was mustered out at the close of the term of service, (three years) there were but 134 men. During his entire service he was never from his command but six weeks, and never in the field hospital. At the close of the war he was employed as detective at Washington, and in 1865 came West and worked for the Government on the railroad in various capacities — machinist, engineer and conductor. For a time he was master mechanic, and subsequently purchasing agent for the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. October 24, 1872, he married Miss Amanda Booth, a native of Illinois. On account of her ill health he went to the Rocky Mountains, where he also followed railroading. In 1873 he commenced merchandising at Albia, Iowa, where he continued about two years. In 1877 he opened a grocery store in El Dorado, Kan., which he ran until 1880, when he moved his stock to Lamar. He was one of the first aldermen of Lamar; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Knight Templar in the same; is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. To his marriage was born one child, Minnie, who is deceased. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Cessford was a Revolutionary soldier.

A. F. Chapman was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 4, 1826, and is a son of Benjamin and Ann (Ellis) Chapman, who were also born in Brown County, Ohio, the father dying there.

He was a son of Henry Chapman, of Virginia, who came to Ohio during the first settlement of that State. Benjamin Chapman was a farmer all his life, and held numerous offices in his native State. Throughout his life he showed marked business ability, and was a successful financier. Politically he was a Democrat in his views. His wife died in Coles County, Ill. Two of their seven children are now living: A. F. and Samuel E., the latter a merchant of Coles County, Ill. A. F. Chapman attended the subscription schools of Brown County, Ohio, and when a boy of seventeen years left that State and went to Bracken County, Ky., where he was engaged in farming for seven years, with a cousin. In 1847 he was married, and moved to Illinois, locating in Coles County, then moved back to Bracken County at the end of two years, where he remained until 1869, at which time he located in Cass County, Mo. Here he made his home until 1882, since which time he has been a resident of Barton County, and has resided on his farm of 240 acres, situated in Pleasant Valley. When starting for himself he worked as a farm hand at \$3 per month, but by industry and good management has made what property he now has. In 1847 he married Mary Porter, a daughter of Alexander Porter. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Bracken County, Ky., in 1861, leaving three children: Charles H., William F. and John L. Two reside in Lawrence County, Mo., and one in New Mexico. In 1861 he married Sallie Ann Ramley, a daughter of Samuel Ramley. She is a Kentuckian, and is still living, being the mother of three children: George M., a farmer of Barton County, Mo.; Samuel E. and Mattie. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican in his political views.

Lee Chiswell, of the firm of Chiswell & Brandon, editors and owners of the *Lamar Democrat*, was born in Frederick County, Md., October 11, 1848, and is the son of Capt. Joseph N., and Eleanor (White) Chiswell, natives of Montgomery County, Md., where they spent the principal part of their lives, the mother dying in 1862, and the father in 1883. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Chiswell was of Scotch-Irish descent; was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the prominent men of the county. He was captain of the militia before the war, and held various official positions in the county, being treasurer of the Grange for the States of Maryland and Delaware at the time of his death. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin White, was of Irish descent, and died in Montgomery County, Md. Lee Chiswell, the fourth of six sons and five daughters, grew to manhood on the farm, and attended the common schools until thirteen years of age, when he attended two years at Frederick Academy, one year at St. James College, and graduated at Columbia College, at Washington, D. C., soon after the war.

He then studied law with Judges John A. Richie and John Lynch, two of Maryland's brightest and ablest jurists. Mr. Chiswell was admitted to the bar in 1869, and the next year he came West, locating at Lamar, and was soon thereafter elected prosecuting attorney, which position he held with marked ability until 1882, when he refused further honors. He then purchased the *Progress*, which he changed to the Lamar *Democrat*, and this he has owned partly ever since. Mr. Brandon has been his partner since 1888. Since his connection with journalistic work Mr. Chiswell has spared neither energy nor means to make his paper the equal of any in Southwest Missouri, and much of the improvement, intellectually, morally, and financially, of Lamar and vicinity, is due to the energetic measures taken by him. Although quite young at the breaking out of the war, he saw something of the hardships of war, both in the field and in prison. Two elder brothers, Benjamin and William, were in the Confederate Army; the former died at home during the war from exposure in service, and the latter served all through the war. Mr. Chiswell has been a Democrat all his life, and an active politician from youth. He is Past Master of Lamar Lodge No. 292, A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of Lamar Chapter and Commandery, and the A. O. U. W. He was married in 1873 to Miss Ann B. Hall, a native of Ohio, and the daughter of A. and Martha Hall, natives of Ohio, who came to Lamar in 1871, and are still living there. To Mr. and Mrs. Chiswell have been born four children, a son and three daughters.

John E. Cleveland, groceryman, and dealer in boots and shoes at Lamar, Mo., is a native of Orleans County, N. Y., where he was born January 6, 1841, being a son of John F. and Margaret (Lawrence) Cleveland, who were born in Massachusetts and York State, respectively. After their marriage they resided in York State until 1847, when the father died, having been a mechanic throughout life. In the fall of the same year the mother and her four children moved to Michigan, where she died. John E. is the eldest child, and, as his father died a poor man, he was put out to work at the early age of seven years. When sixteen years of age, he began working for wages, and after he was twenty-one he learned the mason's trade, at which he worked somewhat irregularly for eighteen years, carrying on farming at the same time. In 1862 he married Maria Flatt, a native of Michigan, by whom he is the father of three children: George H. (deceased), Lillie M. and Willie H. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Church, although in early life he united with the United Brethren Church. In 1865 he and wife moved to Hancock County, Ill., and here he worked at his trade until 1871, when he came to Barton County, and bought a farm, on which he worked until 1883, since which time he has resided

in Lamar. In connection with S. J. Minnice he opened a grocery store, but in 1888 sold out to his partner, and bought another stock, which he is managing, and is doing a good business. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in his political views supports the principles of the Republican party. Through his mother he inherits English blood.

Herbert F. Coffin, of the firm of McMurtry & Coffin, notion dealers at Lamar, was born on the 4th of July, 1867, and is the only surviving member of a family of three children born to the marriage of Reuben S. and Sarah (Pierson) Coffin, the former of whom was a carpenter by trade. He served in the Union army during the late war, and in his political views was a Democrat. His death occurred at the age of fifty-eight years, but his wife still survives him. She is a member of the Congregational Church, as was her husband. Herbert F. Coffin was educated in the schools of Lamar, and, when about fifteen years of age, he entered a store as clerk, so continuing until January, 1889, when he became a member of the firm of McMurtry & Coffin. He is a young man of energy and intelligence, and, as he possesses excellent business qualifications, bids fair to become one of the wealthy citizens of the county. He is a Democrat, and a worthy member of the Congregational Church.

Hon. John Bryant Cole, attorney, and representative of Barton County, was born in Kanawha County, W. Va., October 29, 1854, and is the son of Samuel and Mary F. (Kennett) Cole, and grandson of John B. Cole, who was an extensive planter of Virginia, and who was the owner of many slaves, but freed them all before the war. He was of English descent, was in the Revolutionary War as commissary agent for the colonies, and was a man of education. He was a natural artist. His wife was a relative of Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame, and was of Scotch descent. Samuel and Mary F. (Kennett) Cole were married in Kanawha Valley, where they lived until 1866. In early life the father was a river pilot on the Kanawha, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. In 1866 he and his wife moved to Scotland County, Mo., and in 1883 to Lamar, where they are still residing, he in his seventy-second year, and she about sixty. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters. Hon. John Bryant Cole, the second child of the above-mentioned family, received his literary education in the district schools of Virginia, in T. J. Musgrove's private school at Alexandria, Mo., and at the Missouri State University, graduating from the Normal course in 1874. For about seven years he taught school, spending his leisure hours in the meantime in reading law under Judge Ben. E. Turner, of Kahoka, Mo. He later turned his attention to editing newspapers, ran the *Kahoka Gazette* a year, and then the *Kahoka Democrat* two years. In 1881 he graduated

from the law department of the Missouri State University, when he came to Lamar, opened an office, and continued alone in the practice of the law until 1888, when he formed a partnership with Capt. R. J. Tucker. He was nominated by the Democratic Convention for representative without opposition. His work while in the Legislature aimed at the general good of the commonwealth, rather than his personal aggrandizement, and his efforts to avoid useless expenditure of public money. His efforts in revising the statutes to remove the disability of married women, and to establish a Normal school at Lamar, Mo., deserve special mention. October 5, 1884, he married Miss Bettie F. Musgrove, of Clark County, Mo., and the daughter of Prof. T. J. Musgrove. To this union were born two children: Eldon R. and Mattie, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Cole are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the leading attorneys at the Lamar bar.

Thomas H. Combs is a native of Perry County, Ohio, where he was born on the 6th of May, 1839, his parents being James and Mary A. (Stoker) Combs, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The grandfather, John Combs, came from England, and was one of the early settlers of Hagerstown, Md. In the early history of the State he moved to Perry County, Ohio. Grandfather Stoker was a German, who first settled in Pennsylvania after coming to America, and later moved to Fairfield County, Ohio. The parents of our subject spent the most of their lives in Perry County, Ohio, and the father was an extensive farmer. He was a drummer in the Black Hawk War, and his drum is still in possession of the family. He was a Whig in politics, then a Republican, and for many years of his life was a member of the regular Baptist Church. He died at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife was a Methodist, and died when seventy-four years old. Thomas H. Combs is the fifth of their nine children, and attended the common schools in his youth. When his father died he left his property to his two eldest sons, with the understanding that they should educate and support the younger children and their mother, but the boys forgot their promise, and, at the early age of thirteen years, Thomas H. began earning his own living, working on a farm. In 1858 he emigrated to Knox County, Mo., and the following year to Sangamon County, Ill. He then returned to Ohio, and October 11, 1861, enlisted in Company D, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and served a little over three years, and rose from a private to captain of his company. He was soon after transferred to Company H of the same regiment, and took part in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic and Fort Wagner. In the last named battle a charge was made after night, and all the officers of his regiment were either killed or wounded. He,

as second sergeant, ordered his regiment across the ditch onto the fort, and he and another man, in the dead of night, carried the wounded of the regiment to a place of safety. In recognition of his meritorious conduct he was commissioned captain. After this he was in the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., and many minor engagements. Early in the service, while unloading goods, he injured himself for life. After receiving his discharge in Virginia he returned home, and was married, on the 28th of February, 1865, to Miss Hattie N. Shaw, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, and by her became the father of these children: Tonah A., Dora B., Orpha O., Orrin P., Mary A. and Elmer C. Mr. and Mrs. Combs are members of the Methodist Church, and in his political views he is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1865 he moved from his native State to Shelby County, Ill., from there to Kansas in 1867, and to Barton County, Mo., in 1869. Although he received very poor educational advantages, he has taken great interest in educating his children, two of whom are successful teachers.

Ex-Judge Isaac A. Comstock, late a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Barton County, was born in Scioto County, Ohio, in 1818, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Fox) Comstock, who were born in New York State, and were married there in 1818, and removed to Scioto County, Ohio, the same year. In 1834 they removed to the "Hoosier State," and two years later went by ox-team to Iowa, the country at that time being full of Indians. Mr. Comstock was a member of the first county court of Muscatine County. In 1839 he went to Cedar County, being one of its first commissioners, and afterward went on horseback to Dubuque to enter the land on which to locate the county seat, and helped to lay out the town of Tipton. Here he died on the 19th of July, 1864, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a son of Jeremiah Comstock, of Vermont. His wife died on the 10th of April, 1858, having been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Her father, Daniel Fox, was born in New York State, and died in Madison County, Ohio. Isaac A. Comstock, the eldest of four sons and three daughters, was reared on the frontier of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, receiving but little schooling. He was married in 1840 to Rebecca, a daughter of Goodwin and Jane Taylor, who were born in Virginia and North Carolina, respectively, and were married in the latter State, removing from there to Indiana when their daughter Rebecca was four years old. About 1837 they removed to Muscatine County, Iowa, thence to Cedar County, and afterward to Kansas. Mr. Taylor died in Nebraska in 1881, and his wife in 1879. He was a farmer and stock-raiser, and held the offices of justice of the peace and

postmaster, and represented Cedar County, Iowa, one term in the State Legislature. To Mr. and Mrs. Comstock ten children were born, eight being now alive: Andrew J.; Mary J., wife of G. W. Fall, of Iowa; Albert; Lewis C.; Laura, wife of George W. Harbour; Josephine, wife of Joseph Raber; Stephen, and Lawrence. Mr. Comstock resided in Cedar County, Iowa, until 1871, then came to Barton County, Mo., and purchased the finely improved farm of 300 acres, where his family now live, which formerly consisted of 800 acres. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, but at the end of one year returned home *via* the Island of Cuba and New York City. While in Iowa he was in the mercantile business with his father-in-law, and at the age of twenty-two years he was elected justice of the peace, which position he held many years. In the forties he served two years as county assessor of Cedar County. In 1882 he was elected judge of the county court of Barton County, serving two years. He was a Democrat all his life, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. He belonged to the Good Templars. Mrs. Comstock is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Comstock died June 19, 1889. His death was a severe loss to the county, and the position he occupied, in both private and public life, will be one hard to fill.

R. A. Conrad, of the milling firm of Conrad, Cartmal & Co., was born in Perry County, Mo., in 1852, and is the son of R. B. and Anna M. E. (Schmalhurst) Conrad, the father a native of Perry County, Mo., and the mother of Prussia. R. B. Conrad was a miller in early life, but later engaged in farming in connection with his milling interest. R. A. Conrad has been a resident of Barton County, Mo., since 1869. He was reared on the farm, and also assisted his father in the mill until the above mentioned date, when he came to Barton County. His father and the family followed the next year and settled in Barton Township, where they bought a raw piece of land, which they improved. R. A. Conrad remained at home one year after he was twenty-one years of age, and then, in 1874, he, with a partner, bought a mill in LeRoy Township, which they operated for five years. Mr. Conrad then engaged in farming again, continuing at this one year, after which he sold out and came to Golden City. In 1882 he purchased an interest in a mill which had been established in Golden City in 1881, by McCune & Boyd, and in 1885 Mr. Cartmal became connected with the same. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, roller process, has all the latest improvements in machinery, and runs night and day half the year. The mill employs seven men, and does principally a local trade in adjoining counties and Kentucky. Mr. Conrad is also interested in the Greenfield Mills at South Greenfield, also a roller process mill of 100 barrels'

capacity. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary E. Janes, a native of Indiana, and they have an interesting family of four children, Clyde, Anna, Lee and Franklin. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad are members of the Congregational Church, and he is a member of the city council of Golden City, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

William B. Couchman is a native of Nicholas County, Ky., where he was born on the 4th of March, 1840. His parents, Andrew and Julia (Henderson) Couchman, were also born in Nicholas County, and died in Kentucky and Barton County, Mo., in 1854 and 1878, at the ages of fifty-four and seventy-five years, respectively. Both were members of the Christian Church, and the former, when young, learned the tanner's and harness-maker's trade, and afterward became quite an extensive manufacturer of saddles, harness, hats, etc., becoming quite wealthy. He was strictly temperate in his habits, and was one of the first to advocate that cause in his neighborhood. Politically, he was a Democrat. William B. Couchman is the fourth of six surviving members of a family of eight children, and resided in his native State until 1857, when he came to Missouri, and located first in Lafayette County, and in 1881 came to Barton County, where he is the owner of some valuable farming lands. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private, and served until October, 1865, two years of this time being spent as lieutenant of Company E. He participated in thirty-five battles, and was wounded three times, first at Corinth, then at Kenesaw Mountain, where he received two wounds. He was taken prisoner on the battle-field at Corinth, but was only kept in captivity a short time. On the 10th of October, 1866, he was married to Miss Sarah Gum, a daughter of H. P. Gum, who was born in Allen County, Ky. To them were born three children: S. B., Mary and Charles B.; the two eldest of whom are school teachers. Mr. Couchman and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat, and was elected by that party to the office of township treasurer and trustee, which position he is still ably filling. He is a Mason. His wife was educated at Scottsville, Ky., and was engaged in teaching school for a number of years.

John H. Cook, one of the oldest residents of Newport, has been a resident of Barton County, Mo., since 1857, coming here at that date with his parents, John H., Sr., and Margaret Cook, who were native Germans, where our subject was also born, his birth occurring in 1844. They came to the United States in 1852, and settled first in Tennessee, and five years later came to Barton County, Mo., where the father died in 1860, at the age of forty-seven years, and the mother in 1869, aged fifty-five years. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John H. Cook, our subject, was the second of five children, and, after the death of his father, he commenced to fight his own way in the world, and began learning the blacksmith's trade, and followed this occupation till 1863, when he enlisted in the Union army, and served three months, after which he was in the employ of the Government until the close of the war. From that time he worked at his trade in Newport until 1869, then went to Randolph County, Ark., where he rented land and farmed seven years. From that time until the present he has resided in Newport, where he has been fairly prosperous in his calling, and is now the owner of eighty acres of land, and some town property. In 1870 he was married to Miss Susie Gaddy, a native of Clay County, Mo., by whom he has three children: John Lester, Clarence G. and Lena. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, in which he is an active worker, and in his political views he is a Prohibitionist.

Frank Cranor, dealer in hardware and farming implements, was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 30, 1844, being a son of Stephen and Rebecca (Patty) Cranor, who were born in Wayne County, Ind., and Dayton, Ohio, in 1822 and 1825, respectively. After their marriage, in Indiana, whither the mother moved when young, they made their home in that State until 1883, when they came to Barton County, Mo., where the father is still living. He is a Democrat. The mother died in 1883, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Frank Cranor is the eldest of their four children, and received his education in the common schools. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fortieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and served until January 25, 1866, being in the battles of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, and Nashville. He was commissioned second lieutenant in August, 1864, and first lieutenant in June, 1866. After the war he went back to Indiana, and farmed and dealt in timber. August 15, 1867, he was married to Miss Ettie Hiatt, a native of Randolph County, Ind., by whom he has four children: Bertha, Omer, Dora and Elbert. In 1883 he came to Barton County, Mo., and has been engaged in the hardware and implement business in partnership with M. R. Lawson, at Lamar, since 1885. He owns 160 acres of land, and a residence in Lamar. He is a Democrat, and belongs to the G. A. R.

H. E. Cross, a farmer, residing near Lamar, Mo., is the owner of 120 acres of land, which place is well tilled, and denotes the thrift and enterprise which have ever characterized its owner's efforts. He was reared to a farm life, and at the early age of sixteen years enlisted in the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry, U. S. A., and was in numerous skirmishes, but no regular engagements.

After the close of the war he returned home and remained under the shelter of the paternal roof until twenty-two years of age, when he rented land and began farming on his own responsibility. He continued to farm on rented land until 1881, when he came to Barton County, Mo., and bought eighty acres of land, which he has increased to 120 acres. In August, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary E. Vought, a native of the " Buckeye State," by whom he has three children: Edna, Frederick, and Nehemiah, all of whom are at home. In his political views Mr. Cross is a Republican and takes an active part in politics, as well as school and all worthy public enterprises. His parents, N. F. and Martha (Headen) Cross, were born in York State, and the father was of German descent. About 1858 he moved to McHenry County, Ill., where he rented a farm and lived two years, then moved to Miller County, Mo., and here made his home until the close of the war. He then bought a farm in Bates County, Mo., on which he made his home until his death, February 14, 1877, at the age of sixty-one years. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. His widow still survives him, and resides in Barton County, being a strict member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their union resulted in the birth of six boys: William H., now a farmer in the State of Oregon, was a soldier in the Fourth Missouri Infantry and the Sixteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served five years; Henry E.; Joshua, a resident of Kansas City, was a soldier in the Forty-eighth Missouri Infantry; Herbert, residing in the State of Oregon; Ambrose, a farmer of Barton County, Mo.; and Norman, also a farmer of this county.

George G. Cunningham, one of the old and prominent merchants of Lamar, was born in Washington County, Tenn., August 4, 1839, received his education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began farming for himself. Toward the close of the war he served a year in Company L, Sixteenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., and in 1866 came to Lamar with Dr. J. W. Wade, opened a drug store, and has been engaged in this business ever since. He is now sole proprietor of one of the largest drug stores in Lamar, and is one of the leading business men of the place. He was married, March 27, 1876, to Miss Helen J. McArthur, a native of Canada. They have three children: Vida, George G. and Zada. Mr. Cunningham is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat in his political opinions. He owns the building in which he does business, and has made the most of his property by his own exertions. He is the fifth of twelve children, ten now living, born to James and Rebecca (Billingsly) Cunningham, both natives of East Tennessee, and both of Irish descent. They moved from their native State to Barren County, Ky., and in 1859 came to Laclede County, Mo., where they remained for some

time, and then moved to Polk County. Here the father died in 1888. He was a farmer by occupation, and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. He was a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Cunningham is still living, and is about seventy-two years old.

William H. Curless, a pioneer farmer of LeRoy Township, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, his birth occurring in 1827. His parents, Joseph and Lucy (Hood) Curless, were born in New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, and at an early day were taken by their parents to Ohio, where they were married and made their home until 1846, when they moved to Fulton County, Ill., where Mr. Curless died in 1850. He was a glass blower in early life, but afterwards took up farming, which he continued until his death. His father, Asher Curless, was born in Scotland, and died in Brown County, Ohio, where he had been engaged in farming. The maternal grandfather was also a Scotchman, and died in Ohio. The mother of our subject died, in 1877, at the age of seventy years. William H. Curless is the second of ten children, and in his youth received a very limited education. He went with his parents to Illinois, but the next year returned to Ohio (1847), and was married to Zanetta, a daughter of Hugh and Margaret Kennedy, who were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and were married in the latter State. Here the father died, having been a farmer and shoemaker by trade. His wife was born in 1800, and died in Douglass County, Kan., in 1886. Mrs. Curless was born in Brown County, Ohio, and is the mother of these children: Joseph; Catherine, wife of David Hessford; Frank; Josephine, wife of Albert Scovill; Mollie, wife of George Scovill; George, Nellie, Charley, Edward; and Jennie, the wife of Arthur Guffee. Mr. Curless lived in Illinois until 1855, then removed to Douglass County, Kan., and in 1866, to Barton County, where he has since lived, being the owner of 320 acres of well improved land. He and his sons have property adjoining Liberal, which is underlaid with an abundance of fine building stone, and also a superior quality of coal, both of which are developed to some extent. When Mr. Curless first came to Barton County, there were only ten voters in three townships, LeRoy, Ozark and Center. At that time there was not a house between his home and Lamar. During the war he was in the Kansas State service. He is a Republican, though formerly a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Pierce, in 1852.

Marion Dale, judge of the probate court of Barton County, was born April 14, 1843, in Hamilton County, Ind. His father, Samuel Dale, was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1798. Samuel Dale spent four years of his early life serving an apprenticeship to the cabinet-maker's trade. It was in 1817 that, growing weary of working as an apprentice, he left his employer, went to Noblesville, Hamilton County, Ind., where he engaged in, and

successfully prosecuted, the business for himself. In 1821 he was united in marriage to Miss Artamissa Sample, of which union five sons were born. Mrs. Dale died in 1836. He afterward married Miss Mary Messick, of Noblesville, and the subject of this sketch was the second of the five sons born of this marriage. Miss Mary Messick was born, reared and educated at Wilmington, Del. She graduated from the old town school in 1832, and in 1834 went to Noblesville, Ind., and was engaged in teaching until 1838, when she married Mr. Dale. During Samuel Dale's residence in Hamilton County, Ind., he was extensively engaged in farming, besides prosecuting his trade with good results; he was also honored with the office of justice of the peace for twelve years. In 1855 he moved to Taylor County, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising and farming. During the years 1857 and 1858 he served in the State senate as a representative for the senatorial district composed of Taylor, Page, Union, Fremont, Mills, Montgomery and Adams Counties. He moved to Lykins (now Miami) County, Kan., in 1859, and remained there during the Civil War, leaving and coming to Cass County, Mo., in 1866, where he lived to the time of his death, 1878. Mrs. Mary Dale died in 1876, at the age of sixty-four, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, South. Samuel Dale was a good business man, and in politics was a Jacksonian Democrat. Of his ten sons, seven were in the Union army, two were killed in the battle at Kansas City, October, 1864, when Price made his last raid in Missouri; one was killed accidentally in Louisiana in 1863 by the cars running over him; one died from lung disease caused by exposure, and, of the three that were mustered out, one was severely wounded at Springfield in 1863. Judge Marion Dale, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the common schools, and, at seventeen years of age, learned the carpenter's trade, and worked at it for several years. During the war he was in the Kansas State militia, and at times saw service. He was engaged with his father in the merchandise business in Cass County, Mo., from the time of his father's removal there until the spring of 1870, when he went to La Cygne, Kan. While in Cass County, in 1868, he married Miss Jennie Sloan. He did not remain long in Kansas, but came, with his stock of goods, to Nashville, Barton County, Mo., in the following fall, and remained in his merchandise business until 1874. Here he lost, by death, his first wife in 1871, no children having been born to them. Judge Dale devoted himself to farming after 1875. He was collector for Nashville Township in 1877 and 1878, and postmaster at Nashville for four years. In 1874 he was married to Miss Amanda J. Thompson, of Jasper County, Mo. Six children have blessed their union, of whom three are now living, two boys and one girl. The Judge came to this county when her

population was about 4,500, and has grown up with her increasing population, and devoted his means and talents toward hastening her growth. The county, in 1886, in recognition of his services, awarded him with the office which he now holds, judge of probate. Judge Dale is a painstaking, conscientious officer, and, since coming into the probate judgeship, has overhauled, classified and indexed all the papers in the office. He is always kind, courteous and attentive to those who have business in his court. In religion he and his wife are of the Holiness faith.

Henry R. Davis, stock-dealer and a prominent farmer of Lamar Township, was born in Estill County, Ky., March 14, 1826, and is the fourth of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to be grown, born to the union of Martin W. and Nancy (Ricketts) Davis. Henry R. Davis was reared to farm life, and received limited educational advantages, never attending school over ten days after he was thirteen years of age. He remained at home until twenty-six years old, and December 2, 1852, he married Miss Martha A. McKissick, a native of Clay County, Mo., who bore him four children: John M. C., Ella J., Maggie B. and Lillie M. In December, 1861, he enlisted in Daniel Stout's Company, State Troops, and served until the close of the war, being on detailed service nearly all the time. When the war closed, he was on Gen. McCullough's staff, and he then returned to Clay County, where he followed farming and dealt in stock until 1882, when he removed to Lamar, where he has made his home since. His wife died July 14, 1887, and August 9, 1888, he married Mrs. Mary J. Jones *née* Edwards, a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he has been an elder in the same since 1872, and is also now treasurer and trustee. He is the owner of 200 acres of land, and three houses and lots in town. Politically, he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat. He started in life with limited means, and he now handles a great deal of stock, and is one of the substantial farmers of the county. His father and mother were born in Kentucky, in 1795, and 1799, respectively. The father served in the War of 1812, was a farmer, and followed this occupation in his native State until 1839. He then moved to Clay County, Mo., where he died at the age of ninety-two. The mother lived to be seventy-five years of age, and then died from the effects of a fall. Both were members of the Christian Church. The father was a Whig until the downfall of that party, since which time he has been a Democrat.

Augustus De Lissa, of Barton County, Mo., was born in St. Augustine, Fla., August 5, 1835, and is a son of Isadore Joshua and Matilda (Cohen) De Lissa, who were born in France, but came to America when young, and were married in St. Augustine, Fla. When their son, Augustus, was quite young, they moved

to Albany, N. Y.; and Mr. De Lissa had a school at Troy, where he taught the French language. On Saturday, June 9, 1838, about 3 P. M., he was crossing the plank between the steamboats John Mason and Jonas C. Heartt, and meeting a lady he attempted to turn back, but was accidentally precipitated into the river, the current of which was so strong that all attempts to save him failed. The mother then moved to New York City, and about 1843 to Lexington, Ky., where she married John F. Bell, afterward moving to Iowa, and then to Louisville, Ky., where John F. Bell died of Bright's disease, January 22, 1882. Mr. A. De Lissa's mother is still residing in Louisville, being an earnest member of the Christian Church. Augustus De Lissa is the elder of two children (a son and daughter) born to his parents, and up to the age of fifteen years attended the common schools, after which he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1857 he went to Logan County, Ill., and was married the same year to Nancy, a daughter of Israel and Emily (Hope) Dyer, who were Virginians, and in 1858 Emily (Hope) Dyer died at her home in Logan County, Ill., and Israel Dyer died at the same home in July, 1863. Mrs. De Lissa was born in Circleville, Ohio, and became the mother of three sons and three daughters, namely, Matilda, Arminda, Emily, William, Edward and Leonard L. In 1872 Mr. De Lissa removed his family to Fort Scott, Kan., and was engaged in stock dealing until 1874, when he moved to Barton County, Mo., and purchased 1,140 acres of land in one tract, besides other tracts. He is also engaged in merchandising in Pedro, Mo., the firm name being De Lissa & Son.

C. H. Deweese is the proprietor of the Commercial Hotel of Golden City, Mo., which house was established in 1881, and of which Mr. Deweese assumed management March 16, 1887. It has a sleeping capacity for eighteen persons, has a sample room attached, and is the only first-class hotel in the city. Mr. Deweese was born in Warren County, Ill., and is a son of Cornelius and Helen (Davidson) Deweese, Kentuckians, who emigrated to Warren County, Ill., in 1832, where the father followed the occupation of farming until 1858, when he moved to Cass County, Mo., and improved a prairie farm. He made his home here until 1861, then farmed in Johnson County, Kan., till 1878, when he returned to Cass County, and resided in this place until his death, in 1880, at the age of seventy-one years. His wife died in Johnson County, Kan., in 1868, at the age of fifty-nine years. They reared the following family: Martha Jane, who died at the age of nineteen years; Josephus H., who is residing in Rich Hill, Mo.; Irene Frances, the deceased wife of Ira Connett, of Franklin County, Kan.; Elizabeth Lucinda, wife of J. G. Clinton, of Johnson County, Kan.; Josiah Franklin, who

is in the hotel business in Olathe, Kan.; Sylvanus P., a farmer of Miami County, Kan.; C. H.; Mary Ellen, who died at the age of twelve years; and James S., farmer of Miami County, Kan. The parents of these children were earnest members and workers of the Christian Church, and all their children follow their example, except one. C. H. Deweese was educated in the common schools, and reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty left home and engaged in farming for himself, being occupied in that business until 1884, when he began keeping hotel in Sheldon, Vernon County, Mo. Twenty months after he went to Lamar, Mo., and took charge of the City Hotel of that place, continuing until 1887, when he assumed management of the Commercial Hotel at Golden City. He was married August 13, 1865, to Miss Charlotte Jamison, who was born in Jackson County, Mo., and by her has three children: Katie, John C., and Wilda L. He and wife, and daughter Katie, are members of the Christian Church. During the Civil War he served for two years in the State Militia.

John M. Dickenson, general merchant of Minden, Mo., and the successor to William A. Frazier since September, 1888, was born in McDonough County, Ill., in 1856, and is a son of James E. and Emma J. (Jackson) Dickenson, who were born in Kentucky and were married in Illinois, where they made their home until 1880, when they came to Henry County, Mo., and in 1884 to Barton County, where they are still living, earnest members of the Christian Church. The father was born in Green County, Ky., in 1833. John M. Dickenson is their only child, and received a good education in the common schools of his native county. In 1880 he came with his parents to Missouri and, as above stated, engaged in his present business in September, 1888, his stock of goods being valued at \$2,500. He is a Democrat, and voted for Cleveland in 1884. He belongs to the K. of P., Minden Lodge No. 135, and is a member of the Christian Church. In 1888 he was married to Miss Belle, a daughter of William and Angeline Winter, of Tennessee, who came to Southwest Missouri when Mrs. Dickenson was a child. Her parents are now living, and reside on a farm in Barton County. The father served four years as a private in the United States army. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Charles Dickenson, was a Scotchman; and his maternal grandfather, Hon. John E. Jackson, was a Kentuckian, and a prominent and well-known attorney of McDonough County, Ill., for many years. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature from that county, and died there in 1878. He was an active Jacksonian Democrat. His wife died in 1880.

Cyrus Dixon, farmer and stock-raiser, was born January 27, 1840, in Ohio, in which State his parents, Peter and Elizabeth

(Graham) Dixon, were also born, the former in 1803, and the latter in 1812. The paternal and maternal grandparents were of Scotch-Irish and Scotch descent, and were born in Maryland and Virginia, respectively. The parents were married in their native State, and became the parents of twelve children, nine of whom lived to be grown: Annie, the deceased wife of Jacob Lessers, whose children reside in Jackson County, Ohio; Tabitha, the deceased wife of Leander Keller, whose children reside in Harrison County, Mo.; Griffe, who is a farmer and stock-raiser, of Jackson County, Ohio; Cyrus, farmer, at Verdella, Barton County, Mo.; Catherine, wife of Peter Weber, who resides in Livingston County, Ill.; Phœbe, the deceased wife of Frank Albert, of Jackson County, Ohio; Samuel (deceased), whose family live in Barton County, Mo.; Mahala E. (deceased); and Amos, a farmer of Western Kansas. Peter Dixon was a farmer and merchant by occupation, a Whig in his political views, and a member of the Newlight Church. He died in 1859, and his wife in 1856. Cyrus Dixon began working for himself at the age of twenty years, receiving, for ten months, thirteen dollars per month, and for about six months, sixteen dollars per month for his services. On the 2d of August, 1861, he joined Company A, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Curry, of the U. S. A., and, after serving twenty-six months, received his discharge, November 2, 1863, on account of a wound which he received at Stone River. He was in the raid through Kentucky, at Perryville, Bridgeport, and many minor engagements. He received a wound in the right side and hip by a musket ball, from which he still suffers. On the 25th of December, 1863, he was married to Miss Margaret J. Coles, a daughter of John and Mary (Wareham) Coles, who were the parents of the following children: Mary, the deceased wife of Milton Smith; Jacob, a farmer of Cass County, Mo.; Samuel (deceased), whose family reside in Jackson County, Ohio; Elizabeth Ann, the deceased wife of Griffe Dixon; Margaret J., wife of our subject; Maria, wife of Frank Albert; John, a farmer of Barton County, Mo.; Matilda, wife of Jacob Weber, of Illinois; and George, residing on the old homestead in Jackson County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are the parents of five children: Mary Alice, born June 9, 1865, and died January 5, 1866; Oscar, born September 6, 1869; Huldah May, born May 27, 1873; John B., born August 7, 1875; and Charley, born April 7, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and he is a member of the Union Labor party. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, and the G. A. R. He owns 240 acres of well-improved land, eighty of which he bought for four dollars per acre, eighty at eight dollars per acre, and eighty

at twelve dollars. This is now worth thirty dollars per acre. He has about seven acres in orchard.

Hamilton Doran, liveryman and stock-dealer, of Golden City, Mo., was born in Shelby County, Ind., in 1849, and is a son of John and Lucinda (Shaw) Doran, both natives of the "Keystone State." John Doran settled in Indiana at a very early period, when the Indians had not yet left that section, and here he entered 160 acres of land, which he afterward increased to 640 acres. He was a successful stock-dealer also, and was an active politician, being one of the leaders of the Democratic party. While not a church member, he was a friend to all religious organizations. He died in March, 1873. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in November, 1886, having become the mother of a large family: Elizabeth, wife of G. Willard; Amanda, wife of D. Engler; Riding, a liveryman of Shelbyville, Ind.; Sarah, wife of B. F. Clayton; Kansas, wife of John Clark; Malinda, wife of Steve Fox; Martha, the deceased wife of Henry Farley; Mary (deceased), Mahala (deceased), and Hamilton. Up to the age of twenty-four years the latter had resided in Indiana, but at that age he left home and came to Missouri, settling at Carthage, where he remained seven years, being first engaged in the liquor business, and afterward in the stock business. In 1880 he came to Barton County, and embarked in his present business at Golden City, and has been quite successful. He also owns eighty acres of land three miles south of Golden City, and a one-half interest in eighty acres two miles south, both places well improved. His early educational advantages were very poor, but by much reading, close observation and contact with business life, he is regarded as one of the well-informed and intelligent men of the county. He is a Democrat, a strict partisan, and takes an active part in the political affairs of the county. In June, 1879, he was married to Miss Sarah Graham, by whom he has three children: Myrtle, who was born in 1880, and died in infancy; Lula, who was born on the 12th of August, 1881; and Sadie, who was born October 14, 1883. Mrs. Doran was born in Canada in 1850.

A. Y. Duncan, a farmer and stock-raiser residing five miles north of Golden City, Mo., has resided on his present farm since 1881, and has made valuable improvements thereon. He was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1837, and is a son of John and Uly Ann (Killian) Duncan, who were born, reared, and married in the "Old North State," and moved to Indiana in 1829. One year later they went to Macoupin County, Ill., of which they were among the first settlers, and there the father resided, engaged in farming, until his death, in 1851, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife died in Montgomery County, Ill., at the age of eighty-four years. They reared a family of twelve chil-

dren, eight of whom are now living : Eliza, who is the widow of Abel Prichard, and resides near Lincoln, Neb.; Charity, widow of John Chapman, resides in Montgomery County, Ill.; Andrew, residing at Litchfield, Ill.; Charlotte, the widow of Peter Kinder, also lives at Litchfield, Ill.; Sina, widow of James Trueblood, lives at Butler, Ill.; Martha, the widow of John Kane, lives in Saline County, Ill.; Daniel, residing in Montgomery County, Ill.; Absalom (deceased), and A. Y. The parents of these children were earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their home was used frequently in early times as a place of worship. A. Y. Duncan was fifteen years of age when his father died, and lived with his mother and cared for her until her death. He was first married in 1858, to Jane Corzine, a native of Jersey County, Ill., but his wife died three years later, leaving one child, Frances Bell, now the wife of W. J. Williams, of Clay County, Texas. In 1864, Mr. Duncan wedded Henrietta Kinder, a native of Macoupin County, Ill., and by her became the father of six children, four now living: Jane Ann, wife of William Huskison, of Dade County, Mo.; Lizza, wife of Lee Wilson, of Clay County, Texas; Grant and Ollie May, at home. In 1873 his second wife died, and the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Coiner, who was born in Virginia. On January 26, 1851, Mr. Duncan moved to Barton County, Mo., where he has since made his home, and won an enviable reputation as a farmer and stockman. On August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Regular Volunteers, and served three years as corporal, taking part in the battles of Fort Blakely, Nashville, Price's raid of forty-one days, and numerous skirmishes. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in his political views.

Albert A. Dye, M. D., son of R. K. and Rumina (Swift) Dye, was born in Waukesha, Wis., November 27, 1845. The father, R. K. Dye, is a native of Johnstown, N. Y., of English-French descent, and the mother originally from Rushford, Alleghany County, N. Y., and of English ancestry. After marriage they moved to Wisconsin (1841), and here the father followed the occupation of a mechanic and farmer. Both he and wife are enthusiastic Regular Baptists. Their family consisted of six children, four sons and two daughters, all now living and in a healthy, prosperous condition. Mrs. Dye is a blood relative of Commodore Perry. Dr. Albert A. Dye, the second child of the above mentioned family, received his education in the High School of Fond du Lac, Wis. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company A, Thirty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, U. S. Service, and was in the battle of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and his regiment was the first to enter the mine after the explosion. He was also at Reams' Station, siege of Petersburg, when the town was

taken, and assisted in the capture of Lee's army. After this he was on patrol duty at Washington to capture Booth. While at the assault on Petersburg, he was wounded by a piece of shell striking him on the head, inflicting a lasting injury. He enlisted as a private, and was second lieutenant when mustered out. He commanded his company when all were killed or missing but eight, and he, although only a sergeant, was the ranking officer. He was discharged at Delany House, D. C., March 26, 1865, and the next year graduated from the Fond du Lac High School. He then studied medicine with Drs. Wiley & Carey, of Fond du Lac, Wis., entered Rush Medical College at Chicago, and graduated from the same in 1871. Previous to this, in 1868, he came to Missouri, locating at Lamar when there was but one physician in town, and here he has practiced ever since in a very successful manner, having taken a special course on the eye and ear at the Chicago Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he graduated in 1871. He was on the school board of Lamar for eight years, and is a Knight Templar in Masonry. In 1877 he married Miss Bettie Smith, a native of Howard County, Mo., who bore him two children: Daisy R. and Rose I. Dr. Dye is a Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln. He is a member of Barton County Medical Society, the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and the Missouri State Medical Association, and has been a very successful physician. Perhaps no man in Southwest Missouri has had a more extensive practice in the last twenty years than he. He has been examining surgeon for the government at Lamar for seventeen years, and president of the board of examiners since 1884.

William Dye, recorder of Barton County, Mo., and one of the prominent men of the community, was born in Pulaski County, Ind., November 22, 1849, and is the son of William and Emily (Hollenback) Dye, natives, respectively, of Miami County, Ohio, and Franklin County, Va. The father, after growing up, married Miss Meeks, who bore him a large family of children. After her death he married Miss Hollenback, and two children were the result of this union. Since then he has been married twice—four times all together. He is now living in Pulaski County, Ind., is eighty-two years of age, and is enjoying comparatively good health. He is a Democrat in politics, though formerly a Whig; is a farmer by occupation, and a member of the United Brethren Church. William Dye, Jr., the only son by the second marriage, was educated in a public school, and at Logansport Seminary. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school, and continued this occupation for five or six years. In 1874 he married Miss Maria Black, a native of Cass County, Ind., who bore him five children, two sons and a daughter of whom are now living. After marriage Mr. Dye resided in

Cass County, Mo., until 1878, when he came to this county and bought a farm, which he cultivated until 1882, when he was elected probate judge of Barton County, and held this position four years. In 1886 he was chosen recorder, which position he is now holding. He is truly a self made man, having made his own way in life since seventeen years of age, and when starting out for himself was obliged to teach and go to school by turns. He is a member of the school board, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a Democrat.

John M. Earp, agent for the Adams Express Company at Lamar, was born in Bowling Green, Ky., March 13, 1856, and is a son of Rev. J. D. and Dorcas C. (Cox) Earp, who were born in one of the New England States and Kentucky, respectively. The former removed to the mother's native State when young, and there he engaged in school teaching, afterwards becoming a Methodist minister. In 1857 they located in Montgomery County, Mo., and in 1869 in Barton County, where their home now is, he being sixty-five years of age, and she sixty-one. During the war he was falsely reported to be harboring Confederate soldiers, and some Federal soldiers were detailed to investigate the matter. Thinking they saw some soldiers in his house, they opened fire, and he started to run from the house, but was fired upon, and Mr. Earp dropped, it was supposed, dead, and it was thus reported by the men. When it was found that he had not given aid to the Confederates, he was allowed to return home, and was offered any protection. John M. Earp is the sixth of his ten children, and was educated in Lamar. December 23, 1877, he was married to Miss Ida E. Maxwell, a native of Johnson, Iowa, and by her he has two sons and two daughters. After his marriage, Mr. Earp farmed two years, and then came to Lamar, and was engaged in the transfer business, obtaining in 1880 the contract for hauling all the express matter for the Adams Express Company. In 1885 he was appointed agent for the company at Lamar, and still holds the position, and also does all the transferring. He is local agent for the Consolidated Tank Line Company, and is quite an extensive dealer in salt. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. O. U. W. and the K. of P.

Thomas Egger, cashier of the bank, the firm title being F. Egger & Sons, was born in Green County, Wis., in February, 1859, and is the son of Fredolin Egger, a native of Germany, who came to America when a young man and settled in Wisconsin. After remaining in this country a time, he returned to his native country to find a wife in the person of Miss Anna Streiff, whom he brought with him to America. After merchandising at New Glarus, Wis., until 1874, he moved to Appleton City, St. Clair County, where he opened a bank under the firm name of F. Egger & Co., which was subsequently changed to

F. Egger & Sons, and in 1882 to the First National Bank of Appleton City, of which he is president. He became the father of six children, three sons and three daughters. Two of the sons are associated with the father in the Lamar Bank. Thomas Egger, the immediate subject of this sketch, received his education in the common schools and at Milwaukee Academy. From the school-room he went into the Bank of Appleton City, but in 1882 the bank at Lamar was started with \$25,000 capital, and he was given entire charge of the business. He is a competent business man and a prominent citizen. In his political views he affiliates with the Republican party. In 1882 he married Miss Mary B. Fry, a native of Chester County, Penn., by whom he has three children, a son and two daughters. In connection with the banking business the firm also handles considerable grain.

Judge John V. Elder was born in Greencastle, Ind., April 11, 1835, being the son of William J. and Nancy (Vannice) Elder, who were born respectively in Kentucky and Ohio. When a young man, the father went to Hamilton, Ohio, where he was engaged in merchandising, and while there he married Miss Vannice, and in 1833 moved to Greencastle, Ind., where they died in 1841 and 1857, having been earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John V. Elder, one of their six children, was educated in the public schools of Greencastle. When fourteen years of age, he learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked some twenty-two years, coming to Lamar, Mo., in 1867. He was engaged in the hardware business until 1884, and has since followed the occupation of farming, being now the owner of 400 acres of land, all within a mile of Lamar. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and from 1868 to 1870 he was supervisor of registration, and from 1876 to 1878 was judge of the county court, and also filled the position of probate judge for some time. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was in the battle of Richmond, Ky., afterward enlisting in the Twentieth Indiana Battalion, Milton A. Osborn commanding, and was discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1865. He took an active part in the battles of Nashville, Jonesboro and Atlanta. He was twice wounded at Nashville, once very severely in the left arm, and slightly in the left side. May 31, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary J. James, a native of Janesville, Wis., who died March 4, 1889, leaving no family.

John J. Fast, a successful agriculturist, was born in Greene County, Penn., October 16, 1814, and is the son of Christian and Elizabeth (Blosser) Fast, the father a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1796, and the mother a native of Vermont, born in 1794. Great-grandfather Nicholas Fast came from Germany at an early day, and settled in Pennsylvania. Christian Fast, the grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, was captured by the Indians and

held thirteen months. Grandfather Blosser was a sturdy Virginia farmer. After marriage, Christian and Elizabeth (Blosser) Fast moved to Richland County, Ohio, where he followed agricultural pursuits for many years. Both were members of the Christian Church. He was a Democrat, and died at the age of forty-five years, from the effects of swallowing shot. The mother died at the age of forty-one years. In their family were ten children, seven sons and three daughters. The eldest of this family, John J. Fast, was reared on a farm, and had very meager educational advantages, not attending school over a year altogether. By private study, however, he qualified himself for teaching, and followed this profession for some time. September 13, 1835, he married Miss Hannah Day, a native of New York, born October 12, 1818, and the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Robbins) Day, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Massachusetts. Mr. Day was twice married, and was the father of eighteen children. To Mr. and Mrs. Fast were born twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, eleven of whom are living and married. In 1836 he and family moved to Fulton County, Ill., where they resided for thirty years, coming to Barton County in 1866. He was the first treasurer of the Lamar school board; was formerly a Democrat, but since the formation of the Republican party he has voted that ticket. He and Mrs. Fast are members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and are much respected citizens. Mr. Fast is the owner of 500 acres of land, and much of his success in life is due to his good wife, who has been a true helpmate to him. When starting out for himself, he was obliged to go in debt for an ax, but by using that diligently, and his wife her spinning wheel, they were soon on the road to prosperity.

Charles H. Fink, nurseryman and farmer of Lamar Township, Barton County, Mo., was born in Lexington, Ky., February 14, 1822, and is the son of John and Matilda (Hammond) Fink, both natives of Virginia. Grandfather Fink was a native of Germany, and when a young man came to America, locating in Virginia. Grandfather Hammond was of English descent, and an early Virginia settler. The grandparents on both sides immigrated to Kentucky in an early day, and located near Lexington, where Mr. Fink's parents were married. When a young man, John Fink enlisted in the War of 1812, and was within a short distance of New Orleans when that famous battle took place. After his return from the war, he married Miss Hammond, and lived in Kentucky until 1830, when he moved to Greene County, Ill., and subsequently to Macoupin County, of the same State. He started a poor man, was a stone-mason by trade, and after settling his family on his claim he went to Alton, where he worked at his trade, and sent back provisions, which never reached his family. Sickness prevented his return, and during his absence his family,

consisting of his wife and eight children, were reduced to extreme want, living upon wild meat, acorns and nuts. After a protracted absence, home was made happy by his return. He was a thorough-going farmer, and whatever enterprise he believed to be right he supported with all his might. Both he and wife were zealous members and earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he was a class-leader for many years. Politically he was a Democrat until the Free-Soil party sprang up, and after its dissolution he affiliated with the Republican party. He died at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife at the age of seventy-two. In their family were ten children, four sons and six daughters. The third child, Charles H., was reared to farm labor, and, owing to the deficiency of schools, and the demand for his services at home, he never attended school more than two weeks, and that after he was grown. His father and mother could read only indifferently, and so everything he received in the way of an education was obtained by individual labor. One spelling-book went through the entire family, and any newspaper or tract was devoured by the subject of this sketch with avidity. For a slate he used the bleached jawbone of a horse they had brought with them from Kentucky, and for a copy-book he appropriated the shoulder blade of the same. His pen and pencil were one, and made by rolling out a leaden bullet. At the age of seventeen he began to battle for himself, first working by the month, then farming for himself. December 15, 1843, he married Miss Martha A. Boggess, who lived about ten years, and bore him three children, two of whom, with his wife, died of cholera. For his second wife he chose Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ross, sister to his first wife. She lived about ten years after marriage, and passed away leaving four children. In 1864 Mr. Fink married Miss Mary Tribble, a native of England, who bore him two children. Mr. Fink and Mr. B. Boggess laid out and founded the flourishing town of Girard, Ill. While in that State Mr. Fink was largely interested in the culture of fruit, and in the improvement of the town and county. In 1869 he moved to Lamar, Barton County, Mo., and started the first nursery in this section after the war. He has 160 acres in nursery stock, eighty acres in an orchard of apple and peach trees, also two farms in the county, besides property in other sections. He adheres to no political party, though he affiliated respectively with the Whig, Free-Soil, Know-Nothing, Republican and Greenback parties. He takes a deep interest in horticulture, being president of the Barton County Horticultural Society. He is a demitted Mason, and was presiding judge of this county a term. Of his first marriage one child is living, Elizabeth C.; of his second marriage there are living Richard M., Martha M., Virginia E. and Robert L., and

of his third marriage, Maud and Oliver H. Seven children are now living, all fairly educated, thrifty and enterprising.

Richard M. Fink, druggist at Lamar, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., December 15, 1852, and is the son of C. H. and Elizabeth E. (Bogges) Fink. He was reared to the nursery business, received his education in the public schools of Girard, Ill., and finished his schooling at the State University, at Columbia, Mo. After leaving school he taught for about two years, but came with his parents to Barton County, Mo., in 1869. In 1879 he commenced clerking for A. W. Atwood, druggist at Lamar, remained three years in this capacity, and then became his partner. A year later he sold out to his partner, and purchased the store he now runs in 1883. He has a good stock, and does a good business. In 1884 he married Miss Sallie E. Harris, a native of Cooper County, and to them were born two children; Maggie Edith and Charles Harris. In politics Mr. Fink is a Republican. After leaving college he found himself in debt about \$400, and began clerking at \$25 per month and board. Having no bad habits, he saved some money, and gradually worked his way to the front. Before engaging in the drug business he began the study of medicine with the intention of becoming a physician, but, a position in Atwood's drug store being offered, he accepted that, and hence changed his course of life. He is a self-made man in every respect.

S. P. Finley, sheriff and farmer of Barton County, Mo., was born in Macoupin County, Ill., in 1840, and is a son of J. T. and L. B. (Bremion) Finley, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The father was one of the first settlers of Macoupin County, Ill., and in 1867 came to Barton County, Mo., where he spent the rest of his days, dying in 1878. He was a farmer by occupation and a Democrat politically. When a child the mother was taken to Illinois by her parents, and was there reared and married. She is still living, and resides in Lamar. S. P. Finley was reared to mature years in Illinois, and received a good education in the common branches in the public schools of that State. He came to Missouri with his parents, and engaged in farming, and has served a number of years as sheriff of the county. November 4, 1885, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who was born in Missouri in 1864. They own a good farm of 120 acres, and are among the thrifty farmers of the county. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and in his political views is a Democrat. His maternal grandfather, who was of Scotch descent, was born in Virginia, and died in Illinois.

George W. Finley, proprietor of a livery stable at Lamar, Barton County, Mo., was born in Sangamon County, Ill., July 11, 1861, being a son of Zura N. and Sarah (Fields) Finley,

natives, respectively, of Illinois and Ohio. The mother removed with her parents to Illinois when a child, and here she was married to Mr. Finley, and made her home until 1866, when they came to Barton County, Mo., and are here residing on a farm. The father is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Congregational Church. In their family were two sons and four daughters, of whom George W. is the eldest. He attended the district schools and Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated from that institution in 1886. In the spring of 1887 he engaged in the livery business, in Lamar, with Judge John Bates, and then with J. M. Fisher, who succeeded Mr. Bates, and since August, 1888, has been associated with G. A. Mathews. Their establishment is supplied with eleven excellent vehicles, and they keep on an average sixteen head of horses, which are always in good condition, and ready for work. Mr. Finley is a Mason, and in his political views supports the principles of the Democratic party.

G. W. B. Garrett, sheriff, was born in Loudoun County, Va., May 27, 1857, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Harden) Garrett, both natives of Loudoun County, Va., where they were reared and married. After living there until 1866, they moved to Northern Missouri, and in 1882 to Barton County, settling on a farm, and there the father is living at present. The mother was a worthy and consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died in the year 1888. The father is a Democrat in politics. In their family were twelve children, of whom four are now living, all sons. The educational advantages of G. W. B. Garrett were very meager in youth, but upon reaching manhood he earned the money by working on a farm to take a two years' course at the Kirksville Normal. He then returned to the farm, and continued tilling the soil until 1888, when he was elected sheriff of Barton County. Previous to this he had held the office of justice of the peace of North Fork Township, for a period of two years. In politics he is a stanch Democrat. Of Mr. Garrett it may with truth be said that he is a man in every way fitted for the position he is now holding, brave and fearless in the discharge of his duty, honorable and conscientious in all his business relations, and a man universally respected.

James T. Gealy, of the real-estate and loan firm of Gealy & Harlow, of Golden City, Barton County, Mo., was born in Mercer County, Penn., October 8, 1835, and came to Barton County in May, 1881, where he has since resided. He is a son of William J. and Matilda (Thoine) Gealy, both natives of Pennsylvania. James T. Gealy was reared to farm life, receiving his education in the common schools, and at Westminster College, in Pennsylvania. He studied law, and was admitted to the Venango County (Penn.), bar in 1875, and was admitted and licensed at the city

of Lamar to practice law in the several courts of the State of Missouri, at the fall term of 1881. He has been three times married; first, in February, 1857, to Miss Lettice Perry, a native of Pennsylvania, who bore him four children: James I. (deceased), Calphurnice (deceased); Ettie, wife of T. A. Heady, of Springfield, Mo.; and Carrie. He was married the second time to Miss Lizzie Gray, a native of New York City, August 30, 1876. One child, Freddie (deceased), was born to this union. He was again married, in September, 1888, to Miss Emma Conrad, a native of Michigan. Mr. Gealy is an ancient member of the I. O. O. F. He has been city attorney since the origin of the city of Golden City; owns city residence, house and lot in the city of Lamar, Mo., and also property at Peabody, Kan.

Edwin Gilkey, farmer, and owner of the Gilkey coal bank in Ozark Township, was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1841, being the third of six children born to the marriage of Franklin Gilkey and Nancy Ford, who were born, reared and married in Kentucky. A short time after the latter event they removed to Adams County, Ill., where Mr. Gilkey, who was of Irish descent, and a farmer by occupation, died in 1872, followed by his wife in 1883. Edwin Gilkey received but little education in his youth, and at an early day became familiar with the duties of farm life. When the war broke out he joined Company F, Seventy-Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was in the Atlanta Campaign, and was present at the grand review at Washington, D. C. In 1866 he married Mary L., a daughter of William and Louisa Wallace, who were born in Canada and New York, respectively, and removed to Hancock County, Ill., at an early day, where Mr. Wallace is yet living. His wife died about 1882. Mrs. Gilkey was born in Hancock County, Ill., and her union with Mr. Gilkey resulted in the birth of nine children, two sons and four daughters now living. In 1870 Mr. Gilkey removed to Crawford County, Kan., and from there to Barton County, Mo., being one of the pioneer settlers of Ozark Township. They own a good farm of ninety-two acres, one mile west of Liberal, on which is a valuable coal bank. He is a Democrat, casting his first presidential vote for Seymour in 1868, and for the past eight years he has been constable of Ozark Township. Mrs. Gilkey is a member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Peter C. Glixner, proprietor of the cigar factory at Lamar, was born in Covington, Ky., February 18, 1861, his parents being John and Tracy (Felix) Glixner. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and on reaching manhood came to America and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed the blacksmith's trade, and was afterward married to Miss Felix. They moved to Kentucky, but after a short residence in that State, moved to Jennings County, Ind., where the mother died, having borne a

family of two sons and two daughters. Mr. Glixner returned to Germany after the death of his wife. He was a fine horse-shoer, and gained quite a widespread reputation in that line. Peter C. Glixner was the youngest of his father's family, and when about seven years old went to live with an uncle in Covington, Ky., and, when not attending school, worked in a cigar factory. While working at his trade he would take his dinner and books and go to the factory, which came to the knowledge of his uncle, and the latter told him he must go to school or leave. He chose the latter, and at the age of thirteen years started out to fight the battle of life alone. He worked at his trade in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, and in 1882 came to Lamar, and after working a short time for John E. Rundell, he and W. M. Hart bought out Mr. Rundell, and Mr. Glixner soon after became sole proprietor, and as such continues. His establishment gives employment to five hands, and they turn out an annual product of over 300,000. All his property has been acquired since coming to Lamar, as he had but \$25 on reaching the town. He finds a market for his products in Barton and adjoining counties. September 28, 1887, he was married to Miss Emma Sturdevant, a native of Illinois, who is an earnest member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Glixner is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P.

P. R. Gray. In giving a brief sketch of this gentleman, it is but the truth to say that he is one of the prominent men of the county, and has been quite successful in his enterprises. He was born in Switzerland County, Ind., October 7, 1836, and is the youngest of a family of eight children, six now living, born to Truman and Lorina (Bradford) Gray, who were born near Middlebury, Vt., and Massachusetts, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1795. When a boy he moved with his parents to New York State, and was a resident of Lawrence County, where he was married when about twenty-five years of age. They afterward located in Switzerland County, Ind., where the father was successfully engaged in tilling the soil. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, participating in the battle of Plattsburg, and was a Whig in his political views until 1879, when he became a Republican, and as such remained until his death in 1879. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Joel and Tryphena (Smith) Bradford, natives of Massachusetts. Joel was a son of Simeon and Phœbe (Whiting) Bradford; Simeon was the son of Ephraim and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Bradford; Ephraim, a son of Major William and his third wife Mary (Holmes) Bradford; Major William was a son of Gov. William and Alice (Southward) Bradford, Gov. William Bradford being one of the Puritans who came to this country in that famous old ship, the "Mayflower." Truman Gray was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church,

his wife being a member of the Methodist Church. Their children are as follows: Joel, a retired farmer of Washington, Iowa, is a stockholder in the First National Bank of that place; Robert, a farmer of Barton County, Mo.; Lucinda, widow of William Waite, now residing in Reynolds, Ill.; Theda, wife of John C. Moore, a retired farmer of Reynolds, Ill.; and P. R. Gray, whose name heads this sketch. The latter was educated in Switzerland County, Ind., principally, and when fifteen years of age went to Iowa, and farmed with an older brother for four years, after which he went to Rock Island, Ill., from there to the State of Mississippi, then back to Indiana and Illinois, and in 1866 came to Barton County, Mo. While a resident of Rock Island he was engaged in the hotel business, but after coming to Barton County he turned his attention to farming and stock-raising, and has been quite successful, owning at the present time 450 acres of as good land as there is in the county. On the 8th of June, 1863, he was married to Mary Walsh, a daughter of Daniel and Matilda Walsh, who were born in County Antrim, Ireland, and Pennsylvania, respectively. She was born in Indiana County, Penn., December 12, 1840; and her union with Mr. Gray has resulted in the birth of ten children: Norman C., Celina, Freeman W., Olive, Fred J., Mark Lee and Cora A., living; and Scott P., Eva, and Frank W., who died in childhood. Mr. Gray is a stanch Republican, a strict temperance man, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joel Green, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Newport Township, was born in Hardin County, Iowa, in 1848, and came to Missouri in 1880. He spent his early days in following the plow and attending the common schools, and made his home with his parents until twenty-six years of age, at which time he began farming for himself, and now owns 120 acres of good land in Barton County. He was married in 1883 to Miss Mattie Lisk, who was born in Johnson County, Mo., and she is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Green takes an active interest in politics and public matters, and is a stanch Republican in his political views, as was his father before him. He is a successful farmer, and makes a specialty of raising a good grade of horses and mules. He belongs to the Farmers' Alliance. His parents, L. D. and B. (Miller) Green, were born in New York and Kentucky, respectively, and at an early day emigrated to Hardin County, Iowa, which State was at that time a Territory. The father was of English descent, and in 1880 came to Barton County, Mo., where he continued to make his home until his death. The mother is still living, and resides in Barton County. The following are their children: Alexander; J. S., now in Kansas; Elizabeth F., wife of O. B. Slinker, of Barton County; Mary, wife of Samuel Bishop, of Dade County; Louisa J., wife

of Willis Devine, of Kansas; and Joel, who is the eldest of the family.

James Gregory, another successful farmer and stock-raiser of Lamar Township, Barton County, Mo., is a native of York County, Penn., born February 22, 1822, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (LaRue) Gregory, both natives of Pennsylvania, he of Scotch-Irish descent, and she of German and French. Mr. Gregory was an extensive farmer, and died in 1852. In 1835 they moved to Morgan County, Ill., and in the days of militia he was colonel of a regiment. He was a Whig in politics, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was also the mother, who died in 1862. Of their family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, James Gregory was the third in order of birth. He attained his growth on the farm, and, while growing up, learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked for some time. After farming and trading until 1852, he went to California by way of South America, visiting Brazil, Chili, etc., and, after reaching California, he mined, ranched and freighted for two years. He then returned by way of Central America, Cuba and New York. In 1862 he again went West, and remained abroad until 1868, engaged in mining, ranching, freighting, saw-milling and dealing in stock. He has been in every Territory but Alaska, Arizona and New Mexico. He bought Brigham Young's cattle when he died, located in Carbon County, Wyoming Territory, and drove stock from Texas and west to St. Louis. Having located in Carbon County, Wyoming Territory, he here engaged in the stock business until 1877, when he moved to Barton County, Mo., and settled on his present farm of over 1,200 acres, which is situated five miles east of Lamar. He devotes his energies to the raising of fine stock of all kind, and principally short-horn cattle. In 1860 he married Miss Frances B. Guyatt, a native of Canada, and the fruits of this union are two children: James R. and Mary B. While in Illinois, Mr. Gregory served eight years as sheriff, deputy sheriff and constable, and while in Wyoming he was chosen by both parties to the Legislature, but refused the position. He takes an active part in politics, is a Republican, as are also all the members of his family. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his son is a Knight Templar. He began in life a poor boy, and has made his property by his own industry. He has traveled fourteen times across the continent, is a self-made man, and one of the influential citizens of the county.

C. A. Griffin was born in Fayette County, Penn., and is a son of W. P. and Mary Ann (Gans) Griffin, who were also natives of the "Keystone State." The father was of German-Welsh descent, and was by occupation a farmer and sheep-raiser. Eleven of the thirteen children born to him and wife are as follows: Dr.

Griffin, of Lamar; C. A., a farmer, of Newport; Mary L., the deceased wife of G. W. Hanna; N. R., a farmer and liveryman of Fayette County, Ohio; H. E., widow of a Mr. Harris, of Fayette County, Penn.; George, a resident of the same; Mrs. Em, wife of Clark Hess, of Penn.; Libbie, wife of L. D. Ramsey, of that State; Annie, wife of John Emery, a farmer, of Fayette County; and Flora, at home with her parents; and Addie, who is deceased. Mr. Griffin and wife still reside on the old home farm in Pennsylvania, and are hale and hearty, although advanced in years, he being eighty and she seventy-seven years of age. In politics Mr. Griffin was formerly a Democrat, then became a Whig, and is now a Republican. He and wife are active workers in the Christian Church. C. A. Griffin was reared on a farm, and received a somewhat limited education, owing to the poor facilities in his boyhood days, but afterward took a course in an academy, and since, by much reading and contact with business life, he has become one of the well-informed men of the county. His birth occurred on the 27th of March, 1839, and in 1866 he came to Missouri, having previously served three years in the U. S. A., being a private one year in the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the second year was transferred to the U. S. Signal Corps, from which he received his discharge in September, 1864. He participated in twenty-one engagements, among which are: Fredericksburg (first battle), Bull Run (second battle), Harper's Ferry, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the seven days' fight under Grant through the Wilderness, and Petersburg, receiving his discharge at the latter place. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner. After coming to Missouri in October, 1866, he and his brother and another gentleman purchased 1,000 acres of land in Newport Township, and his first winter was spent in getting out house logs, and erecting a house in 1866-67. In September, 1868, he was married to Miss E. J. Franks, of Fayette County, Penn., and remained in his native State until the following spring, when he returned to Missouri, and began farming in connection with his brother, N. R., being also engaged in the saw-mill business. He now owns about 600 acres of land, and on his home farm is erected a handsome residence with a fine lawn and shade trees, and his out-buildings are also excellent. His wife was born on the 18th of December, 1841, and they are the parents of these children: Ira, born March 15, 1874; H. B., born March 30, 1876; and Pearl, born March 7, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin are members of the Baptist Church, and he is a liberal contributor to churches, schools, etc.

George W. Grigsby, groceryman and queensware merchant, at Lamar, Mo., was born in Spencer County, Ind., September 13, 1838, and is a son of Charles and Matilda (Hawkins) Grigsby, who were born respectively in Indiana and Kentucky. The

paternal great-grandfather was born in England, and came to America at an early day, settling in Virginia, and afterward in the "Blue Grass State." Grandfather Grigsby was kidnaped when seven years of age by the Indians, and kept until thirteen years of age. He was one of the early pioneers of the "Hoosier State." Charles and wife were married and lived in Indiana until 1851, when they came to Carroll County, Mo. He was a farmer by occupation, and during the late war served in the militia, and after that time was a Republican in his political views, having previously been a Whig. He and wife were members of the United Brethren Church, and he died in 1887, at the age of eighty-two years. His wife still survives him, and is seventy-two years of age. Their family consisted of eleven sons and two daughters, seven of the sons serving in the Union army during the late war. George W. is their sixth child, and is the only one who resides in Barton County. He acquired his education in the old log school-house, and, on reaching manhood, engaged in farming, which he continued until the opening of the war, when, in June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, which was afterward consolidated with the Tenth, and became the Tenth. He was an active participant in the two famous battles of Iuka and Corinth, besides numerous minor engagements, and late in the year 1862 was discharged on account of disability. Later he joined Company B, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, in which he served until June 20, 1865, being mustered out as sergeant, at Vicksburg, Miss. After the war he engaged in merchandising in Carrollton, Mo., for two years, then went to Kansas, where he learned railroad carpentering, at which he worked for some time, then returned to Carroll County, where he farmed seven years, and again betook himself to merchandising. In 1878 he moved to Texas, and was engaged in the cattle business two years, then returned to the farm in Carroll County. Since 1882 he has been a merchant of Lamar, and is doing a prosperous business. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and belongs to the I. O. O. F. In 1872 he married Miss Hannah L. Blocher, a native of Indiana, who died in January, 1889, having borne two children: William E. and Lonnie.

Oliver H. Grimes, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Union, Ind., April 30, 1832, and is a son of Adam and Sarah (Littrell) Grimes, who were of German and English descent, and were born in Kentucky and Tennessee, respectively. Grandfather Grimes was a German who came to America and served seven years in the Revolutionary War, being one of the first settlers of Union County, Ind. They spent the most of their days in Union County, but died in Shelby County, when about sixty-two and fifty-eight, respectively. The father was a Whig and Republican in politics, and he and his wife were members of the Christian

Church. Oliver H. Grimes is the fifth of their eight children, and received the education and rearing which is accorded the average farmer's boy. He worked for his father until twenty-one years of age, then began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for about twelve years. In 1856 he was married to Miss Mildred A. Joyce, a native of Shelby County, Ind., by whom he has the following children: Albert P. (deceased), Austin H., Missouri A., L. Blanche, Tessie M., Rollie Z., Scott A., and Claude H. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They moved to Barton County, Mo., in 1868, and soon after purchased the farm where they now live, which consists of 280 acres of excellent farming land. Mr. Grimes is a Republican.

Tom W. Harkless, mayor of Lamar, and a member of the firm of Harkless, Allen & Co., was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 20, 1857, and is the son of James and Sarah J. (McConn) Harkless, natives of Ohio and West Virginia, respectively. The parents' courtship was rather romantic, culminating in flight and marriage. They settled in Ohio, where Mr. Harkless was engaged for some time in contracting on railroads; he helped build the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. He amassed quite a fortune, but lost the principal part of it before he went to Cole County, Ill., in 1860. He then had to begin almost anew, and turned his attention to farming, which he conducted successfully until he was in comfortable circumstances. The mother died at the age of forty-seven, and, later, Mr. Harkless married again. His death occurred in September, 1883. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Church. Mrs. Harkless was a member of the Christian Church. To them were born six children, five now living, three sons and two daughters. James H. Harkless is a lawyer, and George A. is a partner in the above firm. Tom W. Harkless attained his growth on a farm, and received a good practical education in the common schools. In 1879 he left the farm, and, for about three years, clerked for McCutchen & Jones, and soon after became a member of the firm. Subsequently the other members dropped from the firm, and again formed a partnership, while Mr. Harkless and his partners assumed the firm title, Harkless, Allen & Co. They have the largest stock of dry goods and clothing in Southwest Missouri. January 29, 1882, he married Miss Edith E. Allen, daughter of William Allen, and to them have been born three children: Mabel, Kate, and Hazel. In April, 1889, Mr. Harkless was elected mayor of Lamar, having served two years previously as councilman. He is a stanch Republican in his political views; is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a self-made man in the true sense of the word.

John M. Harlow is a member of the real estate and loan firm

of Gealy & Harlow. This business was established in 1874 by John M. Harlow, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, who came to this county in May, 1870, and commenced in the dry goods business, which he continued until 1874, when he embarked in the real estate and loan business. He was a native of Augusta County, Va., born June 10, 1833, and came to Clark County, Ill., with his uncle, he being an orphan. He was there reared on a farm, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Foglesong, a native of Indiana. He served in various offices in Clark County, and was deputy sheriff for some time. He came to Golden City in 1870, and remained here until his death, which occurred March 18, 1889, at the age of fifty-five years. His wife died in 1879 at the age of about forty-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harlow was a member of the I. O. O. F., and was justice of the peace for four years. He owned at his death 320 acres of land and considerable town property, also property in other places in the West. He did a flourishing business in real estate for years, and was a man who was universally respected. John M. Harlow, Jr., is a native of Clark County, Ill., and came here with his parents in 1870. He was reared and educated in the public schools, and in 1885 was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Huly, a native of Illinois. To this union were born two children, Mabel and Elizabeth. Mr. Harlow left this county in 1881, and moved to Clark County, serving as constable there for four years, after which he returned to Barton County. He then spent three years in Colorado, subsequently engaging in the real estate business at Lamar. In the fall of 1888 he returned and took charge of the interests of his father, and the firm is enjoying a liberal share of public patronage.

William V. Hay, loan agent of Lamar, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., February 1, 1840, being a son of Eli and Armilda (Sterrit) Hay, who were born in Baltimore, Md., and Shelbyville, Ky., respectively. Grandfather Hay was born in Scotland, and, with two brothers, came to America. He settled in Maryland, a brother in Pennsylvania, and one in Ohio. The maternal grandfather was a Welshman, who was killed in the War of 1812, and Mrs. Hay was reared by an uncle. She and Mr. Hay were married in Lexington, Ky., and in 1836 moved to Sangamon County, Ill., when Springfield was a small village. Mr. Hay was a portrait painter by profession, and in those days did the fancy painting on the stage coaches. He was a Whig politically, and he and Abraham Lincoln were intimate acquaintances. He died May 6, 1851, followed by his wife May 23, 1868, her death occurring in Corydon, Iowa. The former was a Catholic, and the latter a Methodist. They were the parents of five children: William V. being the fourth of the family. He was educated in

the old subscription schools, and in 1856 went with his mother to Wayne County, Iowa, and, at the age of sixteen years, began clerking, continuing three years. In 1859 he drove a team of mules to California, where he remained five years, being engaged in mining three years. He afterward made two more trips to that State, but from 1869 to 1880 was engaged in merchandising in Iowa. In 1881 he and John W. Hinds started the Fresno County Bank, and the following year came to Lamar, and has since been in the loan business. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and is a Democrat politically. January 19, 1871, he was married to Alice I. Newell, a native of Monroe County, Iowa. They have no family.

Joseph M. Hazlitt, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, of Lamar Township, Barton County, Mo., is a native of Sussex County, N. J., born September 16, 1816, and is the son of Alexander and Sarah D. (Mackey) Hazlitt, both natives of New Jersey, he being of Scotch descent. Robert Hazlitt, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a boatman, and the grandfather, John Hazlitt, was a captain of militia in Revolutionary days, and took an active part in the stirring events of that period. Alexander and Sarah D. (Mackey) Hazlitt were married in New Jersey, and here Mr. Hazlitt followed the blacksmith business for many years, but later engaged in farming. Politically, he was a Democrat, and both were members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1837 they moved to LaSalle County, Ill., and two years later to Rock Island County, where Mrs. Hazlitt died in 1842, at the age of fifty-eight years. In 1849 he too passed away at the age of eighty-one years. Their family consisted of twelve children, six now living, three sons and three daughters. Joseph M. Hazlitt, the seventh child, received his education in the old subscription schools, and like a dutiful child he cared for his parents as long as they lived. December 27, 1849, he married Miss Caroline Leeds, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, born March 11, 1831, and the daughter of Felix and Mary A. (Doughty) Leeds, born, respectively, in New Jersey and Ohio. When nine months old Mr. Leeds was taken by his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Doughty. About 1836 they moved to Ripley County, Ind., and six years later to Rock Island County, where she died in 1874, and he in 1883, aged sixty-seven and seventy-nine, respectively. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hazlitt lived in Illinois until 1873, when they moved to Barton County, Mo., and bought his present farm, three and a half miles northeast of Lamar. He owns 360 acres, and his wife 120 acres. To their marriage were born ten children: Felix L., Lewis M., Joseph M., Sarah P., Mary Z., Levi Y., Margaret E. (deceased); Frederick, James and Alexander. Mr. Hazlitt is a Democrat, politically; is a member of the Ma-

sonic Fraternity, and is a successful and prominent citizen. Mrs. Hazlitt is a member of the Congregational Church.

Joseph H. Heath, editor and proprietor of the *Lamar Leader*. Among all classes and in every condition of life are those who excel in whatever they undertake, whether of a professional, agricultural or commercial nature, and no matter how disagreeable the outlook on starting, they are sure to eventually reach the front and receive a share of the honor and credit due them. Among those whose early life was one of hardship and privation stands the name of Mr. Heath, who was left motherless at an early age, and whose educational advantages were very meager. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, September 21, 1848, and is the son of Hiram and Margaret (Taylor) Heath, natives of Ohio, where they grew up and were married. The mother died in 1857, in the prime of life, and left two children, Joseph H. and Lewis R. The father was a blacksmith, and followed this trade in Ohio for many years. Later he moved to Iowa, but is now living in Missouri. He served in the Union army, during the late war. In 1861 Joseph H. Heath came to Iowa with an aunt, but in 1863, he went on to Denver, Colo., where he served an apprenticeship in the office of the *Rocky Mountain News*, and where he received the principal part of his education. Previous to leaving there he had charge of the press-room. October 25, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Baldwin, a native of Canada, and the daughter of Charles Baldwin, the great stockman of Colorado. After leaving Denver he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he worked on the *Ohio Statesman* a time, and then started a job office. Three years later he went to Burlington, worked on the *Burlington Hawkeye* for over a year, and then moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he worked on the *Gate City* until 1877. He then bought the *Clark County Gazette*, which he ran until 1883, when he bought the *Golden City Herald*. This he continued running until 1888, when he came to Lamar and purchased the *Lamar Leader*, of which he is now editor and proprietor. To his marriage have been born five children, three sons and two daughters. He has always been a stanch Democrat in his political views.

Jonathan Wesley Hendricks, collector of Ozark Township, is a native of Adams County, Ill., born in 1848, being a son of John and Elizabeth (Gilkey) Hendricks, who were born in Missouri and Kentucky, respectively, were married in Illinois, and in 1866 removed to Crawford County, Kan., and in 1877 to Barton County, Mo., where the mother died in March, 1887. Both parents were members of the Church of God, and he is still living and engaged in farming. His father, William Hendricks, was of German descent, and was one of the early settlers of Southeast Missouri but died in Illinois. Franklin Gilkey, the grandfather, was

a Kentuckian, and also died in Illinois. Jonathan W. Hendricks, our subject, is the eldest of four children, and received a common school education in the State of Illinois. He removed with his parents to Kansas, and was married there in 1875 to Sarah E. Elliott, a daughter of Isaac and Eliza Elliott, who were Kentuckians and died in Kansas in 1886 and Indiana in 1865, respectively. Mrs. Hendricks was born in Indiana, and she and Mr. Hendricks are the parents of two daughters. In 1877 the family came to Barton County, Mo., and the next year located on their present farm, which consists of eighty acres. Mr. Hendricks is a Republican politically, and cast his first presidential vote for Grant, in 1872. In 1889 he was elected township collector for two years, and is at the present time a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He and wife are consistent members of the Church of God. His sisters are Mrs. Mary Boulware, Mrs. Nancy Frame and Mrs. Alice Venable, of Pike County, Mo.

J. M. Herlocker, one of Barton County's prosperous merchants, was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1842, and made his home with his father until twenty years of age, when he joined the Eighty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Company F, under Col. Waters, and served until receiving his discharge in June, 1865, having been in the engagements at Perryville, Danville, Stone River, Chickamauga, where he was wounded in the leg by a gun-shot, Franklin and Nashville. After the war he taught school until about 1881 in Illinois and Missouri, coming to the latter State in 1878, and purchased a partially improved farm in Newport Township. Then he engaged in his present business, his stock of goods being valued at from \$3,000 to \$4,000. He is doing a thriving trade, and has increased his capital about \$3,000, his annual sales amounting to \$6,000. In 1881 he was married to Miss Ida M. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, by whom he has two children, Bertha and Reed. Mr. Herlocker is a Democrat politically, and has served his party as justice of the peace and township trustee. His early opportunities for acquiring an education were not of the best, but by self-application he became a well educated man, and acquired a thorough knowledge of public affairs. His parents, Josiah and Margaretta (Swartz) Herlocker, were born in Pennsylvania in 1807 and 1817, respectively, and the former has always taken a deep interest in church work, being, as was his wife, a member of the Christian Church. They were married in 1834, and were engaged in agricultural pursuits in Pennsylvania until about 1849, when they moved to Illinois, and settled on a farm in McDonough County. He is now eighty-three years of age, but is yet strong and active, and has recently gone on a visit to his old home in Illinois, a distance of about 500 miles. Five of his eight children are living: Mary J., wife of W. A. Griffin, of McDonough County, Ill.; Henry,

in Marshall County, Iowa; J. M.; George, also of Marshall County, Iowa; and D. A., a druggist, of Fulton County, Ill. The mother of these children died in December, 1887.

J. W. Hicks, one of the oldest settlers of Benton County, came here with his parents, J. W., Sr., and Elizabeth (Thompson) Hicks, in 1853. He was born in Christian County, Ky., and both his parents were also born in that State. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and followed this occupation in Golden City until 1877, when he moved to Dallas County, Mo., where he still resides, engaged in that occupation. His wife died in 1872, at the age of forty-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became the mother of eleven children, three of whom came to Barton County; J. W., our subject; Drucilla, who died at the age of fourteen years; and Josephine, the wife of Daniel French, of Golden City. J. W. Hicks learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, and became very skillful in that calling, and, in addition to horse-shoeing, is engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carriages, etc., and employs two men in his shop. In 1869 he was married to Miss Maggie Hedrick, a native of Illinois, who died in 1872, having borne one child, which died in infancy. In 1874 Mr. Hicks wedded his second wife, Miss Anna Jones, who was born in Herefordshire, England, and by her has two children living; John W. and Kittie Oletha; Corda died in childhood. Mr. Hicks is a Democrat, and has held the office of constable. He is in good circumstances financially and owns considerable valuable town property, his shop being the second one erected in Golden City. He is a Master Mason, and is one of the well-educated men of the county.

Joseph C. A. Hiller, farmer, of Barton County, Mo., and president of the Farmers' Alliance, was born in the Province of Silesia, in the Kingdom of Prussia, in 1855, and is the son of Anton and Theresia (Schoen) Hiller, who were also natives of that county, the former's birth occurring in 1824. He was a farmer by occupation, and, in 1869, came to America, settling in St. Louis County, Mo., but is now residing with his son, Joseph C. A. His wife is still residing in Germany, never having come to America. Joseph C. A. Hiller grew to manhood in St. Louis County, Mo., his days being spent in tilling the soil. In 1884 he settled in Barton County, where he and his brother, F. A. J. Hiller, purchased 160 acres of land, and has since been actively engaged in farming and stock raising. He was one of the chief organizers of the County Alliance, and, in February, 1889, was elected president of that body. He was married in St. Louis County, in 1876, to Miss Emma Elert, who was a native of that county, born in 1858. They have four children: Emma, Joseph, Ida C. and Mary. His brother, Frank A. J. Hiller, was also born in

Prussia, his birth occurring in 1856. He came to America in 1870, and from early boyhood has been familiar with the details of farm life. He acquired a good education in the public schools, and since 1883 has been engaged in farming in Barton County. He takes a great interest in politics, and is chairman of the Richland Township Democratic Committee. He is unmarried.

Dr. C. W. Hinchman, one of the leading physicians of Golden City, Mo., is a native of London, England, and a son of Charles and Jane (Green) Hinchman, who emigrated to America when the subject of this sketch was a small child, settling at Newark, N. J., where a short time later the mother died, leaving two children. C. W. Hinchman then went to live with an uncle, but only remained a short time when he left, and, although a small boy, commenced working on his own responsibility. He struggled along, working on the farm and at various occupations, educating himself as best he could at spare times. In 1850 he came to Charleston, Ill., where he engaged as a clerk in a store for a number of years. He then took up the study of medicine, and first located to practice at Quincy, Ill., where he remained four years, after which he then went to Kinderhook, Ill., practiced there two years, and then went to Macoupin County, of the same State, where he practiced his profession for twenty years, from 1860 to 1880, most of the time in the county seat, Carlinville. He then came to Golden City, Mo., where he has since resided, and at this time has a good, substantial practice. He is a graduate of the American Medical College, of St. Louis, and has a special diploma on the eye and ear. He also bears certificates of scholarship from the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and from several other institutions. He was married in 1856 to Miss Zerilda Ingram, a native of Coles County, Ill., and daughter of John C. Ingram, a native of Kentucky. Dr. Hinchman is truly a self-made man, having educated himself and made his own way from a poor orphan boy. His practice extends through Dade, Cedar, Jasper and Barton Counties.

G. W. Holliday, a leading real estate agent of Golden City, has been a resident of Southwest Missouri for twenty years. He was born in Morgan County, Ill., and is the son of Hiram and Viana (McLaughlin) Holliday, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was an early settler of Morgan County, Ill., and was the first postmaster at Whitehall, Ill., having named that town. He was a soldier in the late war, in the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers; was taken prisoner, and died at Macon, Ga., August 24, 1862, while in prison. The mother still lives at Waverly, Morgan County, Ill., and is seventy-nine years of age. G. W. Holliday was reared on the farm, and received his education in the public schools of Greenfield, Ill. At the age of twenty-one years, or on August 14, 1861, he enlisted in the Union

Army, Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Company C, and served three years and four months. He participated in Grierson's raids, which consisted of sixty battles, and was also at Port Hudson. He was principally engaged in scouting and skirmishing. After the battle of Franklin he was discharged, and returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1869, when he purchased a farm in Dade County, Mo., and two years later moved to it. There he made his home until 1880, when he moved to Golden City, and commenced the real estate business, which he still continues. He chose for his companion in life Miss Mary V. Garey, a native of Macoupin County, Ill., and this union has resulted in the birth of three children: Charles Frederick, Effie and Fannie. In his political views Mr. Holliday is a Republican. He is a member of the G. A. R. He owns 800 acres of land, carries on farming and stock raising, and has 100 head of cattle and sixteen head of horses. He is one of the prominent men of the county. Eighty acres of his land at Cross Timbers, Hickory County, is said to have good lead and silver ore in paying quantities if transportation was furnished.

Charles W. Huggins, postmaster of Lamar, Mo., was born in Liverpool, Penn., January 8, 1848, and is the second of five children born to John and Anna M. (Reifsnyder) Huggins, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch and German descent, respectively. The father was collector of tolls on a Pennsylvania canal for many years. He died in 1859. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Pennsylvania. Owing to the death of his father, the education of Charles W. Huggins did not receive the attention merited, and he did not attend school after he was fourteen years of age. At the age of fifteen years he came to Logansport, Ind., to live with a rich uncle; but, not liking the appearance of that gentleman, he came on to Clark County, Mo., where he clerked in a store for several years. He then spent five years in the Black Hills and in the West, after which he returned to Clark County, Mo., and was there married to Miss Mary Folker, who bore him a son. Mr. Huggins followed farming in Clark County until 1882, when he moved to Lamar, bought the paper, *Barton County Progress*, and, in connection with Mr. Lee Chiswell, ran it until 1888, Mr. Huggins being business manager, and Mr. Chiswell editor. Although without experience, Mr. Huggins went to work, and soon could set up a column as quickly as any one. The name of the paper was changed to *Lamar Democrat*, and the circulation increased from 450 to 1,500. In 1885 Mr. Huggins was appointed postmaster at Lamar. March 15, 1887, he married Miss Sarah Groves, a native of Illinois, who bore him one child, a daughter. He is an Odd Fellow, and, in his politics, affiliates with the Democratic party.

Mrs. Emily Hull, widow of the late J. W. Hull, was born in

Logan County, Ohio, in 1830, and was reared and married in her native State, the latter event taking place in 1849. Her husband was born in 1829, and was reared to manhood in Lincoln County, Ohio, receiving his education in the common schools. After residing in different counties in their native State until 1869, they removed to Barton County, Mo., where Mr. Hull died on the 14th of March, 1875, the result of hard service and imprisonment during the Civil War. He was one of the noble "boys in blue," and first served in an artillery company, afterward joining the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio National Guard, and was taken prisoner at North Mountain, Va., while guarding a railroad station. He lay for several months in Southern prisons, being at Andersonville, and at Charleston, S. C., and in the latter place was kept between the Federal gunboats and the city, in order to keep the Federal army from bombarding the bay. He was finally paroled at Goldsboro, S. C., and returned home, but never saw a well day afterward, owing to the privations he had to endure during his long term of imprisonment. His widow has received a back pension of \$1,940, and receives twelve dollars a month besides. Their children are as follows: Sarah E., wife of G. W., Bowers; W. K., Philander, James E., Frank and Jennie. Mrs. Hull is a daughter of Matthias and Elizabeth (Greene) Williams, the former's birth occurring in Virginia, October 1, 1801. He was taken to Champaign County, Ohio, when four years old, and was there reared to manhood, his marriage taking place in Logan County. He was a farmer, and died in Union County, in the fall of 1865. His parents, John and Sarah (Wheeler) Williams, were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and afterward settled in Culpeper County, Va., and finally went to Ohio, and took up their abode in Logan County. J. W. Hull was the son of William and Sarah (Martin) Hull, who were Virginians, and early settlers of Ohio. The father was born in 1800, and died in Barton County, Mo., in 1875. He was the father of nine children, and three of his sons served in the Federal army during the late war.

John J. Humphrey, the oldest merchant but one of Lamar, was born in Licking County, Ohio, June 14, 1841, and is the son of Darwin and Marietta (Humphrey) Humphrey, the grandson of Philander Humphrey, the great-grandson of Daniel Humphrey, the great-great-grandson of Michael Humphrey, the great-great-great-grandson of John Humphrey, the great-great-great-great-grandson of Sergeant John Humphrey, and the great-great-great-great-great-grandson of Michael Humphrey. In the possession of the Humphrey family is a complete family history running back about 800 years. Michael Humphrey was the first to emigrate to America from England, and his arrival was some time prior to 1643. Of his direct descendants over 500 families are recorded;

some have held high civil and military positions, and others have risen to distinction in the professions. David Humphrey, one of the descendants, was Gen. Washington's aid, and later was minister to Portugal, from which country he imported the first merino sheep to America. Daniel Humphrey was in the Connecticut Legislature during twenty-seven sessions. Philander Humphrey was an eminent physician, who died at the age of fifty-two years with the croup. He served several terms in the Connecticut Legislature. His wife, Anna Shelby, lived to be eighty-three years of age. Darwin was born in Hartland, Conn., May 13, 1808, and at the age of twenty-two began merchandising in his native town. In 1834 he married Miss Marietta Shelby, who was born in Connecticut February 14, 1812. In 1835 they moved to Granville, Ohio, where Mr. Humphrey followed merchandising, and held the office of postmaster for many years. In 1869 he came to Missouri, locating at Lamar, and has lived a retired life since. Prior to the war he was a strong Democrat, but since then he has been an equally ardent Republican. He saw Gen. La Fayette in 1824, and is probably the only man in the county who has seen that celebrated officer. Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. John J. Humphrey, the oldest but one of this family, had excellent educational advantages in the public schools and at Dennison University, but says he liked fun too well to lose any time in acquiring an education. At the age of fifteen he began clerking in a country store, and by the time he was twenty years of age he became a partner with his father in a store in his native town of Granville. In 1866 he came to Missouri, and the following year to Lamar, engaging with Dr. Charles Van Pelt in general merchandising, which he continued until 1872, when he changed his line of business to hardware, stoves, furniture, etc., and, his brother becoming a partner, the style of the firm was changed to Humphrey Bros. In 1871 he married Miss Mary E. McCutchen, a native of Cooper County, Mo., and to them were born six children, five living, two sons and three daughters. June 26, 1888, Mrs. Humphrey died. While in college one of Mr. Humphrey's professors, in a moment of irritation, said to him, that he would never be anything or have anything. Visiting Mr. Humphrey two or three years since, he was compelled to take back his prophecy, as Mr. Humphrey is one of the leading merchants and citizens of Lamar.

Moses Isenhower is one of Barton County's most successful farmers and stockmen. He was born in Cocke County, Tenn., in 1823, and is a son of Martin and Catherine (Null) Isenhower, who were born in North Carolina, and were of German and Swiss descent, respectively. Their parents emigrated to America before the Revolutionary War, the paternal grandfather, George Isen-

hower, serving as a private throughout that struggle, and was present when Cornwallis surrendered. Adam Null also served in that war. Martin Isenhower was born in 1776, and died in 1876, at the age of 100 years. His wife was born in 1774, and died in 1874, making her 100 years of age also at the time of her death. They lived together as husband and wife for seventy-nine years, and were the parents of eleven children, ten of whom lived to be grown, and four are living at the present time: George, who resides in Owensburg, Ind., and is a farmer and Methodist minister, and is seventy-two years of age; Moses, the subject of this sketch; David, who was born in 1825, and lives in Cocke County, Tenn., engaged in merchandising; and Simon, who also resides in Cocke County, Tenn., and resides on the farm and in the house in which he was born in 1830. Here his father settled in 1820, the old homestead consisting of about 500 acres. The members of the family who are dead are: Elizabeth, who died in Indiana in 1888, at the age of seventy-five years; John, who died in Benton County, Mo.; Coonrod, who died in Cocke County, Tenn.; and Noah, who died in Boone County, Ind. Moses Isenhower began working for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and, after farming on his own land in Tennessee for eight years, he sold his farm and moved to Indiana, purchasing a partially improved farm in Boone County. At the end of four years he moved to Fannin County, Texas, where he bought 260 acres of land, which he was engaged in tilling for four years, then sold out and bought a farm of 320 acres in Bosque County, Texas, on which he resided eight years. During his residence here he served two terms of two years each as county judge of Bosque County, and here he remained during the late war. He was detailed by the governor of Texas to run a tan-yard, and was the only man who had a permit in the State. After the war he came to Barton County, Mo., and bought 320 acres of land at six dollars per acre, besides eighty acres of timber land. His farm is now worth thirty dollars per acre, and only a few years since he refused forty dollars per acre. He also owns some lots in Zodiac, at the Zodiac Springs. He was married in May, 1844, to Miss Catherine Bird, and by her became the father of fourteen children, seven of whom are living: Simeon, who is judge of Barton County; Elizabeth, wife of James Winters, of Springdale, Washington County, Ark.; D. F., who is a farmer of Barton County; Ellena, wife of James Winkle, a farmer of Stone County, Mo.; Rosetta, wife of Samuel Wooldridge, a farmer of the county; Mary, wife of Jacob Dresler, also a farmer of the county; and Charlotte, wife of Walter Masters, teacher and farmer, of Vernon County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Isenhower are members of the Lutheran Church, and are now residing on a farm of eighty acres near Milford, where Mr. Isenhower gives a great deal of his

attention to raising carp, a large pond of six acres being stocked with these fish. Out of a small pond he has caught and sold, in the last three years, over \$200 worth of fish. He has only been in the business about five years, but has now 10,000 or 12,000 carp. He contemplates making more ponds, amounting in all to about ten acres. On his farm is valuable building stone and mineral deposits.

William Jackson, stock-dealer, of Lamar Township, Barton County, Mo., and son of William and Lettie (Ellis) Jackson, was born in Bracken County, Ky., October 4, 1843. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, where they grew up, were married, and there remained until 1854, when they moved to Hancock County, Ill., and there passed the remainder of their days. He was an extensive farmer, a Republican in politics, and died at the age of sixty-three years. The mother died at the age of seventy-one years, and both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. William Jackson, the second of nine children, six sons and three daughters, was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools, being obliged to go a distance of three miles to an old log school-house to receive his learning. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. service, and served four years and four months. He was in the battle of Pittsburg, Holly Springs, Mobile and Bolivar. At the battle of Holly Springs a ball struck him in the left side, followed a rib around, and lodged in the muscles of the back. This ball he still carries. After being discharged at New Orleans, he returned to Illinois, where he farmed until 1874, and since has also handled stock of all kinds. In 1866 he married Miss Eva Simms, a native of Virginia, though reared in Illinois, and the fruits of this union were two children: Lettie and Mildred. All the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1880 they came to Lamar, and he has dealt in stock since. He is one of the most extensive stock shippers in the county, and is one of the most successful. In politics he affiliates with the Republican party. He started in life a poor boy, and has made all his property by his own efforts.

E. W. Jenkins is a son of Joseph H. and Julia A. (Colley) Jenkins, who were born in the "Old Dominion," December 5, 1812, and 1816, respectively. After starting out in life for himself, Mr. Jenkins was engaged in the tanning business for about fifteen years, then turned his attention to woodwork, turning chairs, etc., following this occupation the remainder of his life. In 1838 he settled in Saline County, Mo., where he purchased a farm, and resided until 1840, then moved to Clay County, moving to Platte County at the end of five years, and back to Clay County in 1861. In 1875 he returned to Platte County, and there died on the 26th of November, 1876, his wife having died in

1851. They were married the 4th of September, 1833, and became the parents of four children: E. W.; Elvira J., wife of John Ebard, of Platte County; Mary C., wife of Joel W. Pedric (deceased); and one child that died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Jenkins married again, his second wife being Eliza Jane Letchworth, of Clay County, Mo., and by her became the father of five children, of whom four are living: J. H., of Smithville, Clay County, Mo.; J. T., of California, and a cabinet-maker by trade; and G. W. and B. F., contractors of St. Joseph, Mo. E. W. Jenkins, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 21st of July, 1834, and in 1855 began business for himself, engaging in farming on land in Platte County, Mo., where he continued for four or five years. He then commenced trading in stock, but sold his farm in 1879, and moved to Barton County, Mo., where he purchased his present property of 225 acres, which was then mostly raw land, but which is now a well-improved tract, 125 acres being under the plow, twenty-five acres in tame grass, and the remainder in wild pasture land. January 25, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary C. Ligon, of Platte County. She was born April 23, 1831, and became the mother of five children, only one of whom is living, the other four dying in infancy and childhood. Joseph C., the living child, was born April 3, 1861. Mr. Jenkins commenced raising carp on his farm in 1887, starting with twenty-four fish, and now has a pond six acres in area, and expects to put ten more acres in ponds. His fish now number 10,000 or 12,000, all except the original twenty-four being from one to two years old. He claims that the culture of fish is the most profitable business in which he can engage. In 1877 he patented a trap for the catching and removal of the young, also for catching the older fish for eating purposes, and also for the purpose of keeping the pond clear of wild fish and turtles. His trap for catching fish works like a charm, and he has often caught from 500 to 800 small fish at one time. When he wishes to catch more, he baits his trap over night. He always donates liberally to churches, schools, and other public enterprises, and in his political views has always been a Democrat. His son Joseph C. was married December 10, 1878, to Miss Annie E. Dickson, of Platte County, who was born October 1, 1858, and by her had two children, one now living: Terry E., who was born April 9, 1881. They reside on the old homestead with our subject.

O. Johnson, proprietor of a livery and feed stable at Lamar, Mo., is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, where he was born, on the 20th of January, 1845, his parents being Almon S. and Mary Johnson, the former born in the "Green Mountain State," and the latter in York State. Having moved to Ohio, they made that State their home until 1847, when they took up their abode in

Boone County, Ill., and two years later in Dane County, Wis. The father was a trader by occupation, and in his political views was first a Whig and then a Republican. His wife was a worthy member of the Methodist Church, and died in the prime of life, leaving four sons and one daughter to mourn her loss. After her death Mr. Johnson married a second time, becoming the father of four children by his last wife. He lived to be about sixty-nine years of age. O. Johnson is the eldest child by the first wife, and received his education in the common schools. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Third Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., and joined his regiment at Fort Leavenworth, serving nearly three years in Arkansas and the Indian Territory. He was neither wounded nor taken prisoner, and after the close of the war returned to Wisconsin, where he was married in 1867 to Miss Lorinda Loveland, a native of New York. No children have blessed this union. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Congregational Church. In 1867 Mr. Johnson moved to Kansas, and until 1880 was engaged in farming, trading, and the livery business in that State. At the latter date he came to Lamar, Mo., and built the stable where he is now doing business. He also owns a good home in the town. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in his political views is a Republican.

Caleb S. Jones, of the firm of McCutchen & Jones, was born in Lexington, Mo., February 5, 1848, and is the son of Rev. William W. and Jane M. (Kennedy) Jones, born respectively in Kentucky and Virginia, he of Welsh, and she of Irish descent. When about nineteen years of age, William W. Jones began his ministerial work and continued this until his death, when sixty-six years of age. His wife is still living, and is fifty-eight years of age. Mr. Jones was converted at Mitchell Camp Ground, in Polk County, and gained quite a reputation as a minister, all his labors being in the State of Missouri. He was on the editorial committee of the *Christian Advocate*, and was a prominent man. He was the father of eight children, seven sons and one daughter, of whom Caleb S. Jones is the eldest. He received his education in the private schools, and at the age of fifteen began clerking in a store in St. Louis, in a jobbing house. In 1866 he began traveling for Hastings, Wilkerson & Co., and traveled over Southwest Missouri and Kansas when there were no railroads. In 1868 he opened a store at Renick, Randolph County, where he continued until 1875, when he came to Lamar, and has been with his partner ever since, with the exception of eighteen months. In 1877 he married Miss Florence McGruder, a native of Cooper County, and the fruits of this union are two children, a son and daughter. Mrs. Jones died in 1883, and in 1885 he married Miss Carrie J. Timmonds, who bore him one daughter.

Mr. Jones started in life with little or nothing, and has made all of his property by the sweat of his brow. Aside from his mercantile business he is also interested in farming, and is one of the prominent men of the county. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Democrat in politics.

A. J. Joyce is of Irish descent, and was born in Patrick County, Va., in 1815, being one of nine children born to the marriage of Alexander Joyce and Mary Coffee, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. The father was reared in Stokes County, N. C., and, after his marriage, returned to his native State, and, in 1829, located in Indiana, taking up his abode in Johnson County of that State, where he was engaged in farming until his death, in 1872, his wife's death having occurred in 1847, and her birth February 29, 1782. The paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of Alexander, was a citizen of North Carolina from Virginia, the latter being probably his native State. A. J. Joyce was reared in his native State, and, at the age of sixteen years, removed with his parents to Indiana, and was there married, in 1838, to Miss Keturah R. Mann, who was born in Kentucky on the 11th of January, 1817, and removed to Indiana in 1835. Seven of the fourteen children born to their union are yet living: Mildred, Mary F. (deceased), Thomas S., who died while serving in the Union army; Lucinda F., wife of John W. Hughes; Elizabeth, Tilitha B., Arch. H., Margaret L. (deceased), Frank A., Judson (deceased), Charles F. (deceased), Ruth A., Horace and A. J. (deceased). Mr. Joyce was engaged in farming while in Indiana, but also gave some attention to merchandising, and, previous to coming to Barton County, failed in business. From that time up to three years since he dealt in stock, but afterward gave his entire attention to farming his land (130 acres), at which he did well financially. He was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church for fifty years, and in favor of Prohibition.

T. J. Kelley, watchmaker and jeweler and dealer in clocks, watches, etc., at Golden City, Mo., was born in Allen County, Ky., February 18, 1842, and is a son of J. W. and Elizabeth A. Kelley. He was married to Anther Butler in Hardyville, Ky., and they have had seven children born to them, four of whom are now living: Annas, Ida, Ethel and Ula. The names of those deceased are Joseph, Emma and Ollie, who died in childhood. Anther Kelley was born July 4, 1842. The parents received fair education in the common schools. T. J. Kelley began learning the watchmaker and jeweler's trade in the year 1859, and it has been his principal business since that time.

Amos Kentner, a farmer and stockman of Golden City Township, has been a resident of Southwestern Missouri for fifteen years, and has resided on his present farm since 1881. He was

born in Wyoming County, Penn., and is a son of William and Susan (Heller) Kentner, who were also born in Pennsylvania. In 1848 they emigrated to Lee County, Ill., where the father bought a farm of 240 acres, on which he lived until his death, in 1857, at the age of fifty-five years. His widow is still living, and is residing on the old homestead, at the age of eighty-four years. Amos Kentner was reared on this farm, educated in the public schools, and made his home with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he took the overland trip to California, in which State he remained, engaged in mining, for twelve years. The following two years he then spent at his old home in Illinois, after which he went to Nebraska, and was engaged in the grain business for one year. In 1876 he moved to Jasper County, Mo., and, after renting a farm for about five years, came to Barton County, and purchased his present property, which first consisted of eighty acres, but now amounts to 240 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1875 to Miss Elizabeth Waters, a native of Indiana, by whom he has one child, Jacob. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is an elder; and in his political views he is a Republican, and is one of the most enterprising farmers of the township. He served one term as justice of the peace.

J. W. Kinder, a farmer residing in Newport Township, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., and is a son of Christopher G. and Mary Ann (Cook) Kinder, who were born in Kentucky and Indiana, respectively. When the father was about one year old, he was taken by his parents to Indiana, and was there reared to manhood on a farm. After his marriage, he moved to Macoupin County, Ill., where he made his home until his death, in 1863, at the age of forty-one years. His widow is still residing in Barton County. He was a true Christian gentleman, and for many years was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his political views he was a stanch Republican. His children are as follows: Jesse, who was a soldier in Company J, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., and died while in the service; J. W.; Nancy, the widow of T. W. Hampton; Mary E., wife of John H. Cox, of Litchfield, Ill.; Laura G., wife of Robert Ferguson, a farmer of Barton County; and Wilson, who died in childhood. J. W. Kinder was reared on a farm in Illinois, and was married there in March, 1866, to Sarah J. Ferguson, who was born in Saline County, Ill. After their marriage Mr. Kinder bought the old homestead of the heirs, on which he lived until September, 1884, when he came to Barton County, and purchased 160 acres, where he now lives. He has been a successful farmer and stockman, and has never regretted his removal from Illinois. He and wife are the parents of five children: Annette, wife of T. L. Ferguson, of this county;

Cyrus Wilson, Thomas Emmett, James Nolan, Eva Maud and Ralph. Mr. Kinder is a Republican politically, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Matthew Lasley was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1845, being a son of Matthew and Rebecca (Eakin) Lasley, who were born in Pennsylvania, and were married in Ohio, removing in 1870 to Cass County, Mo., where the father was killed in the storm of 1876. He was a farmer by occupation, and was township treasurer in Ohio for thirty years. His father, Jonathan Lasley, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio, the maternal grandfather's (Joseph Eakin) death also occurring in that State, though he was born in Pennsylvania. Matthew Lasley, our subject, is the fourth of nine sons, eight living, and was educated in the common schools of Gallia County. In 1861, when but sixteen years of age, he joined Company H, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and ten months in the Fifteenth Army Corps of Tennessee, and was a participant in the siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., the Georgia and Atlanta campaign, and was at the capture of Atlanta. He was captured, and, after being in Andersonville prison for two months, was being taken with others for exchange, but, finding he would have to return to prison, he made his escape, and was six days reaching his command, being all this time without food. Soon after reaching the Union lines, he was furloughed home, as he was almost dead from exposure, starvation, and disease contracted in prison. After remaining at home one month he so far recovered that he again joined his command and remained in the service, although not really fit for field duty, until the close of the war, being present at the grand review at Washington, D. C. A history of his army and prison life would be of deep interest, and many a time while making his escape from prison life to the Union lines, he would lie in fence corners for hours at a time, unobserved by the rebels, by whom he would be surrounded. He entered the service one of the most rugged and healthy men of his company, and came out almost a skeleton, and broken in health. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views, although he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1865, and was an earnest Republican for many years. Since becoming a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church a few years ago, he has made a thorough study of the Scriptures, and for about four years has earnestly devoted himself to the ministry and the cause of Christianity and temperance, and doing all in his power to suppress vice in all its forms. In March, 1867, he was married to Margaret, a daughter of William and Clara Coughenour, who were born in Virginia and Ohio, respectively, the father being only a child when he was taken by his parents to Ohio. In 1870 he removed to Cass County, Mo., but is now residing in Pittsburg, Kan. Mrs. Lasley

was born in Ohio, and is the mother of three sons and four daughters. In 1871 Mr. Lasley came with his family to Barton County, Mo., and is now residing on a fine farm of 240 acres.

J. L. McComb, M. D., a successful physician and surgeon, of Kenoma, Barton County, Mo., was born in Miller County of the same State in 1849, and there grew to manhood on a farm. He was engaged in teaching school from the time he was seventeen years of age until he was twenty-seven, and in the meantime read medicine under Dr. William Terry, of Dade County, Mo. He entered the Medical College of St. Louis, Mo., and February 28, 1882, was graduated from the College of Physician and Surgeons, soon entering upon his practice at Newport; he had, however, practiced previous to his graduation, at Milford, under his preceptor, Dr. Terry. In September, 1882, he came to Kenoma, and here has since made his home, having become well established as a practitioner of worth and standing in the community. He was first married to Miss Mary Wright, who died leaving two children: Cora and Nettie. The Doctor married his second wife, Miss Ham, March 6, 1889. He is a Master Mason, and is a member of the Barton County Medical Society. His parents were William and Anna (Hobson) McComb, the former's birth occurring in Tennessee in 1819. He was reared to manhood in Illinois, but moved to Miller County before he was grown, there serving in the Home Guards as lieutenant. In 1873 he moved to Barton County, Mo., and now resides in Polk County. While residing in Miller County, Mo., he was elected by the Republican party to the office of county judge. His father was a Tennessean, who served in the Mexican War, and died in Miller County, Mo.

Gwinn McCuistion, farmer and fruit-grower, is a member of the Horticultural Society of Barton County, Mo., and was born in Bedford County, Tenn., September 3, 1826, being a son of James and Isabel (McClintock) McCuistion, who were born in Guilford County, N. C., September 15, 1805, and January 27, 1808, respectively. They accompanied their parents to Tennessee in their youth, and there married in March, 1825, moving four years later to Ray County, Mo., and, in 1858, to Navarro County, Texas, where the mother died in April, 1867, and the father in September, 1869. James McCuistion served in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars, being a lieutenant in the latter, and throughout life was engaged in farming. His father, James, who is the grandfather of our subject, was also a farmer, and was born in the "Palmetto State" in 1758, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After the close of this war he made his home in Guilford County, N. C., for some time, and in 1806 moved to Davidson County, Tenn., and built the first grist-mill in that county. Later he moved to Bedford County, and built the first

mill there. Here he died in March, 1826. In 1830 his aged widow traveled horseback, with her son James, to Ray County, Mo., a distance of 600 miles, in twenty days. She died December 1, 1841. The paternal great-great-grandfather was a Scotchman, and came to America from Londonderry, Ireland, in 1700, and settled in Charleston, S. C., where he died. His name was James, and his son Thomas was the great-grandfather of our subject. Gwinn McCuistion, the eldest of five sons and three daughters, was three years old when brought by his parents to Ray County, Mo., and he has been a resident of this State since 1829. He received a common-school education in the log school-houses of that day, and for a year and a half attended the higher schools at Richmond, Mo. He spent the first eleven years in teaching, receiving at first only fifteen dollars per month for his services, but afterward, towards the close of his services as teacher, received sixty dollars per month, and the last seven years taught in the same school-house. Success followed his labors until the unpleasant war came up, and during that struggle he lost heavily of his property. On the 28th of March, 1850, he was married to Miss Martha I. Lile, daughter of Henry W. and Lydia (Comer) Lile. The father was from the State of Tennessee, and the mother from the State of Ohio, coming with their parents to Ray County, Mo., about the year 1820, and being united in marriage in 1828. The father was born November 17, 1803, and the mother April 8, 1809; in 1854 they moved to Daviess County. Mr. Lile died January 26, 1879. His wife is still living, aged eighty years. He served in the Black Hawk and Mormon wars, being a major in the latter, and was sheriff of Ray County for several years. Mr. McCuistion has resided in Barton County since 1880, and owns a fertile and well-improved farm of eighty acres. He served in the Confederate army, in Company C, Third Missouri Infantry, as captain, until after the fall of Vicksburg. He then commanded Companies C and F (consolidated) until the close of the war, and was engaged in nearly all of the battles fought by his division of the army, and was once wounded by gun-shot. He was captured at the battle of Blakely, April 9, 1865, and, on the day of exchange of prisoners, came under the capitulation when hostilities ceased. Before the war he was a Whig in politics, but since that time has been a Democrat. He is a Master Mason, and belongs to Lamar Lodge No. 292. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They are parents of the following-named children: Perneety F., wife of Harrison Hamer; James W., of Carroll County, Mo.; Nancy R., wife of Balaam Barham; John G.; Martha I., wife of J. M. Casteel; Charles H., and Montie V.

Alonzo W. McCutchen, a leading merchant of Lamar, was born in Cooper County, Mo., April 1, 1846, and is the son of

James C. and Sarah (Harris) McCutchen, both natives of Kentucky. In an early day both came to Missouri, where the father died in 1854, but where the mother is now living. The father was a farmer by occupation, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother is also a member of the same church. In their family were five children, of whom only one is now living. Alonzo W. McCutchen received a good English education, and during the war served in the Confederate army, under General Joe Shelby, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., at the close of the hostilities. After this he clerked in Sedalia, where he remained until 1868, after which he came to Lamar, and with a partner opened a store. Although he has changed partners several times, he has always been at the head of the business. The firm title at the present is McCutchen & Jones, and they carry one of the best stocks of goods in town. September 6, 1868, he wedded Miss Fannie Thompson, a native of Cooper County, Mo., who bore him one child, James. In connection with his mercantile business, Mr. McCutchen is also interested in farming, and has a fine farm. As a business man he has been quite successful, and is now considered one of the prominent merchants of Lamar. He is the oldest dry goods merchant and the third oldest merchant in the town. He is a Democrat in his political views.

H. C. McGown, a resident of Golden City, and one of the early settlers of Barton County, was born in 1821, in Culpeper County, Va. His parents were Daniel and Frances (Corley) McGown, natives, respectively, of Maryland and Virginia. Daniel McGown was a carpenter by trade, but always lived on a farm, and, in 1833, the family settled in St. Charles County, Mo., where the father died December 13, 1887, at the age of ninety-two years; he served as a soldier in the War of 1812. The mother of our subject died in July, 1872, aged seventy-five years; she was a member of the Baptist Church. H. C. McGown was reared to the pursuit of farming, and at the age of twenty-one began that occupation for himself, renting land which he cultivated. In 1847 he married Marian Boone, who was born in Callaway County, Mo. Mr. McGown lived in St. Charles County until 1850, when he went across the plains to California with a mule team; he remained in California, and engaged in farming until June, 1852, when he returned to his home in Missouri by way of Panama. He then moved to Greene County, Mo., where he bought a farm, and lived until the fall of 1865, then locating in Dade County, where he purchased a farm, and made his home until 1881, in the latter year settling in Golden City, Barton County, which is his present home. Mr. McGown's first wife died in 1857, leaving three children: Mary C., deceased, wife of John Bailey; Henry D., who died at the age of nineteen years;

and Fannie D., at home. In July, 1861, Mr. McGown married Sarah J. Tompson. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and the I. O. O. F., being one of the oldest members of the latter order in the county. He held the office of justice of the peace for twelve years in Dade County, and has led an active and, enterprising life. He owns some real estate in Golden City, and, though well along in years, takes an active interest in all public enterprises.

Judge D. T. McGown, one of the leading farmers of Barton County, Mo., has been a resident of Golden City Township for about nineteen years. He was born in Virginia in 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Frances (Corley) McGown, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. In the fall of 1833 the parents emigrated with their family to St. Charles County, Mo., where Judge D. T. McGown was reared to manhood on a farm. At the age of twenty-one years he took the overland route to California, and was engaged in mining in that State for three years, meeting with reasonably good success. He returned to Missouri *via* the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans, and purchased a farm in St. Charles County, on which he resided until 1858, when he sold out and established a general mercantile store at Foristell, which he conducted for three years. In 1864 he moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., but returned to St. Charles County, Mo., at the end of one year, and in 1870 came to Barton County, where he bought a 160-acre tract of raw land, which he has since nicely improved with good buildings, etc. In 1858 he was married to Agnes Gray, who was born near Madison, Ind., and by her is the father of the following children: George Q., a merchant of Wellington, Kan.; Minnie G., wife of M. Wright; Allie, wife of Elmer McGuffee, of Barton County; Mary, Fannie, Thomas and Harry. Mrs. McGown is a member of the Christian Church. Judge McGown is a Democrat politically, and has held various township offices, as well as county judge and assessor. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

James McGrath was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1819, and since 1881 has been a resident of Barton County, Mo. He first moved from his native State to Illinois in 1834, and was there married to Miss Jane Haas, who was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1830. To them were born eight sons and two daughters: Thomas G., John A., Samuel F., James W., Mary C., Charles H., William H., Phœby A., Jessie G., and Birdy S. McGrath. Mr. and Mrs. McGrath own 320 acres of land in Hickory County, Mo., and eighty acres of land in Barton County, Mo., on which they reside. He is a Republican in his political views. His father, Samuel McGrath, was born in Newtown Stewart, Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1788, and came to America in 1806, settling first in Philadelphia, and going

thence to Harrisburg, where he worked at his trade as a shoe and boot maker, and later to Pittsburg, where he went into the sheep business. He served in the War of 1812, and was in the famous battle of Bunker Hill, and died at the age of ninety-six, being active and energetic up to the last. His father, James by name, lived and died in Ireland, being a merchant on a small scale, in Newtown Stewart. Jane (Denning) McGrath, the mother of our subject, is of Scotch descent, her ancestors having moved from their native land to Ireland. One brother settled in the hills, and the other one in glens, and the latter had the word Glen prefixed to his name, making it Glendenning. Mr. James McGrath is a descendant of the fifth generation of the brother who settled in the hills.

S. F. McGrath, constable and collector of Richland Township, was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., in 1855, his parents being James and Jane (Haas) McGrath. S. F. McGrath came with his parents to Missouri in 1864, and located first in Lewis County, then in Cooper County, and in 1867 went to Johnson County, and purchased a farm, remaining there until he doubled his money on his farm, then sold out and resided nine years in Henry County. Since 1881 he has resided in Barton County on his present farm. On the 5th of November, 1884, he was married to Miss Louella Wheeler, who was born in Hamilton County, Ill., in 1864, and by her has two children: Ola and Roy. From 1882 to 1884 he served as constable under the first township organization, being elected to the office again in 1887 and 1889, which office he is ably filling at the present time. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. In the spring of 1880 he went to Colorado, and after working there for some time returned home, where he has since remained. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1819, and was married in Illinois. His father, Samuel McGrath, was born in Ireland, and emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandfather was of German descent, and is still living, aged eighty-seven years. Mrs. S. F. McGrath is a daughter of Henry and Margie (Brennon) Wheeler, who were born in Illinois in 1858 and 1840, respectively. They were married and farmed in Hamilton County until about 1873, when they came to Barton County, Mo., in which they own a good farm. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are Democrats in their political views.

James McMurtry, of the general notion store of McMurtry & Coffin, of Lamar, Mo., was born in Ireland on the 12th of April, 1853, being the ninth of eleven children (eight sons and three daughters) born to Thomas and Martha (Richey) McMurtry, the former having been born in Ireland, and the latter in Canada. Mr. McMurtry went to Canada when a young man, and engaged in

the grocery business, marrying while there Miss Richey. Sometime after his marriage he returned to Ireland with his family to look after some property, and in 1859 emigrated to the United States, and settled in Randolph County, Ill., where he engaged in farming. He and wife belonged to the Presbyterian Church; and he was a Republican. He died in his eightieth year, but his wife is still living, and resides with her son James in Lamar, being sixty-five years of age. James McMurtry received a common school education, and in 1882 came to Barton County, Mo., and was engaged in farming three years, after which he spent the same length of time clerking for A. G. Cessford. From that time until 1889 he was in the grocery business with William Earp, and has since been occupied in his present business, and is doing well. February 6, 1883, he was married to Pirenia Shelton, a native of Illinois, by whom he has three children: Elmer A., Ella M. and Artie. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; and he is a Democrat in his political views.

William A. McNary was born on the 17th of December, 1848, in Adams County, Ohio, and is a son of Ebenezer and Mary Catherine (Sprinkle) McNary, who were born in Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The father was reared in Washington County, and when a young man, moved to Ohio, where he was married and resided until 1848, then moving to Brown County, Ill., where he and his family made their home until 1869. Since that time they have resided in Barton County, Mo., the father being over seventy years of age, and the mother over sixty. Mr. McNary worked at the tailor's trade in Ohio and Illinois, but has farmed the latter portion of his life. He is of Scotch descent, a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children are: William A. and George T. (twins), James E.; Maria Alice, wife of Arthur Corner; Albert H.; and Ella May, wife of John A. Croy. Those deceased are: Mary M., wife of James Watson; Elizabeth M., wife of Albert Thurman; Tilly Louisa, Charles Henry, Frank E. and an infant. William A. McNary received his education in Brown County, Ill., and came with his parents to Barton County, Mo., and since 1878 has resided on his present farm, which he has greatly improved. October 15, 1878, he was married to Louisa Croy, a daughter of John Croy. She was born in Daviess County, Mo., reared in Montgomery County, Ind., and came with her parents to Vernon County, Mo., where she was married. She and Mr. McNary are the parents of four children: Harry E., Jessie E., Fred. C. and George E.

B. C. McWilliams, stockman, farmer, and fruit-grower, of Barton County, Mo., was born in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1843, and is a son of William and Fannie (Knauss) McWilliams, who were of Scotch and German origin, and were born in North-

umberland County, Penn.; the former's birth occurring March 17, 1821. He was a farmer by occupation, and he and wife became the parents of the following family: B. C.; John, a resident of Barton County; Francis M., a farmer of Ellsworth, Mo.; James A., also a farmer of Ellsworth; W. H., a miner and stonemason, of Barton County; Mary, the deceased wife of W. L. Olley, Jr., of Pennsylvania; and Maggie E., attending school at Fort Scott. The paternal grandfather of our subject, John McWilliams, and his wife, a Miss Cruiser, were also born in the "Keystone State." The maternal grandfather, Benjamin Knauss, was born in Northampton County, Penn., and was reared in Bucks County, of that State. His father came in an early day to America from Holland with a brother, and served in the Revolutionary army. Benjamin Knauss served as lieutenant on the Canadian frontier in the War of 1812, and proved a trusty soldier. He was twice married, his second wife being a Miss Billmyer. His death occurred in Northumberland County, Penn. At the age of twenty years B. C. McWilliams embarked on the sea of life for himself, and joined Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, U. S. A., and served about twenty-seven months under Capt. J. K. Robertson, and was in different Southern prisons for about thirteen months. He was in the battle of Sulphur Springs, and was captured at Catlett Station, and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained three days, and was then taken to Belle Isle, where he was retained four months, then spent six months and seven days at Andersonville, one month at Savannah, Ga., and the remainder of his prison life was passed at Miller. Twenty-seven members of his regiment were captured with him, and of those who were confined where he was only one besides himself survived the horrors of the Southern prisons, Mr. McWilliams and John Flowers, of Company I. He was paroled on the 19th of November, 1864, and was furloughed home. While in Andersonville he was water-carrier for four months, and was the original owner of the Miller ax, for which he paid twenty-five dollars, and which he used in building his hut, it being also used for the same purpose by many of his comrades. After the war he worked with the Enterprise Coal Colliery, Shamokin, Penn., but July 6, 1866, went to Bellevue, Ohio, and from there to Clinton, Mich.; thence to Barton County, Mo, where he bought his present property of 168 acres. He only remained here a short time, as the country was but a vast rolling prairie, with no houses or improved farms, and went to Dubuque, Iowa, thence to Cedar Rapids, and was married at Danforth, Johnson County, Iowa, to Miss Mary A. Cloud, on the 24th of December, 1867. In 1869 he returned to his farm in Missouri — at that time there being no house between his and the county seat, Lamar, sixteen miles away — and here

has since remained and reared his children, whose names are as follows: Fannie E., born October 22, 1868; Rosa C., born December 10, 1869; Nellie May, born July 22, 1873; William H. and Samuel (twins), born February 16, 1875; Lena, born March 26, 1882; John F., born February 25, 1884; Bessie C., born June 16, 1887; and Benjamin H., born March 8, 1889. Mrs. McWilliams was born in Iowa, August 27, 1847, and is a daughter of Samuel and Eliza A. (Case) Cloud, who were born in Ohio and Virginia, respectively, and settled at Big Grove, Johnson County, Iowa, where Mrs. Cloud died July 20, 1882, and her husband, October 12, 1883. They were the parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to be grown: Callie, wife of B. F. Hopkins, of Zenorsville, Iowa; Mrs. McWilliams; Nathaniel, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh; Rebecca, wife of Steve Almond, of Parker, Dak.; Fannie, wife of Richard Bissell, of Cass Co., Iowa; Frank, of Allendale, Mo.; Newton and Will S., of Iantha, Mo.; Rosa and John, of Danforth, Iowa. Mrs. McWilliams' paternal grandfather was born in Pennsylvania, and Mr. McWilliams' paternal great-grandfather served throughout the Revolutionary War. Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams are members of the Church of God, and in his political views he is a Republican. His mother, sister and brother have settled here since he came, his father also coming a few years before his death, which occurred February 28, 1883.

William M. Major, farmer, stockman, and grain and hay merchant at Kenoma, Mo., was born in Polk County, Mo., March 2, 1842, being a son of Alfred and Agnes (Adams) Major, a history of whom is given in the sketch of Benjamin P. Major. He was reared in St. Clair County, Ill., and was married at Lebanon of that State to Miss Elizabeth Rowlett, who was born in 1842, and died in Golden City, Mo., in 1878, having borne five children, who are also deceased. After his marriage Mr. Major resided and farmed in St. Clair County, Ill., until 1877, when he came to Barton County, Mo., and lived near Golden City two years, moving to his present farm in the fall of 1880, where he first engaged in sheep raising, having at one time as many as a thousand head. After a time he gave up this work and turned his attention to general farming, and is now the owner of 280 acres of land. Since 1886 he has been engaged in shipping grain and hay at Kenoma, and owns a large hay barn, and an interest in a mill. He ships South about twenty tons of prairie hay per day, and has shipped timothy hay as far South as Augusta, Ga. Mr. Major took for his second wife Mrs. Mollie E. Gray, who was born in Holt County, Mo., in 1852, and by her has the following children: Peter (deceased), Agnes, Jennie, Roy and Willie. Mr. Major is a Democrat in his political views.

Benjamin P. Major is one of the successful farmers and stock-

raisers of Barton County, Mo., his native birthplace being Polk County, of the same State, where he was born on the 1st of June, 1844. His father, Alfred Major, was born in Madison County, Va., in 1818, and when fourteen years of age moved with his parents to Christian County, Ky., where his father, who was a Virginian, died in 1856, and where he attained mature years, married, and became a wealthy planter and slave-owner. In the year 1832 he concluded to seek a home farther west, and accordingly came to Greene County, Mo., where he entered a large tract of land and began dealing in stock, shipping to New Orleans, but lost money in this enterprise, owing to the boiler of the vessel bursting on which his stock was shipped. He then returned to his home in Polk County, and in 1843 took a large drove of mules and horses to North Carolina, selling principally on time, in which speculation he also lost heavily, but, nothing daunted by these misfortunes, he again engaged in stock trading, his location at this time being at Belleville, Ill., where he was induced to settle by two Virginian gentlemen, Messrs. E. M. and Benjamin West, and here he amassed a considerable fortune in hotel-keeping, farming, and the live-stock business. When the Civil War broke out he began selling horses to the Government, and, while in the city of St. Louis, was assassinated near the Wedge House on the night of October 25, 1862, and was robbed of \$1,800 in money, which was the proceeds of a sale of horses and mules. No clue to the murder was ever discovered. He left 900 acres of valuable farming lands near Lebanon, but, when the estate was settled, it was all utilized in the payment of notes which he had indorsed for friends, thus leaving his widow and seven small children in destitute circumstances. His wife's maiden name was Agnes Adams. She was born in Christian County, Ky., September 15, 1814, and is a daughter of James and Charlotte (Moding) Adams, a granddaughter of John Adams, and a great-granddaughter of John Adams, the second President of the United States, and one of the immortal fifty-six who signed the Declaration of Independence. John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, was her grand-uncle. Her grandfather, John Adams, came West early in life, since which time this branch of the family has lived west of the Alleghanies. Owing to the early death of her parents, she was not able to get a very accurate history of her ancestry, but has always been aware of the facts here given. Several of her male relatives on both sides of the family were participants in the War of 1812, and also in the many Indian wars of early days. Mrs. Major is remarkably preserved for her years, and, although seventy-five years of age, enjoys the best of health, and is a fine specimen of the few remaining pioneer women of America. She has resided in St. Clair County, Mo., for the past forty-two years, and her home is now in East St. Louis, 811 St. Louis

avenue. Throughout her career she has come in contact with all sides of life, but says she feels as independent in her poverty of to-day as she did when living in affluence. She is now supporting herself by selling tooth powders. She has four sons and two daughters living, five of whom are residents of Missouri, and one residing in the adjoining village of New Brighton. During the recent Centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration, her modesty forbade her making her identity known to the managers; but, when the procession was formed, her patriotism was aroused, and she fell into line and marched on foot with the procession a distance of three miles, and afterward listened to the speeches. Her son, Benjamin F. Major, whose name heads this sketch, was married in 1868 to Miss Rosa Lee Belcour, who was born in Belleville, Ill., in 1850, and was there principally reared. The following are their children: Alfred; Don, who died at the age of two years and eight months; Lawrence, Benjamin, Edward, and Louise. Mrs. Major is a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Dingle) Belcour, who were born in Missouri in 1824 and 1831, respectively. The father was a merchant and express agent at Belleville, Ill., and after locating in St. Louis was a bookkeeper for many years, in the employ of J. Clark. The grandfather, John Baptiste Belcour, was born in Canada, and came to St. Louis during the very early history of the place. His wife, Rosa Lecompte, was of Creole descent, and they were married in Canada. Mr. Major has a gold watch which was made for her by her husband after their marriage. In his political views the latter is a Democrat.

Dr. A. E. Mardick was born in the State of Virginia, in February, 1816. His parents were Andrew C. and Bell (Quigg) Mardick, who were of Scotch descent; the father was a stockman, and, when our subject was young, the parents moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., where he was educated in the private schools. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of medicine, and completed a course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in March, 1837, as a physician and surgeon. He then took a trip to St. Louis, where he remained a few months, and, returning to Pennsylvania, he entered the United States Navy, on board the *Missouri*. He spent one year on the water, visiting South America and the West Indies, and, after his return, again went to St. Louis, where he opened an office and engaged in practice. The following year he received appointment as Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army, Second Dragoons, in which capacity he served seven years. He was wounded in the leg at Monterey, during the Mexican War, and was granted a furlough, when he returned to St. Louis, and resumed his practice there. In 1850 he moved to Charleston, Mo., where he devoted his attention to

the profession until the outbreak of the late war, when he went to Helena, Ark., remaining one year, and, during the war, having passes from both armies, he did much to relieve the wounded, without compensation other than the gratefulness of those he cared for. Returning to Charleston, he remained there until 1865, spending the following two years on a farm in Mississippi County, Mo. He lived one year at Union City, Tenn., when he removed to Barton County, Mo., and, from 1874 to 1886, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine. In the latter year he retired; on account of ill health, giving up a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor was married, in St. Louis, in 1848, to Miss Caroline O. Harra, a native of Canada, of English descent; she died in 1857, at the age of forty-five years. The children by this marriage were: Laura, wife of Robert B. Ward, of Harrisonville, Mo.; Alex. E., a resident of Golden City, Mo.; John W., a grocer in Golden City; and Margaret C., wife of Charles Ford, also of Golden City. In 1858 Dr. Mardick married Rebecca Kendrick, a native of Virginia. They have one child, John Y., now a shorthand reporter of Charleston. The Doctor is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and of the A. F. & A. M.

S. N. Martin, M. D., physician and surgeon, of Newport, Barton County, Mo., has been a resident of this county since 1870. He was born in Gallia County, Ohio, June 27, 1845, and is the son of Presley and Lucinda (Halley) Martin, natives of Halifax County, Va., and Ohio, respectively. The father was a successful tiller of the soil, and this occupation continued the principal part of his life. Dr. S. N. Martin remained on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, as a boy being a very diligent student, and often, in the absence of candles, carrying pine knots to make a light by which he might study. March 9, 1862, he enlisted in the Union Army, Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company C, as a private, and served until November 10, 1862. In September of the same year he participated in the battle of Harper's Ferry, where he was taken prisoner in the surrender of the post, under Col. Miles, to Gens. "Stonewall" Jackson and A. P. Hill, September 15, 1862. By a fortunate parole on the field the prisoners escaped the tortures of a Southern prison and consequent horror. In November he returned to his home in Mercerville, Ohio, where he attended school one year. In the fall of 1863 he commenced teaching school, in which profession he continued until 1875, but in the meantime studied medicine under Drs. H. Halley and W. K. Patton, of Mercerville. He then attended the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons. Previous to this, in 1870, he came with his parents to Barton County, Mo., where the father rented a farm, and there resided until 1877, when he moved to Cedarville, near which town Dr.

Martin had purchased a few acres. The Doctor followed teaching and stock-raising from 1871 to 1875, and the last-named year began the practice of his profession at Round Prairie (though physically very feeble from the effects of war service), where he continued until 1878, when he returned to Cedarville and practiced at that place two years. He then came to Newport, where he has continued ever since, and by industry and strict attention to business is the owner of several thousand dollars' worth of property. He was first married in 1874, to Miss Frances J. Higgins, of Benton County, Ark., and the daughter of Bryant Higgins. She was born January 19, 1855, and died June 25, 1880. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and a devoted Christian. Their family consisted of three children: Eva A., aged fourteen; Lee, aged twelve, and Freddie, aged ten, all at home. The Doctor was married again in 1882, to Miss Berthena E. Polley, a native of Mercer County, Mo., and the daughter of Lafayette Polley, who was born in Indiana, and who came to Mercer County in 1865. By this last marriage Dr. Martin became the father of two children: Nannie L., aged five, and Norman P., one year old. The Doctor is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a member of the United Brethren Church. He has held various township offices, and is at present township treasurer and township trustee for the second term. He is a Democrat in his political views. His father, Presley Martin, lives with him, and is sixty-six years of age. The mother died April 23, 1886, of paralysis, at the age of sixty-two years; both members of the Baptist Church. In their family were ten children, seven now living. Dr. Martin commenced life a poor boy, educated himself and assisted in supporting his father's family. He is universally respected, is a successful practitioner, and, aside from his practice, is interested in a general mercantile store at Newport. He takes an active part in public affairs, and assists in all laudable enterprises. The maiden name of the Doctor's mother was Halley, and she was a great-niece of Gen. George Washington. She is a descendant of Col. Fielding Lewis, who married Elizabeth Washington, only sister of Gen. Washington. Her children were named as follows: S. N.; James M., now in Idaho; Elizabeth J., wife of J. C. Day, a stock-dealer at Leavenworth, Kan.; Fannie, wife of Orris A. Morehouse, who is a son of Judge Morehouse, of Barton County; Presley S., a farmer and school teacher of Newport Township; Emily D., wife of Joshua Bayes, of Cedarville, Mo.; Sarah C., wife of C. J. Higgins, who is a farmer and school teacher, of Milford Township, Barton County, Mo.; and Mary L., wife of T. M. Gaddy. She died in Arkansas, in 1879. There were five school teachers in the family. Dr. Martin's paternal grandfather, Obediah Martin, was born, reared and lived all his life in Halifax County, Va. Fourteen children were in his family.

He died at the age of sixty-six; was of Irish descent, as was also his wife, formerly Tabitha Self, who, with eight of her children, moved to Gallia County, Ohio, in 1838, and there died when eighty-eight years old. The maternal grandfather, Samuel Halley, a Virginian by birth, was an early settler of Gallia County, Ohio, where he reared fifteen children. He died at the age of seventy-eight. His wife, formerly Letty Thomas, was sixty-two years old at her death. Presley Martin and family moved to Leavenworth, Kan., in 1865, but, owing to sickness, returned to Ohio about one year after. S. N. then engaged in lumbering, but lost the small sum he had saved, and upon arriving in Barton County, Mo., was pecuniarily "down," and his father but a little better off. However, he soon secured a school at forty dollars per month, and thus helped the family at a time when assistance was appreciated.

Walter J. Miller, capitalist and money-lender of Lamar, Mo., is a son of John W. and Ida (Hendrickson) Miller, and was born in New York State July 5, 1852, his father being also a native of that State, and his mother of New Jersey. In 1871 he came to Jasper County, Mo., where he was engaged in merchandising two years, then moved to Lamar, and for the past fifteen years has been in the loan, insurance, and real estate business. He is now, however, chiefly engaged in looking after his own property, which consists of about 1,200 acres of well-improved farms, besides owning some of the best business houses in the town. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, but has never practiced the legal profession. In 1876 he was married to Miss Ella M. Foudray, a native of Kentucky.

Samuel J. Minnice, groceryman, and glass and queensware merchant at Lamar, Mo., was born in Benton County, Mo., December 20, 1845, being a son of David and Caroline (Bunch) Minnice, who were born, respectively, in Maine and Virginia, and were of Scotch and English descent. Both came to Missouri in their youth, and were married in Benton County, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father opened a large farm, and became one of the wealthy residents of the county. He was a Democrat, and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Samuel J. Minnice is the second of their five children, and in boyhood received a limited education in the district schools, but by personal effort secured sufficient education to enable him to teach school, and this occupation he followed for nine years with good success. He then began merchandising at Mount View, and in 1882 came to Lamar, and opened a grocery store, which he managed alone for one year, then was in partnership for five years with J. E. Cleveland. He then purchased Mr. Cleveland's interest, and has managed his store alone ever since. His own industry and perseverance have accumulated his

present property, and he gives every promise of becoming in time one of the wealthy men of the county. In April, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, U. S. A., and served until April, 1865, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cass Hollow, Springfield, Jefferson City, Marshfield, Independence and Mound City, and during his entire service was neither wounded nor taken prisoner. In 1871 he was married to Mollie Jones, a native of Missouri, and by her has five children. He and wife belong to the Baptist Church, and he is a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity.

Mrs. Abbie Morris, proprietress of the Golden City Hotel, is the widow of Franklin Morris, who was born in Ohio on the 21st of January, 1839, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth Morris, the former of whom was born in England, in 1810, and the latter in Kentucky. At an early day Thomas Morris came to Ohio, and died on the 17th of October, 1873. He and wife were the parents of the following children: John Franklin, born January 21, 1839; Richard A., born November 29, 1841; Matilda A., born March 3, 1844; Nancy C., born February 16, 1847; Lycurgus K., born May 23, 1850; and Emma Electa J., born December 29, 1853. The mother of these children died November 25, 1883, when in her sixty-eighth year. Franklin Morris, the husband of our subject, came to Missouri in 1867, and settled in Barton County, and engaged in farming and stock raising, continuing this occupation for several years. He was a leading member of the Republican party, and belonged to the Old School Presbyterian Church. In 1869 he met and married Miss Abbie Sanford, and to their union six children were born: W. T., born August 14, 1870; Elizabeth, born July 22, 1873; Alfred, born March 8, 1875; Clara M., born August 20, 1877; Franklin S., born May 23, 1880; and one child that died in infancy. Mr. Morris died on the 28th of January, 1881, and his widow afterward tried farming for one year, then moved to Golden City and began keeping hotel, which business is netting her a fair income. Her parents were E. and Sarah A. (Luper) Sanford, both of whom were born in 1810, in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1866 they came to Barton County, and settled on what is now a portion of Golden City, where they kept hotel. Mr. Sanford died May 12, 1885, having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is yet living at the age of seventy-three years, and resides with her daughter, Mrs. Morris. Their children are: Amos, Jacob, Sylvester, Lydia Ann, David, Albert, Abbie and Franklin. Four sons served in the Union army.

Judge Charles A. Morrow, of Barton County, Mo., was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 23, 1840, being one of four children born to David and Ruth (Mitchell) Morrow, who were

born in Carlisle and Lancaster Counties, Penn. When young they removed to Wayne County, Ohio, where they resided until 1850, then moving to Williams County, Ohio, where they are still residing. The father was engaged in farming for many years, and when the Farmers' National Bank of Bryan, Ohio, was established, he was chosen one of the directors, which office he has since held, and for a number of years was its president. For six years he was Commissioner of the Ohio Infirmaries, and in his political views was a Whig. He was a soldier in the Black-hawk War. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Grandfather Morrow came from Scotland to the United States, and served in the Revolutionary War. The maternal grandfather was bound out when a boy, but ran away from home and enlisted in the War of 1812, and also served in the Florida War and the Mexican War. When the late war broke out, although seventy-one years old, he made a speech to the men of his county in regard to answering Lincoln's first call for troops, and said: "I have served the Government in three wars, and am ready for another," and stepped forward, being the first man to enlist in his county. He served about six months doing camp duty. He lived to be ninety-eight years of age. Charles A. Morrow, the immediate subject of this sketch, received very inferior educational advantages in his youth, only attending school one summer when a small boy. At the age of eighteen he entered an academy, which he attended one year, and by private study he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. When the war broke out he served three months in the Ohio State Militia, then joined Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A., for three years, and was elected first lieutenant, but on account of disability was never mustered into the service. He then taught school in Ohio and Indiana until 1865, then came to St. Charles County, Mo., where he followed the same occupation, and farmed on rented land for five years, paying five dollars per acre for the use of his land, which he says was one of the best bargains he ever made. November 14, 1866, he married Lydia A. Field, a native of Missouri, and in 1871 they moved to Greene County, and three years later to Barton County, locating near Golden City. They now own 1,200 acres of land, besides property in Lamar and Golden City and St. Charles County. He is one of the county's most successful farmers, and for his many good qualities is esteemed by all who know him. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1886 was elected presiding judge of the county court, and in 1888 was appointed to superintend the construction of the Barton County court house. He is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of the following children: William E., Walter S., Vashti E. and Carrie R.

Samuel Myers, the oldest butcher in Lamar, and son of Nicholas and Catherine (Carr) Myers, was born in Norwich, Conn., March 9, 1847. The parents were both natives of Germany, but came to America in early life, and settled in New York City, where the father kept a butcher stall in the old Washington market. They moved from New York to St. Louis, and here the father died in 1876, at the age of fifty-nine years. The mother is still living, and makes her home in St. Louis. While living in the old' country the father served in the French army, and was a brave and gallant soldier. Their family consisted of four children, three sons and a daughter. Samuel Myers, the second child, was educated in the St. Louis schools, and while growing up learned the butcher's trade, at which he has worked almost continuously since. From St. Louis he went to Sedalia, where he married, May 6, 1874, Miss Mollie H. Crowder, a native of Charleston, Ill., though reared in Missouri. They have no children. Having moved to Nevada, they made that their home until 1881, when they came to Lamar. In 1883 he opened a shop in that town, and has run one since. Mr. Myers is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Horatio Nelson, dealer in general hardware and furniture, at Minden, Mo., has been the successor of S. F. Smith since October, 1888, and was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1854, being a son of Gen. H. C. and E. J. Nelson, who were born in Maryland, married in Kentucky, and reared their family in Fulton County, Ill., whither they moved in 1842. They are still living, and are well-to-do farmers. When the war broke out, Mr. Nelson organized a company of cavalry, and was chosen its captain. He received various promotions until he arose to the rank of general, and did honorable and active service for three years and nine months. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Horatio Nelson is the fourth of three sons and four daughters, and was educated in the common schools, and reared on his father's farm. In 1878 he was married to Miss Emma J., a daughter of David Ferry, who is now residing in Chicago, Ill., engaged in cabinet making. Mrs. Nelson was born in Pennsylvania, and she and Mr. Nelson are the parents of four children. In 1880 they came to Barton County, Mo., and farmed until 1888 on a fine farm of 160 acres, which was in a wild state when they located, and while engaged in farming gave considerable attention to raising a fine grade of cattle of the short-horn breed. He is now doing well in the business in which he is engaged, and is considered one of the prosperous citizens of the county. He is a Republican in his political views, casting his first presidential vote for Hayes in 1876, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

John M. Nowlin, one of the prominent agriculturists of Barton

County, Mo., was born in Jackson County, Mo., February 23, 1840, being the fourth of five children born to the marriage of John and Elizabeth (Nowlin) Nowlin, of Virginia, who were born, reared and married in that State, and had one child previous to removing to Kentucky. Later they located in Jackson County, Mo., where they lived many years, he being engaged in tilling the soil, and while residing here helped drive the Mormons farther westward. He and wife were members of the Regular Baptist and the Missionary Baptist Churches, and he died in Jackson County in April, 1857, his wife's death occurring August 4, 1886, in Barton County. John M. Nowlin received a very limited early education, for as soon as he was old enough he was compelled to assist in supporting the family, as his father's health was very poor. He cared for his father and mother as long as they lived. March 25, 1860, he was married to Miss Emily J. Vermillion, a native of Loudoun County, Va., born July 13, 1835, and by her became the father of these children: Margaret E., Mary J., John H., Rhoda A., Francis M. and Calvin W. Mr. Nowlin settled on a farm in Jackson County after his marriage, but during the war served a short term in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. After moving to Fayette County, in 1863, they returned to Jackson County, and in 1866 came to Barton County; in April, 1881, settling on the farm where he now lives. It consists of 245 acres, and is well cultivated and improved. He is a Democrat in his political views, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Nowlin's parents, John and Margaret E. (Devine) Vermillion, were Virginians, he being a carpenter by trade, and died in Jackson County, Mo., whither they moved in 1849, when fifty-seven and seventy-one years of age, respectively.

Joseph C. Parry, one of the oldest settlers of Lamar, Barton County, Mo., was born in Wales on the 25th of February, 1833, being a son of Thomas O. and Margaret Parry, the former a native of England, and the latter of Wales. They were married and resided in the latter country until 1839, when they came to America, and after living in New York for some time moved to Canada, where they both died at about the age of eighty-four years. The father was a woolen manufacturer, but failed in that business, and during the latter part of his life turned his attention to merchandising. Joseph C. Parry is the second of their nine children, and in his youth did not receive very good educational advantages. He attended night-schools and read newspapers until he became an exceptionally well informed man. At the age of fifteen years he began learning the blacksmith's trade, serving an apprenticeship of five years, and later learned the machinist's trade, at which he worked four years. He became a master workman, and followed this trade in Canada until about 1850, when he

went to Louisiana and worked in several different places in that State. While there he married Josephine Ward, a sister of Edward G. Ward, whose sketch appears in this work, Judge Ward and himself at a time subsequent carrying on the dry goods and grocery trade. In July, 1852, they came to Jasper (now Barton) County, Mo., and located on a half section of land where Lamar now stands, buying from the Government, but under the Swamp Land Act it was given to the county, so Mr. Parry had to buy it again. He built the first blacksmith shop in the town, and was the first postmaster of Lamar, and the first assessor of the county. In 1861 he had a large store in Carthage. When the town of Lamar was laid off he gave fifty acres for a town site. In 1863-64 he served as County Treasurer and in 1873 was appointed by Governor Woodson as probate judge, and was also presiding judge of the county court. During the war he went to Kansas, where he served a short time in the State Militia as second lieutenant, and was offered a captaincy, but declined it. After the cessation of hostilities he returned to Lamar, where he now owns 190 acres of land and a number of town lots. The first saw-mill was erected by him in 1857. He is a Mason and a Democrat, and by his first wife, who died in 1860, he became the father of four children, two sons and two daughters. In 1863 he wedded Miss Nancy Oldham, by whom he became the father of ten children, four sons and three daughters now living. In an early day Mr. Parry ran the stage line from Sedalia to Neosho by way of Lamar and Carthage, carrying the mail for \$3,000 per year. This he continued about two years, afterward selling the line to Parker & Smith, of Springfield, Mo., for \$7,000.

Oscar A. Pelton, of Barton County, Mo., was born in Chittenden County, Vt., in the town of Shelburne, on the 17th of February, 1832, being a son of Daniel and Lovina (Benson) Pelton, who were also born in that county, the former's birth occurring in 1805, and the latter's in 1802. They were married in their native State, and, about 1835, moved to Syracuse, N. Y., where the father died in May, three years later, the mother's death occurring in Chicago, Ill., in 1874. The paternal grandfather was born in Vermont, was a cooper by trade, and was killed, in 1805, by a falling tree. Oscar A. Pelton is the eldest of two surviving members of a family of four children, and, after his father's death, returned, with his mother, to Vermont. Here he remained, attending the district schools and working at farm labor until nineteen years of age, when he went to Leyden, Cook County, Ill., and there made his home until September 18, 1861, at which date he enlisted in Company D, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and remained in the service just three years. He participated in the battles of Williamsburg, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg and the Wilderness. After receiving his

discharge he returned to Cook County, Ill., and began peddling milk in Chicago, continuing this occupation until 1870, when he married Miss Helen Webster, who was born in Geauga County, Ohio, November 3, 1840, a daughter of Andrew and Lorissa Webster, who were born in Canada and Massachusetts, respectively, the former's birth occurring in 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Pelton the following children have been born: Maud, born on the 23d of June, 1871, and is now deceased; Addie, born July 8, 1872; Bertha, born July 23, 1873; Grace, born August 6, 1874; Oscar, born March 15, 1879, and is now dead; Harry, born August 29, 1881 (deceased); and Helen, born January 26, 1884. On the 11th of April, 1882, Mr. Pelton and family arrived in Barton County, Mo., where he soon after purchased 220 acres of land, and also had 320 acres in Oregon County. He has since been actively engaged in tilling the soil, and is considered one of the first farmers of the county. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. D. and A. C. Pittenger, two prominent men of Barton County, Mo., were born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1835 and 1845, respectively. Their father, Peter Pittenger, was of German descent, and was born in 1801. He was married to Miss Elizabeth McMillen, who was born in 1802, and their deaths occurred in Ohio, in 1850 and 1882, respectively. The grandfather, Henry Pittenger, was born in Prussia. A. D. Pittenger is the sixth in his father's family. He received his education in the common schools of Ohio. In 1855 he went to Northern Illinois, and, at the end of two years, removed to Pike County, Ill., and remained there until the spring of 1859, when he went to Pike's Peak, in search of gold. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company I, Eighth Illinois Infantry, and, after remaining in the service three months, was discharged, and returned to Pike County, Ill. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and was in active service three years and eleven months. He was mustered out as first lieutenant. He came to Barton County, Mo., in 1870, and engaged in school teaching, which occupation he followed six years, and then opened a drug store in Nashville, Mo. In 1885 he was married to Mary E. Ennis, who died in 1886. Three years later he wedded Miss Emma Sensney, a native of Illinois, born in 1860. He has always been a Republican in politics, and was elected on that ticket in 1872 to the office of county superintendent of schools. He cast his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont. He was appointed postmaster at Nashville, in June, 1889. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Lamar, and, in his relations with the public, has commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact. A. C. Pittenger, his brother, is the youngest of his father's

family, and when the war broke out, like his brother he espoused the Union cause, and enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for the term of three years, and was discharged after serving ten months, on account of disability contracted in the service. He returned to Ohio, where he remained until February, 1870, when he came to Barton County, Mo., and taught the first school ever taught in the village of Nashville. In July, 1872, on account of poor health, he returned to Ohio, where he was married in October, 1874, to Miss S. A. Forster, who was born in Erie County, Ohio, in 1850. In 1882 he returned to Barton County, Mo., and was appointed notary public during the administration of Gov. T. T. Crittenden, and, in the spring of 1883, he was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and has served in both these capacities ever since. He is also a Republican in his political views, and cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant.

John A. Pool & Sons, brokers of Lamar, Mo. Mr. Pool was born in Morgantown, West Va., December 12, 1820, and is a son of Reverend Asby and Valinda (Lanham) Pool, who were of German and Irish descent, and were born in Virginia and West Virginia, respectively. They were married in Morgantown, W. Va., and the father's useful days were spent in preaching the gospel, being an expounder of the Methodist doctrine, but later in life he gave his attention to farming, and died at the age of eighty years. His wife died while in the prime of life. John A. is the second of their nine children, and was educated in an academy at Morgantown. At the age of twenty-one he began working by the day at fifty cents per day, and afterward turned his attention to farming, and then became a Baptist minister. After moving to Somerset County, Penn., he took charge of the Turkey Foot Baptist Church, one of the oldest churches in that State. Some years later he moved to Monroe, Greene County, Wis., where he spent ten years, and organized the First Baptist Church in that city. He next went to Indianola, Iowa, where he also organized the first church, and remained seven years. He next located at Warrensburg, Mo., remaining three or four years, then went to Neosho, where he remained about the same length of time, and then came to the First Missionary Baptist Church of Lamar. He now belongs to the Free Will Baptist Church, at Barton Center, and has retired from his ministerial duties, and has taken up his present business. He has been a successful financier, and is one of the largest landholders of Barton County, being the owner of twenty-one good farms, besides considerable town property. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, United States Army, and after serving one year, was discharged on account of disability. He

is now a Republican in politics, and is a member of the G. A. R. In 1842 he was married to Miss Cassanda Brumage, a native of Middleton, W. Va., and by her became the father of five children, two of whom are living: Ephraim, a real estate dealer and money broker, and Cassanda. After this wife's death in Pennsylvania, he married Miss Rebecca Spangler, of Maryland, and by her has four children: George W., a jeweler at Lamar; Kate E., wife of Rev. A. K. Wray; Charles, a harness-maker, of Lamar; and Frank, at home.

Herbert L. Reed, a prominent merchant of Irwin, Mo., was born in Stark County, Ill., on the 16th of October, 1848, being a son of Isaac C. and Luna (Pomeroy) Reed, who were born in Litchfield County, Conn., and Vermont, in 1821 and 1824, respectively, and are yet living, enjoying fairly good health. Isaac C. learned the shoemaker's trade of his father, and in 1841 left Connecticut for Illinois. He worked at his calling until 1868, when he went to California, residing there eighteen months, and then came to Barton County in 1871, where he still resides. He has been engaged in farming since 1868, in which occupation he has met with well-deserved success. He is a Chapter Mason and a Democrat. His parents, William A. and Amy Reed, were born in the "Nutmeg State," and moved to Illinois about 1841, where they died in 1882 and 1874, respectively. The former was of Scotch descent, a shoemaker by trade, and during the War of 1812 was an active participant in a number of engagements. Herbert L. Reed is the eldest of the following children: Herbert L.; Miles A., an engineer in Colorado, but whose home is in Weeping Water, Neb.; Sewell S., who is foreman of the Weeping Water Stone Company, and superintends 365 hands; and Ernest A., who is an employé of the Denver Street Railroad Company. Herbert L. Reed received his education in the common schools of Stark County, Ill., and at the age of nineteen years began doing for himself, having previously learned the harness-maker's trade. In the year 1870 he came to Barton County and located in Union Township, where he engaged in farming and stock trading, and since 1885 has given his attention to the mercantile trade in Irwin. The same year he built a mill on his farm, which he has since operated. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., in his political views is a Democrat, and in 1886 was appointed postmaster of Irwin. November 3, 1872, he married Amanda O. Bickford, who was born in Fulton County, Ill., in 1852, and by her has these children: Edwin P., Laura, Pearl and Grover. Mrs. Reed is a daughter of John Bickford.

Cecil B. Rhodes, real estate, loan and insurance agent, at Lamar, Mo., was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., January 3, 1858, being a son of Marcus L. and Sarah E. (Harmony) Rhodes, who were born in Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were both

taken to Indiana when young, and were there reared and married, the father being engaged in mercantile pursuits. When the war broke out he went out as captain of Company A, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was afterward promoted to the rank of colonel of his regiment. Shortly after being promoted he took the measles and died, at Memphis, Tenn., being only about thirty years of age. His widow is residing with her father in Barton County. Cecil B. Rhodes is the only surviving one of two children, and received his early education in the schools of Fort Wayne. When only fourteen years old he began clerking in a store, continuing five years, and then opened a store of his own at Concord, Ind., and later at Auburn, Ind., but was burned out at the latter place, losing everything. After traveling a year for a New York boot and shoe house, he resigned and came to Lamar, and in 1883 established his present business, in which he is doing well. He was \$1,500 in debt on coming to the county, but is now the owner of 1,200 acres of land, besides town property. August 27, 1884, he was married to Miss Sallie B. Finney, a native of St. Louis and a daughter of Capt. William H. Finney, and by her has one child: Charley. Mrs. Rhodes is a member of the Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat, and a K. of P.

Frederick Richards, deceased, a well-to-do farmer and stonemason, was born in Germany in 1829, and in 1851 left his native land and came to the United States, locating in Decatur, Ill., where he resided until 1867, when he came to Barton County, Mo., and here died in February, 1884. He was an industrious, intelligent and successful farmer, and was quite fortunate in the accumulation of worldly goods. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and served one term as collector of Barton County. He was married in Decatur, Ill., in 1855, to Miss Louisa Koehler, whose native birthplace was New York City, her birth taking place in 1837. Her parents, John W. and Martha Koehler, were both Germans, who came to the United States in 1836, and resided in New York City one year. They afterward moved to Decatur, Ill., and, in 1868, came to Barton County, where Mr. Koehler died in 1869. His wife is yet living. To Mr. and Mrs. Richards were born the following children: A. L., John W., Clara O., Emma; Sophia, wife of Newton Black; Christopher C., Charles, Frederick and Ollie. In 1884 Mrs. Richards moved to her present farm, about fourteen miles west of Lamar. It contains 460 acres, and is in Central and Ozark Townships.

Alpheus Richards is a well-to-do farmer residing in Newport Township, and is the owner of 190 acres of well improved and fertile land. His native birthplace is Erie County, N. Y., and he is the son of John M. and Fannie (Moffet) Richards, who were born in Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. They moved to York State in 1818, and there the father was engaged in tilling

the soil. His father, Daniel Richards, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and the great-grandfather was Humphrey Richards, a native of Wales. Alpheus was reared on a farm and had but a limited education. At the age of twenty years he left New York and went to Erie County, Penn., where he worked as a farm-hand for about five years, and was there married to Miss Abigail Perry in 1857. She held a first-class certificate in Erie County as a teacher, and had taught nine terms of school. He afterward purchased fifty acres of land in Erie County, and was engaged in tilling the soil on his own account there until 1868, when he emigrated to Whiteside County, Ill., and a year later to Polk County, Iowa, improving a farm and remaining in the latter place for five years. From that time until 1879 he resided in Crawford County, Kan., and at the latter date became a resident of Barton County, and bought the farm on which he is now residing. He and wife have six children: Emma, wife of Dr. A. F. Huntoon, of Girard, Kan.; A. L., a farmer of the county; Della, Harlie A., Alma E. and Mattie E. Mr. Richards and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in his political views, and has held the office of justice of the peace in Iowa as well as in Missouri. He was a candidate, in 1882, for county judge. He and wife have been taking the Chautauqua course (C. L. S. C.) of studies, and will receive diplomas next year, 1890.

The *Golden Gate Herald* was first established in 1881, by J. A. Zook, as the *Golden City News*, but was run only a few weeks when it was discontinued. The plant was afterward purchased by Thomas Galliger, who changed the name to the *Herald*. After running it awhile Mr. Galliger transferred it to J. H. Heath, and he in turn transferred it to T. G. Robison, who is running it at the present time. It is published every Thursday, and is a five-column quarto, with a circulation of 750. T. G. Robison, the editor, is a native of Piatt County, Ill., and a son of William C. and Catherine (Dresback) Robison, natives of Ohio. The family came to Missouri in 1871, settling in Golden City Township, where the father bought a farm, and, with the help of his children, improved it. Here T. G. Robison was reared, and here he received a fair education in the common schools, but later took a four years' course at Lane University, at Lecompton, Kan., graduating in 1885. He then engaged in the newspaper business, established the Lecompton *Monitor*, which he ran one year, after which he transferred it to Little River, Rice County, Kan., and ran it at that place over two years. He then sold out, and went to Garnett, Kan., where he engaged in the job department of the Garnett *Eagle* for a time, and then came to this place, where he is successfully running the *Herald*. Mr. Robison was married December 20, 1885, to Miss Olive A. Watson, a native

of Indiana, who bore him two children: Albert Oliver and Thomas W. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

Clayton Rogers, a druggist and farmer of Milford, Mo., was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1842, and has been a resident of Barton County, Mo., since 1874. His parents, George P. and Eliza (Clayton) Rogers, were also born in the "Keystone State," the former in 1802, and the latter in 1814. When Southern Ohio was almost a wilderness, George P. Rogers moved there, and was one of the men who established the first iron furnace in the State, at Brush Creek, called the Brush Creek Furnace. He was an active politician, and, previous to the late war, was a stanch Whig. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union Army, but was too old for active service, and soon returned home, having merely joined in order to induce others to do so. In his political views he then became a Republican, and so remained until his death, in 1885. He was a great admirer of James G. Blaine. His wife is still living and enjoys good health. Clayton Rogers commenced business for himself in 1861, and then enlisted in the Thirty-third Ohio as a private, and was mustered out in 1865 as first lieutenant, having participated in the following battles: Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Pumpkin Vine, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro, besides many minor combats and skirmishes, but was never wounded or taken prisoner. After the war he returned to Ohio, and entered a commercial college, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and afterward spent some time as a clerk in a clothing store. In 1868 he came to Missouri, and located at Bolivar, being engaged in teaching there, and then came to Stockton, where he was occupied in the photograph business and clerked in a drug store until 1874. Since that time he has resided in Barton County, engaged in his present business. He was married in Stockton, on the 17th of June, 1871, to Miss M. E. Brazier, a native of Missouri, and by her is the father of three children, two living: Lily Dell, who died December 11, 1874; Maud, born June 17, 1874; and Ethel Lee, born April 13, 1879. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Rogers has been township treasurer and trustee two terms, being elected on the Republican ticket, of which he is a member, and has been postmaster of Milford for nine years. He is very public-spirited, and gives liberally to all worthy enterprises. He owns 120 acres of good farming land. His brothers and sisters are as follows: S. J., married, and living in Ohio; A. I., who is in the Pension Department, at Washington, D. C.; W. P., residing in Kansas; Hattie C., wife of F. L. Johnson, residing in Ohio; George P., a painter, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mary C., wife of F. L. Lepage, of Ohio; Libbie C.; and J. A., a boot and shoe merchant of Ironton, Ohio.

George W. Rouse, a farmer of LeRoy Township, was born in Shelby County, Ind., in 1836, and is a son of William and Anna (Tanner) Rouse, who were born, reared, and married in Kentucky, afterward removing to Indiana, where Mrs. Rouse died in 1841. Mr. Rouse afterward married again, and died in Johnson County, Ind., in 1883, having been a farmer through life. His father, Samuel Rouse, was of German descent, a Virginian, and died in Shelby County, Ind. George W. Rouse received but little schooling in his youth. He was married, in 1861, to Miss Martha, a daughter of Elias and Sarah Yoke, who were born in Kentucky, and died in Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Rouse nine children were born, four of whom are living: Leslie, Bert, Oscar, and Laura B. Their children that are dead are buried in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. In 1878 Mr. Rouse moved, with his family, to Barton County, Mo., and now owns an excellent farm of eighty acres, on which is a fine house and good buildings. In 1862 Mr. Rouse joined Company K, One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years, or until the close of the war, in the Army of the Tennessee, and was with Sherman in the battles of Jackson, Mission Ridge, the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns, and was present at the grand review, in Washington, D. C. He received his discharge at Indianapolis, Ind., and returned to farm life. One of his brothers, Christopher C., served throughout the entire war, in the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry, Rifle Corps; and, another, David, was in the Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Rouse was reared a Democrat, but is now a Republican politically.

John E. Rundell, county court clerk of Barton County, Mo., is a native of Macoupin County, Ill., born November 22, 1853, being the son of John E. and Roxanna (Fay) Rundell, natives, respectively, of New York and Illinois. When a young man, John E. Rundell, Sr., came to Illinois, and was here married to Miss Fay. He built the first house in Plainview, Ill., and there established himself in mercantile business. He died in the prime of life, and the mother afterward married John Loper, with whom she came to this county in 1873, and where she is still living. John E. Rundell is the only child living born to the first marriage. He received his education in the common school, and a course at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Ill. In 1874 he came to this county, served a year as deputy county court clerk, then, having clerked for a time in a store, he opened a grocery store on an extensive scale, doing an annual business of \$25,000. After following this business for about six years, he found himself about \$10,000 in debt, and of course thought it best to abandon the business. He was fortunate in liquidating all the debts, and afterward engaged in the loan, insurance and real estate business. In 1886 he was elected county court clerk, which position he is

holding at the present time, and is one of the foremost men of the county. In his politics he affiliates with the Democrats. In 1878 Mr. Rundell married Miss Florence Smith, a native of Iowa, who bore him two children, a son and a daughter. Mr. Rundell has a fine poultry farm near Lamar, and takes great pride in his blooded fowls.

Milas Russel, farmer and stockman, was born in Tennessee, June 6, 1831, and is the seventh of eleven children born to the marriage of Thomas J. Russel and Mary Mone, who were born in South Carolina and Tennessee in 1789 and 1799, and died in Tennessee and Johnson County, Mo., in 1854 and 1879, respectively. At an early day the father removed to Tennessee, and was there married and engaged in farming. His father, who also bore the name of Thomas, was of Irish descent (his father having been born in Ireland), and at the early age of sixteen he joined the patriot army and served in the Revolutionary War. Milas Russel received his education and rearing in Tennessee, and in 1858 left home and located in Jackson County, Mo., where he lived until 1867, then removing to Johnson County of the same State, and in 1884 came to where he now lives. He owns 240 acres of fine land in Barton County, and sixty-six acres in Johnson County. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, serving one year, and was a participant in the battles of Pea Ridge and Springfield. He was married in 1856 to Miss Lucinda H. Shook, who was born in Tennessee in 1831, and died in Alabama in 1857, and in 1867 he took for his second wife Miss Martha J. Givins, who was born on Kentucky soil in 1835, and died in Johnson County, Mo., in 1877, having become the mother of the following children: Ella D., Robert A., Samuel C., John W., Nettie L. and Mattie M. Mr. Russel is a Democrat in politics, a strong temperance man, and since fifteen years of age has been a member of the Christian Church, his wives being also members of the same.

Gustavus A. Seyffert, proprietor of the Barton County Wagon and Carriage Works, was born in Saxony, Germany, July 12, 1845, being a son of William F. and Joanna (Knauf) Seyffert, who were also born in Germany, and resided in their native land until 1854, when they came to America, and located in St. Louis. The father was a turner of iron and brass, but the latter part of his life followed the occupation of farming, and died in Moniteau County when about sixty-six years of age. His wife was over seventy at the time of her death. He was in the Revolution of 1848, being against the German Government. Gustavus A. is one of the three surviving members of their family of eleven children, and is the only one residing in Barton County. He was educated in Germany, and in the district schools of Missouri, and at the age of fifteen years went to St. Louis and served an

apprenticeship at his present trade. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Enrolled Militia, but at the end of about four months his company was disbanded. He then worked in St. Louis and Sedalia until 1866, when he loaded a wagon with material for business, and came to Lamar, which then consisted of about a dozen houses. He built him a shop eighteen by thirty feet, and went to work, doing his own cooking for three years in a little room over his shop. His business steadily increased, and he now has an excellent two-story shop, with two rooms below, one for woodwork and the other for iron. His paint and storage rooms are above, and adjoining is his commodious sales-room. He has the largest manufacturing establishment in Lamar, and furnishes employment to eight men. In 1870 he was married to Miss Amelia Blethroad, a native of Alleghany County, Penn., by whom he has four children: Linnie A., August H. H., Clara M. and Simon A. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a stanch Republican in politics. He has been a member of the board of aldermen and the school board.

Calvin H. Shapley, a leading farmer of Barton County, Mo., was born in Madison County, N. Y., in 1832, and is a son of Calvin H. and Louisa (Sutherland) Shapley, both of whom were born in York State, the former in Madison County in 1800, and the latter in Chenango County in 1806. Calvin Shapley was a farmer, and a son of David Shapley, who was born in Connecticut. The former died in McHenry County, Ill., in 1868, whither he had moved in 1839, and his wife died in Iowa in 1874. Calvin H. Shapley, our subject, was the eldest of three children, and when about six years of age, was taken to Illinois, receiving his education and rearing in McHenry County. In 1853 he was married to Miss Melissa Carmichael, a native of Rensselaer County, N. Y., where she was born, in 1830. She died in Barton County, Mo., in 1871, having borne a family of seven children, all of whom are living: Alice, wife of Henry Hubbart, of Montana; Louisa, a school teacher of Montana; Isabelle, wife of Eugene Smith; Ruth, wife of Thomas W. Martin; Melissa, wife of Fillmore Hubbart; and Addie. In 1873 Mr. Shapley espoused Miss Kate Stowell, a native of Bloomington, Ill., her birth occurring in 1843. She was reared in Madison County, N. Y., and her union with Mr. Shapley has been blessed in the birth of two children: Lloyd and Walter. In 1866 Mr. Shapley removed with his family from Illinois to where he now resides, his home farm here consisting of over 500 acres, besides which he has land in adjoining counties. His first presidential vote was cast for Fremont, and he has always been a Republican in his political views. He was twice a candidate on that ticket for State Senator, but being in a strong Democratic district, was always

defeated. He took the census of Nashville Township in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, as a private, afterward being promoted to the rank of lieutenant, serving until September, 1862; then became captain in Company B, Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, which position he retained until the close of the war, being mustered out on the 31st of December, 1865. He now belongs to the G. A. R.

John Slavens, one of the leading citizens of Jackson County, Ohio, was born on the 9th of January, 1852, and is a son of Reuben and Nancy (Stephenson) Slavens, and grandson of John Slavens, who was a Virginian and died in Henry County, Mo. Reuben was also born in Virginia, and when a young man moved to Ohio, locating in Jackson County, where he met and married Nancy Stephenson, a native of the State, and made that his home until 1858, then coming to Henry County, Mo., where they have since made their home. The father learned the miller's trade in his youth, but only worked at it a short time after coming to Missouri, then began farming and stock-raising, and as such has been reasonably successful. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal service, being on active duty until the close of the war. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a Republican and always supports the principles of that party. Mrs. Slavens is a daughter of Samuel Stephenson, who was also a Virginian, and died in Jackson County, Ohio. John Slavens, our subject, has two sisters: Martha, wife of William H. Burnside, of Henry County, Mo.; and Mary, who died when six years of age. John was educated in Henry County, and remained at home until eighteen years of age, and was afterward married to Miss Mollie Hill, a daughter of Alexander and Elbina Hill. She was born in Moniteau County, Mo., July 7, 1853, and she and Mr. Slavens became the parents of six children, five of whom are living: Ella, Harry, Alma R., Myrtle and Pearl. Tilla died when four years of age. Mr. Slavens is in good circumstances financially, and since 1883 has resided on his farm in Barton County. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family worship in the Missionary Baptist Church.

W. W. Slinker, who has been a farmer of Newport Township since 1843, was born in Menard County, Ill., in 1832. His parents, Joel and Elizabeth (Brug) Slinker, were born in Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and died in Jasper County, Mo., in 1856, at the age of fifty-five years, and in 1852, aged forty-four years, respectively. In 1830 they moved to Menard County, Ill., where the father was engaged in farming and milling until 1849, then coming to Jasper County, Mo., where he and wife resided until their respective deaths. He was of German descent, and a mem-

ber of the Baptist Church. W. W. Slinker was reared on a farm and educated at a private school in Jasper County. In 1854 he was married to Miss Dorinda H. Bastin, a native of Kentucky, and, after his marriage, entered eighty acres in Jasper County, which he began improving. He made that his home until 1862 (owning, at the time of his removal, 240 acres), then went to Kansas, and farmed on rented land one year. In 1863 he enlisted in the Union Army, Company I, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, and served until June 15, 1865, and took part in the engagements of Poison Springs, Saline River, and numerous minor engagements. After the war Mr. Slinker returned to Kansas, where he lived a few months, then came back to Jasper County, Mo., to his old home. This he afterward sold, however, and rented land there until 1874, then came to Barton County, and purchased a farm near Golden City, where he made his home two years. He purchased his present farm of 120 acres, and has changed it from a raw state to a finely cultivated and improved farm. In 1862 his wife died, at the age of twenty-five years, leaving four children: James W., a farmer of Barton County; Nancy A., wife of John Nixon; Oliver B., a farmer of Barton County; and Tilford P., who died in childhood. In 1867 Mr. Slinker wedded Mrs. Gilla (Williams) Carter, by whom he has two children: Ora G., who died when ten years of age; and Lon, who is still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Slinker have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for many years, and are honored citizens of the county.

W. C. Smith, a stockman and farmer of Barton County, Mo., is a son of John and Margaret (St. Clair) Smith, who were born in Pennsylvania in 1806 and 1821, and died April 18, 1869, and in 1855, respectively. The father learned the trade of shoemaker in his youth, and followed this in connection with farming the greater part of his life. At the time of his death he was a Republican in politics; his wife was a member of the Lutheran Church. Their children are as follows: W. C.; G. H., who is an engineer of Pittsburg, Kan.; J. P., who is a farmer of Barton County; Mary C., wife of Will Hope, of Alleghany County, Penn.; and C. L., wife of George Crooks, of Pittsburg, Penn. W. C. Smith, whose name heads this sketch, was born on the 7th of September, 1840, and began working for himself in 1859, being employed in the oil regions of Pennsylvania for about two years, after which he joined Company C, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, under Capt. Anderson, and participated in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and with the regiment through the campaign. He next joined the Third Pennsylvania Artillery Veterans, Company I, under Capt. Watson, serving two years, and was in the siege of Petersburg, and was with Grant when Lee surrendered, besides being in several minor engagements; and, with the Yankees, skilled in

martial rule, in November, 1865, he was discharged, and returned to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, where he remained four years, then came to Barton County, Mo., and purchased his present property, consisting of 192 acres of raw land, at a cost of four dollars per acre. It is now improved with excellent buildings and an orchard of ten acres, consisting of apple and peach trees, and is valued at twenty-five dollars per acre. March 23, 1869, he espoused Miss Nancy J. Dolen, a daughter of John and Nancy (McCool) Dolen, to whom were born six children: Joseph, (deceased), Josiah (deceased); Margaret, wife of Ben Stover, of Pennsylvania; Lydia, wife of Jacob Bickel, also of Pennsylvania; Caroline, wife of E. Douglass, of Pennsylvania; and Levi, who also resides in that State. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of the following children: R. O., who was born January 6, 1870; A. V., born October 26, 1871, and died October 21, 1874; Almeda G., born December 9, 1873; Charles N., born September 21, 1876, died August 26, 1877; Franklin, born July 7, 1878; Minnie S., born October 20, 1880; and Sidney B., born July 1, 1883. Mr. Smith was very much dissatisfied with Missouri after locating, but, after returning to Pennsylvania on a visit, he came back to Missouri well satisfied to remain. He has had no failure in his apple crops since his residence here, and, although his peach crop is not so successful, small fruit is abundant. Until recently he voted the Republican ticket, but has since affiliated with the Union Labor party. He is now filling the office of township trustee. He belongs to the G. A. R., the Knights of Labor, and the Farmers' Alliance, and he and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

This tells to parents what a holy charge is theirs,
With what a kingly power their love
May rule the fountains of the new-born mind;
Warns them to wake at early dawn
And sow good seed before the world doth sow its tares.

Lynn B. Smith, the oldest grocery merchant of Barton County, was born in Madison County, Va., April 29, 1838, and received a good English education. In 1859 he married Miss Sue Gearhart, a native of Missouri, and then followed farming in Howard and Morgan Counties until 1869, when he came to Barton County, where he still continued tilling the soil. Previous to this, in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service, and continued in the same until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Shreveport, La. He was in the battles of Boonville, Pea Ridge, Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill, and many hot skirmishes. He was never wounded to amount to anything, nor was he ever taken prisoner. After the war he returned to Howard County, but later removed to Barton County, and in 1874 began merchandising at Lamar, where he has continued the business since.

In connection with a large amount of town property he owns two good farms, and is one of the prominent business men of the county. He has made all his property by his own exertions. He is treasurer of the Fair association, is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. When he first came to Benton County buffalo could be found within a day's ride of Lamar. Mr. Smith was the second of eight children, seven now living, six sons and a daughter, born to John M. and Brilla (Berry) Smith, both born and reared in Virginia. In 1856 the parents came to Missouri, locating in Howard County, but soon moved to Morgan County, where they still live, he being seventy-eight years of age, and she seventy-six. Both are members of the Baptist Church. He has followed farming all his life, and is a Democrat in politics.

Robert P. Smith, of the firm of C. H. Brown & Co., was born in Crawford County, Ill., October 4, 1844, and is the son of Robert C. and Mary E. (Smith) Smith, both natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Smith came with her parents to Illinois at an early day, and Mr. Smith came some time later. Both were of English descent. The maternal grandfather was a very early settler of Palestine, Ill., and was receiver of the land office. The paternal grandfather came from Virginia to Kentucky, at a very early day, and lived at Danville. Robert C. and Mary E. (Smith) Smith were married in Crawford County, and he followed farming as an occupation. He was a highly respected citizen, and died in the prime of life, when his son, Robert P., was only four years of age. The mother is still living, is seventy years of age, and is a member of the Methodist Church. She was the mother of four children, two of whom are now living, a son and daughter. Robert P. Smith, the second child, attained his growth on the farm, and received his education in the common schools, also at Marshall, Ill., and at Merom College, in Indiana. He then read law under Judge John Schofield, now on the supreme bench of Illinois, and later entered the Chicago Law School, where he graduated in 1866. Subsequently he located in Decaturville, Tenn., practiced a year, and then went to Texas. He followed a drove of cattle from there to Lamar, Mo., where he went into the employ of Brown & Avery, which firm is succeeded by the present firm of C. H. Brown & Co; of the latter firm he became a member in 1872. For twenty-one years he has been a resident of this county. He is a Democrat in politics, and has been county treasurer three terms. July 1, 1875, he married Miss Mary E. Culver, a native of Illinois, and they have three children: Guy, Eula and Reba. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Congregational Church.

Samuel N. Smoot, stock-dealer and farmer, was born in Mason County, Ky., December 11, 1847, and is the youngest but one of six children, five sons and one daughter, born to William and

Eliza (Perrine) Smoot, both natives of Mason County, Ky. Grandfather and Grandmother Smoot were from Maryland, and among the early settlers of Kentucky. The grandparents on the mother's side were from New Jersey, and were also early settlers of Kentucky. William and Eliza (Perrine) Smoot were married in Kentucky, and there passed their entire lives. He was a farmer and stock-raiser by occupation; enlisted in the Mexican War, but was not called out; was a Whig in his political views; and both he and his wife were members of the Christian Church. He lived to be seventy-three years of age, and she lived to be seventy. Samuel N. Smoot was educated to a limited extent in the common schools, and, at the age of nineteen, he began for himself. October 15, 1874, he married Miss Ella Gordon, a native of Kentucky, and this union resulted in the birth of one child, Anna Marie. After living in Kentucky until 1884 Mr. Smoot came to Lamar, and has been engaged in the real estate business until the present. He owns 640 acres of land one mile south of Kenoma, Barton County, and fifteen acres adjoining Lamar, besides a number of lots in Lamar. He has been raising and shipping stock both in Kentucky and this State. On his farm are two springs and indications of lead. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church. As a business man, Mr. Smoot has been quite successful, having made the most he has by his own efforts. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party.

A. H. Snyder, of the firm of Snyder, Patrick & Horton Loan Company, of the wholesale liquor firm of A. H. Snyder & Co., was born in the State of New York, on the 5th of February, 1849, being a son of C. G. and W. A. (Cuyler) Snyder, who were also born in York State. They resided in that State until 1855, when they moved to Northern Illinois, thence, in 1864, to Michigan, and, three years later, to Dade County, Mo., but are now residing in Kansas. The father has been engaged in merchandising the greater part of his life, but while living in Illinois followed the occupation of farming a part of the time. In 1874 he represented Dade County in the State Legislature, being elected by the Democrats, of which party he has been a member for many years. A. H. Snyder, the eldest of his two children, a son and a daughter, received his education in the common schools. Toward the close of the war a man offered \$1,100 for a substitute, and, although only sixteen years of age, Mr. Snyder immediately accepted the offer, and enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Michigan, and served until the close of the war. Upon his return home he entered Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Chicago, Ill., graduating in 1867, and shortly after went to Dade County, Mo., where he first engaged in farming, then in merchandising in Cedarville, and later in Stockton. In 1884 he

came to Lamar, and, after merchandising for one year, engaged in the wholesale liquor business. In January, 1889, he, George Patrick and George Horton formed a loan company, and are still thus associated. Mr. Snyder is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and in his political views is a Democrat. In 1867 he married Miss Harriet Enos, a native of Michigan, by whom he has two children: George and Mabel.

Alfred Spence, a merchant of Newport, Mo., has been a resident of Barton County since 1872. He was born in Kentucky, and moved from there with his parents to Davis County, Iowa, in 1849, first coming to Golden Grove, where he bought a piece of land and resided until 1873, then moved to Round Prairie, where he bought some raw land and improved a farm. In 1879 he came to Newport, and in 1880 established his present business and has served as postmaster seven years. Jonathan and Elizabeth (McLean) Spence were born on Kentucky soil. The father was a farmer throughout life, and in 1849 removed with his family to Davis County, Iowa, where he died in 1886 at the age of eighty-one years. The mother's death occurred in 1880, when seventy-five years of age. They had long been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The following are their children: William, who was a soldier in the Mexican War, and held a captaincy in the late war, died in 1866; Hannah, wife of C. A. Thompson; Thomas; Alfred; Mary Jane, wife of George Moore; Malinda, wife of William James; Anna, wife of Dock Yates; and Andrew T. When twenty-one years of age, Alfred Spence left home to engage in farming in Iowa, and in 1858 was married and moved to Grundy County, Mo.; then joined the Third Iowa Cavalry, and served four years and three days, participating in the following battles: Moore's Mills, Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, Helena, Little Rock, Gun Town, Tupelo, Price's raid through Missouri, Independence, Big Blue, Mine Creek, Wilson's Raid, Montevallo, Selma, Montgomery and Columbus. After the war he returned to Iowa, but in 1867 moved to Cherokee County, Kan., where he resided until 1872, moving from there to Barton County, Mo., where he owns eighty acres of land and some town property in Newport. He was first married in 1858 to Elizabeth J. Rayburn, a native of Indiana, who died in 1862 while her husband was serving in the army, and left two children: Jonathan, a teacher of Nevada, Mo.; and Melissa J., the wife of R. H. Fanning of Lamar. In 1864 Mr. Spence wedded his present wife, Martha E. Moore, who was born in Iowa, and by her became the father of seven children: Louisa, wife of A. Amick, of Barton County; Milton L.; Thomas M.; Alfred N.; Martha E.; Anna A. and Emma A. Mr. and Mrs. Spence are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a licensed minister since 1877, and

was ordained in 1882. He is a Republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace for six years.

H. H. Steele, mayor of Golden City, Mo., elected first in 1883, and who has served in that capacity continuously since, has been a resident of the above mentioned city since 1881. He is a native of Greene County, Mo., and the son of John P. and Jane (Ramsey) Steele, both natives of Tennessee, the mother of Scotch descent. The father was of Irish descent, and was one of the very early settlers of Greene County, Mo. He was a farmer by occupation, and remained in this county until 1888, when he moved to Lawrence County, bought a farm, and there he now resides. He is retired from active pursuits. He was a Union man during the late war, and was a guide for Gens. Lyon and Sigel. Mrs. Steele died when the subject of this sketch was a small lad. H. H. Steele was reared to farm labor, and remained with his father until twenty-five years of age, receiving his education in the public schools of the county. At the above mentioned age he engaged in the grain business at Brookline Station, Greene County, Mo., continued at this for three years, and then moved to Bois D'Arc, in the same county, where he engaged in merchandising and also continued the grain business. At the end of three years he came to Golden City, where he resumed his mercantile and grain interests, and for two years was in partnership with Mr. O. E. Coover, who took charge of the store, and Mr. Steele looked after the grain business. At present the latter is occupied in the grain business here and in Lockwood. He is also engaged in the hay business. He was married June 16, 1876, to Miss Cora Marlow, a native of Kentucky, who bore him two children: Pearl and Ethel. Mrs. Steele is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Steele is a Democrat, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He is the owner of considerable property in town.

Dr. A. B. Stone, a practicing physician and surgeon at Iantha, Mo., was born in Platte County, Mo., September 12, 1849, his parents being Samuel and Catherine (Butler) Stone, who were born in Woodford and Frankfort Counties, Ky., in 1804 and 1810, respectively, and died in Platte County, Mo., in 1850. The father was a rope manufacturer the early part of his life, but afterward turned his attention to farming, in which he met with good success. He and wife became residents of Platte County, Mo., in 1846. Dr. A. B. Stone was the youngest of eight children, and was only one year old when his parents died. He was reared by William Broadhurst, and received a common school education in Platte and Clay Counties. In 1880 he graduated from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and first entered upon the practice of his profession at Webb City, Jasper County. He has been a resident of Barton County most of the time since 1859,

and in 1875 taught one term of school. Since 1884 he has been a resident of the village of Iantha, where in connection with his practice he is engaged in selling drugs and stationery. In 1870 he married Miss Sarah Gaddy, who was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1855, and died in 1873, having been an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal, Church, South, for a number of years. To them were born two children, Della and Minnie, both now deceased. In 1875 the Doctor married Miss Mary C. Cook, who was born in Tennessee in 1855, a daughter of Henry Cook, a German. Their union has resulted in the birth of the following family: Bertie, Marvin, Kate, William and Gertrude. The Doctor has always been a Democrat, and his first presidential vote was cast for Horace Greeley. He is coroner of the county, is treasurer of Central Township, was postmaster of Iantha during Cleveland's administration, is a member of the State Pharmacy Society, and is president of his home medical society. He is one of the leading physicians of the county, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. F. Surbrugg, one of the oldest farmers of the township, is a son of John and Elsie (Surhur) Surbrugg, who were born in Switzerland, and came to America after their marriage, locating in Ohio, where they followed farming and dairying. After residing there for some time they moved to Ripley County, Ind., then went to Columbus of the same State, where they resumed farming and dairying, and here the father died in 1888, at the age of seventy-nine years, still survived by his widow, who resides in that State. Nine of their ten children lived to be grown: Elsie, wife of Peter Shank, a farmer of Iowa; John, a farmer of Barton County, Mo.; Peter, a farmer of Indiana; J. F., our subject; Lizzie, wife of Jacob Brown, residing in Indianapolis, Ind.; Margaret, wife of Ephraim Ross, of Indiana; Rosa, the deceased wife of George Carter, of Missouri; Christopher, a farmer of Indiana; Solomon, residing on the old homestead in Indiana; and Godfred, a farmer residing near Columbus, Ind. J. F. Surbrugg only attended the common schools in his youth, and left home when very young. The first work he did after starting out in life for himself was farm work, his wages being paid by the month, but his father collected his pay until he was twenty-one years old. He then continued to labor by the month until the war broke out, when he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Cline, in Company K, and afterward served as orderly for Gen. Nelson for about sixteen months, when he was discharged on account of sickness. He was at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, being taken sick immediately after the latter combat, and was sent home by order of Gov. Morton. After recovering he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, and began working in a rolling-mill, re-

maining here between eight and ten months. He then went to Rock Island, Ill., and began working for a nurseryman, and from there joined the One Hundred and Fortieth United States Infantry, Company G, being under Capt. Wilmont, and after serving about six months was discharged, but again enlisted in the spring of 1864 in Company C, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, being on active duty until the fall of 1865. He was in the battle of Franklin. After the war Mr. Surbrugg went to Indiana, but after farming there one year moved to Rock Island, where he also farmed one year. He then sold his crops and moved to Iowa, and was there married in 1867 to Miss Mary Worthin, moving soon after to Barton County, Mo., where he purchased raw land, and made a home. At the end of one year he had his land inclosed, then sold out and bought eighty acres of unimproved land, which he also improved and sold. This farm cost him \$5.50 per acre, and at the end of ten years he sold it at \$25 per acre. Since that time he has resided on his present property, which consists of 200 acres, for eighty of which he paid \$10.50 per acre, and for another eighty, \$7.50. It is now worth \$40 per acre, and is all in one body. He owns eighty acres in another tract. He and wife are the parents of three sons and two daughters: J. C., John W., H. E., Ada and Alice. Mr. Surbrugg is independent in his political views.

G. T. Thomson, M. D., a prominent physician of Barton County, has been a resident of Golden City since 1882. He is a native of Christian County, Ky., and is a son of James and Catherine Thomson, natives of Virginia, who were early settlers of Kentucky. Our subject was reared on a farm, and, his father dying when he was thirteen years old, the mother and family moved to Washington County, Ill. He was educated at the Hopkinsville High School, and in 1865 entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating from the St. Louis Medical College in 1873. He first located at New Memphis, Ill., where he was actively engaged in practice for several years, and then went to Steelville, Randolph County, Ill., where he practiced nine years. From the latter place he removed to Golden City, his present home, where he has since devoted his attention to the practice of his chosen profession, and enjoys a large and lucrative patronage. The Doctor is a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners of his district, and is local surgeon for the Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. He has satisfactorily served as coroner of the county, and a member of the school board, and in politics his sympathies are with the Democratic party. He owns 160 acres of land, beside town property, and takes an active interest in all worthy public enterprises. He was married in 1868 to Nannie Ford, a native of Illinois. Their five children are: Ter-

rill, Katie, Amos, Ruth and Charles. Dr. and Mrs. Thomson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. H. Thompson, general merchant at Beloit, Barton County, Mo., was born in Roodhouse, Ill., in 1859, and is one of five children born to the marriage of John P. and S. M. (Thompson) Thompson, both of whom were born, reared and married in Greene County, Ill. The father was a farmer, and died in February, 1864, being a son of Thomas Thompson, a Kentuckian, who emigrated to Illinois at an early day, where he spent the rest of his days in tilling the soil. W. H. Thompson, our subject, was thirteen years old when he came to Missouri with his mother. They lived first in De Kalb, then in Clinton, and finally came to Barton County in 1874, where W. H. received part of his education in the public schools of Lamar. After leaving school he passed an examination for a certificate to teach, but soon after began clerking in the mercantile establishment of E. C. Morlen, with whom he remained two years, then embarking in the same business with his brother at Dublin, being thus associated one year. His brother died, and in 1881 Mr. Thompson opened his present establishment in connection with his younger brother, the style of the firm being Thompson Bros. In June, 1887, he purchased his brother's interest, and has since been successfully managing the establishment alone, his stock being valued at about \$3,000, and his annual sales amounting to \$12,000. In 1883 he was elected township trustee and *ex-officio* treasurer, being re-elected in 1885, 1887 and 1889. Since 1881 he has filled the position of postmaster of Beloit, and in his political views is a Democrat. In October, 1884, he was married to Miss Clara Beamer, who was born in West Union, Iowa, in 1863, which union has resulted in the birth of two children: Maud and Roy Cleveland. Mrs. Thompson received her education in the graded schools of Springfield, also taking a course of music in that city.

Hon. Berry G. Thurman, attorney-at-law, and State senator from the twenty-eighth district, was born in Miller County, Mo., January 25, 1851, and is one of the representative men of the county. He is the son of John B. and Jane (Allee) Thurman, and the grandson of Robert Thurman, who was a native of Virginia. John B. Thurman was born in Kentucky, in 1814, and in about 1832 came to St. Louis County, Mo., where he remained for some time, and then came on to Moniteau County, where he married Miss Jane Allee. He was a blacksmith by trade, but in later years he followed farming. He moved to Miller, then to Morgan County, and finally found a home in Dade County, in 1868. He died January 1, 1888, but the mother is still living in that county. Both were members of the Baptist Church, and he was a Democrat in politics. Hon. Berry G. Thurman, one of ten children — six sons and four daughters — received his literary

education in the common schools, and was a student in the Missouri State University two years. He read law under Judge D. A. De Armond, and graduated from the law department of the above university in 1873. The same year he was admitted to the bar at Lamar, though he located at Greenfield, Dade County. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Dade County in 1874, and again in 1878, being the first Democrat chosen to that office in that county after the war. In 1884 he came to Lamar, and formed a partnership with A. J. Wray, which still exists. In 1888 he was elected to the State Senate, where he received appointment on the following important committees: judiciary revision, labor, mines and mining, deaf and dumb asylums. November 12, 1879, Mr. Thurman married Miss Lula Clark, daughter of Capt. S. S. Clark, and a native of Benton County, Mo. They have two children: William H. and Bessie. Mr. Thurman is a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity, and stands at the head of the bar at Lamar. Mrs. Thurman belongs to the Congregational Church.

Hon. Henry C. Timmonds, an attorney-at-law of Lamar, Mo., was born in Knoxville, Iowa, May 12, 1853, being the eldest of three children born to the union of Dr. L. M. Timmonds and Jane M. Tichenor, who were born, reared and married in Ohio County, Ky., the former being of Irish descent, and the latter of English. The mother was a lineal descendant of John Alden, who came to America in that famous old ship, the Mayflower, and who is immortalized in Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish." The parents resided in Kentucky until 1852, then moved to Iowa, and six years later took up their abode in Greene County, Mo., coming in 1859 to Lamar. The father was a graduate of Iowa Medical University, and made this profession his chief pursuit through life. Prior to the late war, he was county judge of Barton County, and in 1865 was appointed circuit clerk, county clerk, and recorder, being elected in 1866 to the same position. He was a Democrat, and in early life a member of the Christian Church, in which faith his wife died in 1861, being only twenty-nine years of age. After her death, Dr. Timmonds wedded Miss Mary H. Oulds, by whom he became the father of three children. Henry C. Timmonds, the immediate subject of this sketch, received the greater part of his education in the schools of Lamar, and, having worked in his father's office till 1870, he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Southwest Missourian*. March 27, 1873, he married Miss Kate Fast, a daughter of Peter Fast. She was born in Stark County, Ill., and by Mr. Timmonds is the mother of two children: Harry and Xora. For one term Mr. Timmonds was principal of public schools of Lamar, and in the fall of 1873 moved to Stockton, Mo., where he leased the office and fixtures of the Stockton

Journal, and was both editor and pressman, his wife assisting him in the office, and making a full hand. Prior to his marriage he read law for some time with Hon. Charles H. Morgan, and, while managing the *Journal*, spent his leisure time in pursuing this study. After reading one year under Judge D. P. Stratton, he was admitted to the Stockton bar in 1880, returning the same year to Lamar, and forming a partnership with Hon. Charles H. Morgan, which lasted until Mr. Morgan's third election to Congress. Then Mr. Timmonds became associated with Hon. Edward Buler in the practice of his profession, and has remained thus connected up to the present time. From 1882 to 1886 he was prosecuting attorney, and in the latter year was elected to represent Barton County in the State Legislature. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and made the nominating speech for Lieut.-Gov. Claycomb. Mr. Timmonds has always been a Democrat, and professionally ranks among the first lawyers of the Barton County bar. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and his wife belongs to the Congregational Church.

Robert J. Tucker, another attorney at Lamar, all things considered has been fairly successful in the practice of his profession.

Brockholst Tyler, farmer and stockman, was born in the "Empire State" (Columbia County), October 29, 1825, being a son of Major M. and Edith (Bradford) Tyler, who were born in Columbia County, N. Y., and Windom County, Conn., in 1791 and 1793, respectively. Three Tyler brothers came to America in the "Mayflower," one settling in the New England States, one in Virginia, and the third was lost track of. The father of our subject was a cousin of President Tyler, and during the War of 1812, when two men were needed to make up a company, he was one of three to cast lots, but fortune was in his favor, and he remained at home. He was a farmer and trader, and was commissioner of Columbia County, and held minor offices. He was captain of a company of New York militia in muster days, and was a prominent man of his time. His wife, whom he married in 1810, was a descendent of Gov. Bradford, of Virginia. They moved to Kansas about 1860, and the father died in 1883, in Barton County, having been a Democrat, Whig and Republican in politics, his wife dying in Massachusetts about two years later, having been a member of the Congregational Church for many years. Thirteen of their fifteen children lived to be grown, Brockholst Tyler being the tenth child. His boyhood days were spent in Columbia County, N. Y., and his education was received in the common schools and Austerlitz Academy. When nineteen years of age he began farming for himself, and the 15th of August, 1848, he was married to Cornelia A. Baker, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., born September 3, 1829. In 1856

they moved to Anderson County, Kan., and Mr. Tyler was engaged in merchandising for ten years. Since 1866 he has resided in Barton County, Mo., being the owner of a fertile and well-tilled farm. He has been a successful financier, and is one of the well-to-do residents of the county. He has always sided with the Republican party, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Church. Their children are: Isador J., John F., Harriet A. (deceased), Edwin C., George F., Mary E., Erastus L., Jennie (deceased), James M., Mattie (deceased), Rosa N., William G., Joseph B. and Ernest U.

Usher Brothers general merchants of Minden Mines, Mo., established their business in April, 1885, and their establishment consists of two rooms, one being used for dry goods, and the other for drugs and groceries, their stock being valued at \$3,500, and their average sales about fifty dollars per day. The firm consists of Francis M. and James H. Usher, who were born in Ballard, now Carlisle County, Ky., in 1861 and 1862, respectively, their parents being James H. and Frances S. (Sanford) Usher, both of whom were born in what is now Christian County, Ky., in 1832 and 1836, respectively. They were married in their native State in 1859, and the father, who was a practicing physician and a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, died there in 1862. He had a brother, Francis M., who also graduated from that college, and was a very successful physician for some years, but is now a wealthy tobacconist at Fulton, Ky. Their father, Dr. James H. Usher, is still living, and was for many years a very successful medical practitioner, but is now a wealthy farmer in Christian County, Ky., in which county he was probably born. The parents of our subjects are church members, and the mother is the daughter of Dr. Thomas and Rosella Sanford, who were born in Henry and Washington Counties, Ky., respectively, and died in their native State, both in the month of December, the father in 1860, and the mother in 1851. Mrs. Usher married her second husband in 1872, and since 1885 has resided at Minden Mines. Both her sons, whose names head this sketch, received their early educations in the common schools, supplemented by a number of years' attendance in the Milburn High School. They were both engaged in clerking for a number of years, Francis M. being in a drug store. In 1885 he went West looking for a location, and finally decided to locate in Minden Mines, where he and brother are now successfully established in business. Both brothers are members in good standing in the Christian Church, and are young men of enterprise and intelligence. In their political views Francis M. is a Republican, and James H. is a Democrat. The latter has been postmaster of Minden Mines since 1885. The former married in January, 1889, Miss Maude F., a daughter of L. P. and Catherine Letton,

who were born in Bourbon County, Ky., where Mrs. Usher was also born. They came to Johnson County, Mo., when she was a child, and are now living in Barton County, near Liberal. Francis M. has been express agent for the Adams Express Company at Minden Mines, since September, 1885.

Abraham Van Meter, M. D. Health is the most precious gift bestowed upon us by nature; and how to retain it, and how to regain it when lost, are matters of vital moment. Dr. Abraham Van Meter was born September 25, 1839, in Grayson County, Ky. The Van Meter family trace their origin to one of two brothers who emigrated to the United States from Holland. One located in New Jersey and the other in New York. John, the New York brother, went to Virginia, and married a Delaware Indian. From this branch of the family the Doctor is a descendant. Colonel Joe Van Meter commanded a regiment in the Revolutionary War. The Doctor's grandparents were among the first settlers of Boone's Lick, Ky., and Grandfather Van Meter was a soldier in the War of 1812. The Doctor's father, Jacob R. Van Meter, was born in Kentucky in 1820, and when only eighteen years of age married Miss Rhoda C. Hackley, also a native of Kentucky. In 1840 they moved to Arkansas, subsequently to Illinois, and in 1857 to Linn County, Mo., where he died twenty-two years later. The mother is living in California, and is sixty-nine years of age. In their family were eleven children, nine sons and two daughters. Two of the sons are physicians. Dr. Abraham Van Meter, the eldest child of the family, received a limited education, but being always very fond of a book, he became a well informed man. Having a natural tendency for medical literature, he began reading medicine at the age of sixteen, but later turned his attention to mechanical engineering, which he made his business until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Home Guards, and about two months later he joined Company F, Eighteenth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, U. S. A. He was at Island No. 10, then at Shiloh, when his division fought in what is called the "Hornet's Nest." He was taken prisoner, and after being held about a month at Montgomery, Ala., was sent to the Tennessee River to be exchanged, but Gen. Mitchell, who met them there, claimed he had no authority to make exchanges, so the Doctor was taken to Chattanooga until the shelling of the town by Mitchell, when he was moved on to Macon, Ga. From there he was taken to Richmond to be exchanged, and while waiting had the pleasure (?) of spending four days in Libby prison, having been a prisoner six months and thirteen days. As soon as he gained flesh and strength he joined his regiment in May, 1863, in Tennessee, was promoted to sergeant, and served until November, 1864. He was in all the battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

In 1864 he entered the medical department of the Philadelphia University, from which he graduated in 1865. Having located at Brookfield, Mo., he practiced at different points until 1881, when he went to Washington Territory, and later became surgeon to the engineer corps of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who were surveying the route through the Cascade Mountains. The same year he came to Lamar. He has been medical director of the State three times for the Grand Army of the Republic, and is now serving his fourth term as post commander at Lamar. He is a Mason, a member of the Barton Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Association, and a member of the National Association of Railroad Surgeons. He is local surgeon at Lamar for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis (formerly the Gulf) Railroad, and is also county physician. The Doctor is a staunch Republican. December 31, 1857, he married Miss Martha A. McClure, a native of Kentucky, and to them have been born six children, two now living: Mollie and Agnes.

J. B. Vaughn was born in Kentucky, in 1847, and when ten years of age left home and went to Iowa, and worked as a farm hand for one year, receiving for his services his board and clothes and seven dollars in money. During this time he went to school about four months. He remained in that State some twenty-six years, and was married there to Miss Sarah Duller, by whom he became the father of three children: Clara, John and Emma. Soon after his marriage he purchased fifty acres of land, which he farmed two years, then moving to Allerton, where he was engaged in buying stock, grain and coal for about eight years. In 1882 he came to Barton County, Mo., and first purchased eighty acres of land adjoining Milford, then embarked in the mercantile business, and has continued thus engaged ever since, his stock of goods being valued at about \$3,500, and his annual sales amounting to \$12,000. He is very much pleased with his location, and says that in his estimation, this is a superior farming and stock country. During the winter months he is engaged in feeding stock, but did not follow this occupation in 1888, owing to a shortage in the crops. He is in every respect a self-made man, and his property has been acquired by ceaseless toil. After his marriage, he spent some time in cutting cord wood at seventy-five cents a cord, and his wife worked out for two dollars per week, he paying three dollars per week for his board. He is now one of the leading men of his section, and is a liberal patron of education and other worthy enterprises. He is a Democrat, and has been township treasurer for two years. His parents, John and Mary J. (Henderson) Vaughn, were born in Floyd County, Ky., and Giles County, Va., June 4, 1878 and April 25, 1819, respectively. They were married in Mercer County, Va., May 29, 1839, and became the parents of five children, all of whom are

dead except our subject, two living to maturity; James died while serving in the Union army; and Genoa, who was the wife of B. H. Garrett. Mrs. Vaughn's parents were Martin and Susanna (Smith) Duller. To them were born nine children, six of whom are now living: Henry, a resident of Kansas; Mary A., wife of James Pinkerton; Sarah (Mrs. Vaughn), George; Emeline, wife of Charles Zahn; and Allie.

Edward G. Ward, an early settler of Barton County, Mo., is a son of George E. and Charity H. (Greene) Ward, who were born in Lynchburg, Va., and Harrodsburg, Ky., April 1, 1811, and March 30, 1811, respectively. They were married in the mother's native town, and about 1840 moved to Independence, Mo., and subsequently to Johnson County, moving to Sabine Parish, La. in 1844, where Mr. Ward was chosen assessor, and where he had all the mail contracts in Louisiana and Texas. In 1852 he started to California, but only got as far as Barton County, Mo., and located where Lamar now stands, the county at that time going by the name of Jasper. He built a little log storehouse near where M. N. Wills now resides, and in 1857 built a two-story frame storehouse on the southwest corner of the public square, which was burned during the war. During that time he served in Talbot's regiment until the battle of Pea Ridge, in which engagement he was wounded, dying the following October 2, 1862. He named Barton County, and when it was laid off he secured the first Lamar postoffice and called it Lamar, which became the present town. He served as judge when it was part of Jasper County, and filled the office of treasurer after it became Barton County. He was a Democrat, and was an Episcopalian in faith, his wife being a member of the Christian Church. His wife is still living, having borne five children, three of whom survive. The great-grandfather, Thomas Ward, was a Scotchman, and was a colonel in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather, Seth Ward, was an 1812 soldier. The maternal great-grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier. Edward G. Ward, the immediate subject of this biography, was born in Barren County, Ky., January 28, 1839, and in youth attended the old subscription schools of Barton County, Mo. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, C. S. A., and after serving about six months he joined the regular Confederate army, serving under Shelby until the close of the war. He surrendered at Shreveport, La., having been in the battles of Pea Ridge, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Lone Jack, Helena, Shelby's Raid, Price's Raid, Little Rock, Prairie De Hand, Newtonia and others; at the last named battle a grape shot passing through his abdomen from front to rear. He now carries a 44-caliber revolver ball in his left lung, and a buckshot in his scalp. In 1863 he was elected captain of a select company for advance service. After the war he joined his

mother and sisters in Illinois, and in 1868 came back to Barton County, where he has since been engaged in farming and merchandising. January 28, 1869, Mr. Ward married Mary, a daughter of Dr. John Logan, who was a cousin of Gen. John A. Logan, and a colonel of the Thirty-second Illinois, Federal Army. She was born in Illinois, July 8, 1844, and is the mother of six children: Edward L., Annie, William B., George E., Lillian and John R. Mrs. Ward is a member of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Ward is a Royal Arch Mason.

Judge Allen Warden, public administrator for Barton County, was born in Auburn, New York, April 8, 1821, and is the son of Bucklin and Anna (Francisco) Warden, natives of Vermont and New Jersey, respectively. They were married in New York, and here the father followed farming and blacksmithing. He was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and was of Scotch descent. He passed his last days in New York, as did also the mother, who was of Spanish origin. They were the parents of five children, two sons and three daughters. The paternal grandfather was one of the immortal eighty-three who captured Ticonderoga under Ethan Allen, hence the name Allen is a favorite in the Warden family. While growing to manhood Judge Allen Warden acquired an academic education, and, after finishing the same (1842), he went to Lafayette County, Wis., where he opened a farm, but soon turned his attention to merchandising and milling. In 1846 he married Miss Lucinda Miller, a native of Indiana, and to them were born seven children, five sons and two daughters. Mr. Warden was the first presiding judge of Lafayette County, and that before he was twenty-four years of age. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Wisconsin, in 1848, was presidential elector in 1864, and again in 1868, and, when the late war broke out, he used all his eloquence and influence for the Union cause. He raised two companies, and was elected captain of each, but, his family not consenting to his going, another led them to the field. In recognition of the services rendered by him, Governor J. T. Lewis tendered him the colonelcy of the Thirty-first Wisconsin Infantry, but the consideration that deterred him from becoming captain, also influenced him in this matter. To induce young men to enlist that a draft might not come on the county, he got the county to offer \$300 bounty to those who would enlist, and, being presiding judge of the court, he issued county warrants that soon dropped to a few cents on the dollar, thus foreboding financial ruin to the county. Seeing how the government credit was strengthened by issuing United States bonds, he made a personal appeal to the Wisconsin Legislature to permit him to issue county bonds and exchange them for warrants. The result was that the bonds kept almost at par, and thus saved the county.

In 1875 Judge Warden came to Barton County, Mo., and in 1882 was chosen presiding judge of Barton County Court. Two years later he was made probate judge. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a Knight Templar in Masonry.

Crawford H. Warford, a butcher of Lamar, Mo., was born in Howard County, of this State, October 8, 1853, and is one of twelve children, who lived to be grown, in a family of thirteen, born to John and Mary (Baxter) Warford, who were born, reared and married in Kentucky. They were among the early settlers of Missouri, and, on coming to this State, had all their worldly goods in a wagon, and, when he died, having been a tiller of the soil through life, he owned a fine farm of 400 acres. He was a Democrat, and, at the time of his death, was seventy-six years of age. His wife was seventy-seven. They were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Crawford H. Warford, the thirteenth of his parents' children, was reared on a farm, and, in order to receive his education, was obliged to walk three miles to school. When nineteen years of age he began farming for himself, and, on the 19th of February, 1874, was married to Parthenia E. Humphrey, a Virginian, by whom he became the father of seven children, two sons and five daughters. They resided in Howard County, Mo., until they came to Barton County, and Mr. Warford has since been engaged in his present business in Lamar, being with L. Mouser the first five or six years. He is a Democrat, a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

H. T. Wells, D. D. S., was born in Dade County, Mo., July 6, 1852, and received his literary education in the public schools. In 1875 he graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College, practiced for some time in Philadelphia, and then came to Greenfield, Mo., where he practiced his profession until 1881, after which he came to Lamar, Mo. Here he has practiced continuously ever since. He is secretary of the Southwestern Dental Association, and is an active member of the Masonic order, being eminent commander of Mt. Olive Commandery; past master of Lamar Lodge; past high priest of Lamar Chapter; past commander of Constantine Commandery, Greenfield, Mo. Politically he is a Democrat. October 5, 1874, he married Miss Ella M. Bennett, a native of New York, and the fruits of his union are three children, two sons and one daughter. For seventeen years Dr. Wells has practiced his profession, and is accounted one of the leading dentists of Lamar, or, in fact, in this portion of the State. He is one of nine children, two now living, born to his parents, John and Harriet M. (Taylor) Wells. The father was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1810, and the mother in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1820. In early days the father came to St. Louis, where he engaged in commercial merchandising, and to

that city the mother came on a visit. Here they met and were married. Soon after they moved to Dade County, Mo., and here the father was engaged in merchandising, farming and stock dealing. He died in 1857. After returning to Philadelphia, the mother died in 1867.

John W. Werts, a blacksmith of Milford, Mo., was born in New Jersey, February 17, 1842, and is a son of Nicholas and Sophia (Winghardt) Werts, who were born in Germany, the former's birth occurring in 1795, and the latter's in 1805. Nicholas Werts came to America in 1822, and followed the occupation of blacksmithing throughout life. He and wife became the parents of the following children: Joseph, who died in Illinois; Catherine, the deceased wife of George Parks; Anthony, who died in New Jersey; Mary (deceased); Jacob, living in Texas; Maria, the deceased wife of P. Montgomery; William, living in New Jersey; Margaret, wife of William Bower, of Kansas; Mary, wife of William Gilmore, of Kansas; Nicholas, a farmer of Kansas; Christian (deceased); George, also a farmer of Kansas; and J. W. The latter began doing for himself at the age of twenty, and enlisted in August, 1862, in Battery A, Third Illinois, and served three years, participating in the following combats: Little Rock, Saline River, besides numerous minor engagements. He lost his right eye in the fight at Prairie De Hand, and was discharged July 2, at Springfield, Ill. He was unable to do anything the first three years after the war, and the following two years was engaged in building fence. In the fall of 1869 he came to Barton County, and worked at the blacksmith's trade for a number of years, then bought a farm in Dade County, which he was engaged in tilling in connection with his trade. In 1885 he sold out and moved to Newport, where he tilled the soil for two years, after which he rented his land and came to Milford, where he has since been working at his trade. He was married in August, 1870, to Elizabeth Aldred, who was born on the 3d of February, 1853, and to them have been born these children: Alva Oscar (deceased); Laura Louisa, born in March, 1873; De Witt C., Le Roy, Clarence, Noara and Pearl. Mr. Werts and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He is a patron of education, and contributes liberally of his means to churches, schools, and other enterprises tending to benefit the county, and is now president of Milford Township Sabbath-school Convention. He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1877 by Elder Joslin, but most of his time is devoted to Sabbath-school work.

Merida N. Wills, banker and real-estate dealer, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., June 15, 1828, and is the son of Elijah and Drusilla (Solomon) Wills, natives, respectively, of Kentucky

and North Carolina. When about ten years of age, the mother moved with her parents from North Carolina to Kentucky, was married there to Mr. Wills, and in 1825 they moved to Jacksonville, Ill., when only two cabins marked the town. Later they moved to Macoupin County, Ill. Mr. Wills was an honest, hard-working farmer, and a stanch Democrat in politics. He and wife were members of the Regular Baptist Church. He died in this county at the age of seventy-four, and later the mother visited her son in California, where she too passed away at the age of seventy-six years. In their family were eleven children, of whom six are now living. Merida N. Wills resided in Macoupin County, Ill., received his education in the old-time school-house, and further advanced his knowledge by self study at home. In 1858 he married Miss Susanna L. Lamarr, a native of the same county as himself. Having farmed until 1860, he was elected sheriff of his native county, and re-elected in 1864. Two years later he came to Barton County, Mo., and two years after built perhaps the first steam grist-mill in the county, to which settlers would come for thirty miles. He has been interested in farming since he first came to the county, and for some time he was also associated with Mr. C. H. Brown in the banking business, but in 1881 he opened a bank, of which he is sole proprietor. Owing to dissatisfaction in the management of county affairs, he consented to run on the Greenback ticket for county treasurer, though he is not a man whose attention is given much to politics, and he with most of the ticket was elected, to the great surprise of the old parties. He has taken the Encampment degree in the Odd Fellow's fraternity, and has been deputy grand master. Both he and wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for over forty years. Six children were born to their union, three sons and three daughters. When first married, Mr. Wills was not worth twenty dollars all told, and cradled oats at fifty cents a day to buy his furniture. Early in the battle of life he lost his right hand, but he uses the remaining one to the best advantage. Now he is accounted one of the wealthy men of Barton County. His eldest son, Don P., is a merchant of Lamar. Another son, William M. Wills, is treasurer of Barton County, and was born in Carlinville, Ill., April 22, 1863. When three years of age he moved with his parents to Barton County, where he has resided ever since. He attained his growth on the farm, attending the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered the Southwest Baptist College, Bolivar, Mo., where he attended three years. In 1882 he began clerking in his father's bank, which he continued until 1888, when he was chosen treasurer of the county. He is a stanch Democrat, and a Knight of Pythias. He is a competent business man, and the youngest one holding a county

office. Another son of Merida N. Wills, T. L. Wills, is an attorney at Lamar. He was born in Carlinville, Ill., July 8, 1865, received his education in the Southwest Baptist College, and at William Jewell. He completed his law course at the State University, Columbia, in 1887, and, having practiced in California a year, he returned and opened an office in Lamar. Politically he is a Republican.

James Hill Wilson, president of the First National Bank of Lamar, is a native of Lincoln County, N. C., born December 11, 1831, being a son of James and Mary (Campbell) Wilson, who were also born in the "Old North State," in 1786 and 1795, respectively; they were married in 1812, and resided in that State until 1834, when they moved to Owen County, Ind., where the father was engaged in farming and school teaching, and died at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife at the age of seventy-eight. He was a Whig politically. He and wife were members of the Methodist Church, and the pioneer preachers made their house their home, and, as church houses were few, often preached in their old home. James H. Wilson received his education in the old log school-house, where school was taught three months in the year. At the age of twenty years he went to work at the carpenter's trade at ten dollars per month, but soon had his wages advanced, and in two years was getting one dollar and a half per day, which was the highest price paid to carpenters in that day. On November 27, 1855, he was married to Ann M. Miller, a daughter of Hon. James F. Miller. She was born in Kentucky, and was raised in Indiana, and her union with Mr. Wilson resulted in the birth of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, five sons and two daughters now living: E. Stanley, Laura B., Lizzie E., James F., Joseph C., Lovel B. and Scott H. In 1864 he moved to Douglas County, Ill., and engaged in farming and buying and shipping grain, and in April, 1882, moved to Lamar, Mo., and embarked in the real estate and loan business. He is treasurer of Lamar school district, and president of the First National Bank. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, believing that the saloon is the greatest evil of the day.

James M. Wilson, stockman and farmer, of Barton County, Mo., was born in Morgan County, Ind., in 1844, and is a son of Alexander and Mary (Maxwell) Wilson, who were born, reared and married in Kentucky, and about 1830 removed to Indiana, where Mr. Wilson was killed in 1862, while running a saw-mill. His widow died in Kansas in 1874, both having been earnest members of the Christian Church. Mr. Wilson was a farmer by occupation, and served as constable sixteen years, and as assessor quite a number of years. His father, John, was of Irish birth, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and died in Indiana. James M. Wilson is the seventh of nine children, and received

his education in the old log school-houses of Indiana. On the 4th of July, 1863, he joined Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was on duty in East Tennessee for about six months. After about eight months' service he returned home, but soon after joined Company B, First Heavy Artillery, and operated in Louisiana and Alabama. In July, 1865, he returned home, and the following year was married to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Andrew and Susanna Baker, who were natives of the "Old North State." When Mrs. Wilson was about four years old, her parents removed to Indiana, where her mother died. Mr. Baker died in Jackson County, Mo., in October, 1885. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilson four sons and one daughter have been born. In 1867 they removed to Crawford County, Kan., and in 1879 to Barton County, Mo., their present finely cultivated farm of 200 acres being then raw prairie land. He is a Republican, and his first presidential vote was cast for U. S. Grant in 1868. While in Kansas he served eight years as constable. He and his wife are members of the Church of God.

Isaac Wimmer, a farmer of Lamar Township, and the owner of 240 acres of fertile land, has been a resident of Barton County since 1882. He was born in Union County, Ind., in 1827, and is a son of William and Sarah (Templeton) Wimmer, both Virginians, who emigrated to Indiana in 1818, being among the early settlers of Union County. Later they went to Miami County, where the father died in June, 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, having been a soldier in the War of 1812. He took an active interest in politics, and was first a Whig, and then became a Republican. He and wife were members of the Dunkard Church. After the death of his wife, which occurred in 1858, he married again, his second wife being Nancy Carr, who died in 1881. He reared a family of eight children by his first wife, all of whom are now living: Fleming, who is a farmer of Adair County, Iowa; James, a farmer of Miami County, Ind.; Hannah, wife of Lewis Phillips, of Miami County, Ind.; John, a carpenter of Somerset, Ind.; Sarah, now Mrs. Keller, of Wabash, Ind.; Isaac; William P., who resides in Grant County, Ind.; and Mary, wife of Morris Chris, of Miami County, Ind. Isaac Wimmer was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty-one years went to Somerset, Ind., and began working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1855, when he bought a farm of 160 acres in Miami County, which he improved, and there made his home till 1859, when he sold it and bought 160 acres in Grant County, which he also sold in 1882. Since that time he has resided in Barton County on his present farm. He is a Republican in his political opinions, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Miss Malinda Minnick became his wife in 1852. She was born in Wayne County, Ind., and by Mr. Wimmer became the mother of seven children:

James M., who is now a clerk in the War Department at Washington, D. C.; Frances Adaline, wife of William M. McGrew, M. D., of La Fontaine, Ind.; William, in Colorado; Winfield Scott, a merchant of Neosho Rapids, Kan.; Isaac Newton, a farmer of the county; Oliver P., and George Glenn.

M. G. Witter, M. D., a well-known physician of the county, was born in Chariton County, Mo., on the 23d of February, 1840, his parents being Marshall B. and Martha C. (Baker) Witter, who were born in Franklin County, Vt., in 1802 and 1808, and were married in their native State sixty years ago. About 1840 they moved to Cleveland, Ohio, coming soon after to Brunswick, Mo., where they resided five years, after which they became residents of Milan, Sullivan County. The father is a graduate of a law school in Vermont, and has actively practiced his profession throughout life. He surveyed the lands of Sullivan County, and helped lay out and name the town of Milan, of which he has served as mayor for years. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Church for at least sixty years, and he has always been a Republican in his political views. They now reside at Milan, Mo., aged eighty-seven and eighty-one, respectively, well preserved in years. The following are their seven children now living: Mariah; Marshall, a farmer of Washington Territory; Martha C.; M. G.; Martin R. H., who has for the past twenty-five years been connected with the *Globe Democrat*, of St. Louis; Melissa; and William S. M., a practicing physician of Milan. Mary is deceased. M. G. Witter, our subject, was educated in the Milan Academy, and, at the age of twenty years, left home, and went to Washington Territory, Oregon and California, and resided for some time in San Francisco. Having previously read medicine, he further prosecuted his studies, and was graduated from the Toland Medical College in 1868, locating in Middlebury, Mercer County, Mo., where he practiced one year, and came to Appleton City, where he remained until 1882. In 1887 he came to Barton County, locating in Irwin, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a beautiful village six miles north of Lamar, where he has since practiced his profession, and is the only druggist in the place. He is a physician of the regular school, a successful practitioner, and enjoys the full confidence of those among whom he labors. From 1886 to 1888 he was coroner of Barton County. He is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and he and wife, whom he married in 1869, are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. She was Mary E. Kelley, a daughter of John Kelley, and was born in Sullivan County, Mo. Their children are: Zeruah, Charles M., Cora D. and George R.

W. O. Woody, a farmer of Newport Township, Barton County, Mo., is the owner of 160 acres of good land. He was born in Dade County, Mo., and is a son of J. C. and Elizabeth (Alex-

ander) Woody, both of whom were born in Tennessee. They emigrated to Dade County, Mo., in 1849, and settled near Greenfield, where the father died in 1881, at the age of fifty years, still survived by his widow, who is residing in Dade County. Mr. Woody was for many years an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and during the late war was a soldier in the Home Guards. W. O. Woody, our subject, was reared on a farm in Dade County, and received his early education in the common schools. In 1875 he married Miss Mary M. Kessler, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth (Denton) Kessler, who were also Virginians, the father dying in his native State. The mother came to Dade County in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Woody have two children: Leeverne and Maud. Mr. Woody is a stanch Republican in his political views, and he and wife have been members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for a number of years. He is one of the substantial citizens of the county, and is always ready and willing to support worthy enterprises.

Anderson J. Wray, attorney at Lamar, was born in Shelby County, Ind., in February, 1842, and is the son of Dr. Hardy and Belinda (Fox) Wray, who were natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. When but children, both removed to Shelby County, Ind., where they were married, and where they still live. In their family were eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. The second son, A. K. Wray, is a Congregational minister, and the youngest a physician. Anderson J. Wray, the eldest son, and the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and at Hartsville University, Hartsville, Ind. When within three months of graduating, a disturbance arose in the school, and he ceased attendance there. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in that regiment about a year, participating in the battles of Greenbrier and Winchester. At the former battle a flying missile struck him on the head, and disabled him for several months, although he has never fully recovered from the injury. Having again joined his regiment, he took the measles, on account of which he was discharged. After being in the recruiting service a time, he joined Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as first sergeant. When only sixteen years of age he began teaching school, which occupation he continued for several years, to enable him to pursue his chosen profession. In 1868 he commenced a course of law studies with Williams & Hill, of Columbus, Ind., and the following year came to Barton County, Mo., completing his course with Robinson & Brown. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in 1872. Previous to this, in 1870, he was elected school commissioner of Barton County, and held this

position almost continuously for sixteen years. That, and the position of justice of the peace, and alderman of Lamar, are the only offices he has held. Politically he is a Republican. He has practiced his profession for nineteen years, and is recognized as an able counselor, and judge of law in its varied branches.

John T. Wyatt, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Golden City Township, came here in April, 1868, and is a native of the State of Delaware. He is the son of Moses and Sarah (Thomas) Wyatt, and was left fatherless at the age of twelve years. He remained with his mother until twenty-one years of age, and received very limited educational advantages, from the fact that he was the eldest son, and the support of the family fell upon his shoulders. At the age of twenty-one he left home, and, in 1841, went to Bureau County, Ill., settling near Princeton, and was the first man to break land on the present site of the town of Wyand; this land being the property, not of himself, but of other parties. After several years on this farm, he purchased eighty acres of raw land, with no improvements, and gradually increased this until he had 160 acres. He then sold out and moved to Barton County, Mo., where he purchased 210 acres of land in Golden City Township, which now adjoins the city. This he still owns, and has added to it, until now he owns 1,200 acres near the town, and is the owner of 2,696 acres altogether. He was married in 1849, to Miss Matilda Park, a native of New Jersey, who died in 1865. He was married again in the fall of 1866, to Miss Carrie M. Park, a native of Bureau County, Ill., who bore him three living children: Lucy Belle, wife of Dr. Hankins, of Golden City, Mo.; Jessie, at home; and Alma, at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the A. F. & A. M. He has held the office of township assessor, and other township offices, with credit and honor, and is a respected and much esteemed citizen. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Although starting life with limited means, Mr. Wyatt has made a success of life, and is to-day one of the substantial men of the county. He makes a specialty of rearing stock.







